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A HISTORY
OF
CLEVELAND
OHIO

By SAMUEL P. ORTH
OF THE CLEVELAND BAR

WITH NUMEROUS CHAPTERS BY
SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I.

CHICAGO-CLEVELAND
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING CO.
1910

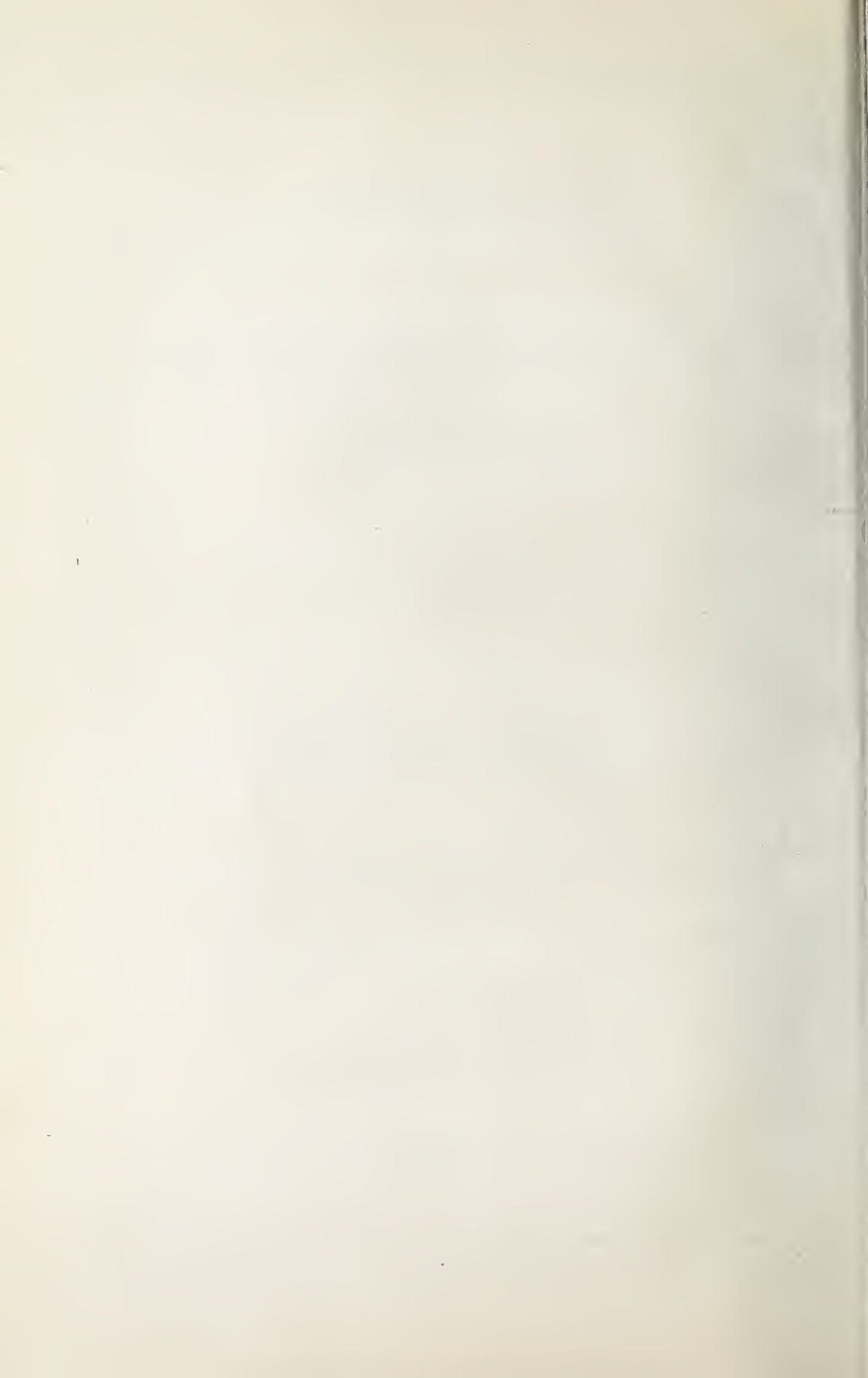


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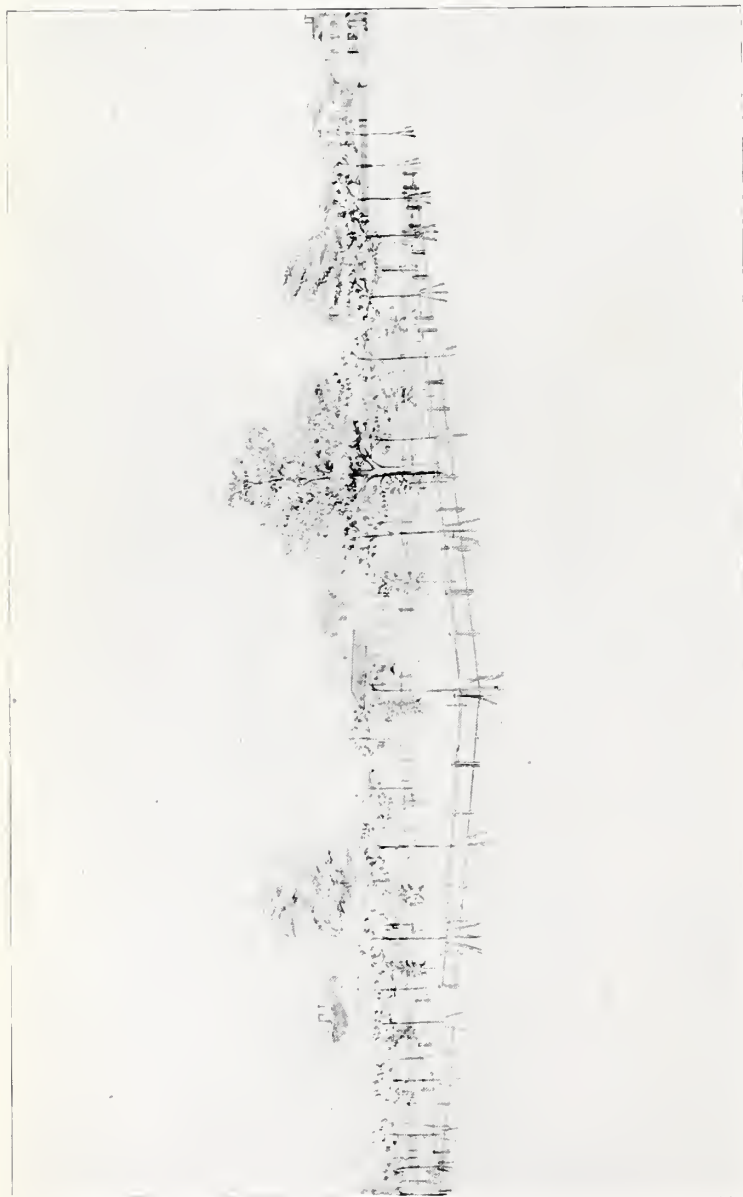
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Courtesy Eckstein Case

A B C D E F
THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE

From a pencil sketch made by William Case in the '40s. The view is from the corner of Ontario street, probably from the Old Stone Church, looking southeast. The tents in the enclosure indicate that the sketch may have been made about the time of the War with Mexico. The sketch is evidently not completed. All the sections of the square were fenced in at that time.

A. Case homestead; B. Lenon homestead, corner Superior St., where the Cuyahoga building now stands. This was a quaint stonehouse with classic portico. C, house of Richard Winslow; D, Dr. Erastus Cushing's home; E, Edmund Clark homestead; F, property originally owned by Nathan Perry, had many subsequent owners. The Park building now occupies the site. Beyond the Lenon home is seen a tall house that stood on Euclid avenue, probably the Williamson homestead.

FOREWORD

The writing of a local history is always a difficult and more or less unsatisfactory task. There is the constant danger that the narrative degenerate into a collection of useless generalities, or that it expand into an overgrown city directory, a catalogue of unrelated details. To this is added the delicate task of personal allusion, the selection of material, the problem of what to include and what to exclude, of proportionate emphasis upon the various activities, and, lastly, the problem of sources of information. These for the earlier days of American cities are meager and often unsatisfactory. Moreover the usual municipal routine of American cities is devoid of dramatic interest, its episodes are unspectacular, do not appeal to the imagination or fire the heart and are therefore almost colorless, alike to the historian and to the reader; there is no compelling appeal, no literary lure.

When the author was asked by the publishers to write this history, these difficulties and others made him reluctant to undertake so arduous a task. When finally it was determined to prepare the work, the book was not planned to be a complete or comprehensive history of Cleveland, the limitations of time and space and the stress of professional duties at once forbade that; nor to be a mere narrative in chronological sequence of the city's achievements. But it was designed to cover the greater activities in some detail, to slight others with scant notice, and to dwell particularly upon the sociological and the political city, rather than upon the commercial and industrial city. And this partly for the reason, that American cities have been too often described as purely commercial machines, grinding out in inexorable routine, regardless of cost and oblivious to culture, the wealth of the land. They have been too long maligned, idealists have scoffed, reformers upbraided, and philosophers have mocked them. But they continue to grow, they are the most significant units of our national life, giving shelter and employment to millions.

This book has been written from the viewpoint of one who does not believe merely in the commercial theory of American cities, but who regards all legitimate activities of man as a natural expression of the spirit of progress, and believes that the modern city is the highest expression of material civilization; that in it are to be found not only all the vices that have held the race to the earth, but also all the potencies that are striving for the well being of mankind.

In order to bring more completely before the mind of the reader the individual factors and activities that have made the city, the usual plan of writing in chronological sequence has been abandoned. Instead, the activities of the city have been

treated in their proper unities rather than in epochs. Ten major groups or divisions have been determined upon and under these are treated the factors of the city's growth. The first naturally is the *geographical* group, dealing with the natural environment, the physical relations of the city. These include the river, the lake, the climate, the geology, the soil, the contour of the surface. In this group also are the purely geographical factors, the land, the territory, the Western Reserve, the state, the county, the city streets, and boundaries. Into these natural conditions came man. The second group therefore deals with *population*. This includes the moundbuilder, the Indian, the explorer, the surveyor, the pioneer, and latterly, the immigrant. Man's physical relation to this environment provides the third group, *sanitation, health and fire protection*. Herein are considered the water-works, the fire department, sewers, street cleaning, garbage collection, the parks, the medical and dental professions. The next relation of the population is *governmental and political*, embracing the government of the territory, state, county, village, and city; with the greater political movements that have accompanied our people's attempt at self-government, with the courts, and the bench and the bar. The *military* relations forms the next group. The scant records of Indian relations, of the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico, and the ampler activities of the Civil war and the war with Spain are here included. The *social* relations of the population include the development of domestic life, of music, art, the drama, architecture, the taverns and hotels, and the unusual episodes, such as the visits of distinguished men. The *religious* and *benevolent* relations are worked out largely in church life; in benevolent organizations; in private and public charities and other activities. The *literary* relations embrace the more distinctly cultural activities, the early literary life, public and private schools, newspapers, the colleges, the university and the libraries. The *commercial and financial* relations are placed next. They include early trade and barter, mercantile development, manufactures, banks and other mercantile and financial institutions. Finally comes the wider relation with other communities through *transportation*. Here are mentioned the roads and turnpikes, canals and railroads, lake traffic and electric lines, telegraph and the mails.

Authorities. The principal sources consulted for the preparation of this volume are the following: (1) The newspapers. All the oldest files have been carefully read. A newspaper conscientiously edited shows the state of public sentiment and impulse and political conditions and economic movements as no other source of information does. The older papers contain notices of meetings and accounts of important events that are today recorded in more substantial form. The early papers were careful in news gathering and had not learned the vicious modern art of news making. The advertisements and market reports form valuable sources of information. The "Cleveland Herald" was particularly well edited, and its files are of the greatest value. The Jubilee number of the "Waechter und Anzeiger" August 9, 1902, is a most valuable résumé of the city's growth, and is wonderfully illustrated.

(2) The records of the council meetings of the village and city, the annual reports of the city departments, and of the public schools and library. These are valuable mainly as a record of official action. They do not reflect social and political sentiment. The annual city reports are particularly valuable for showing the

development of public works, such as the extension of streets, the building of bridges, etc. Until recent years, these reports are meager and their contents poorly classified. The financial reports are particularly unsatisfactory.

(3) The city directories. These begin in 1837 and are almost unbroken in their annual series. They give a great deal of information. The advertisements of the earlier ones are instructive. Lists of the officers of the city and county are found in them in convenient form. A perusal of the names and occupations shows the ethnic and economic status of the population.

(4) The records in the county offices, notably of the surveyor, for information concerning highways and of the recorder for real-estate transfers. The reports of state officers, particularly of the secretary of state, the auditor, the state board of elections and the state board of public works. The reports in the United States engineer's office for the development of the harbor.

(5) The federal census reports. These are valuable. They are gathered with as much care as such data can be and give a great deal of information beside the merely statistical, particularly upon manufactures and commerce.

(6) The complete files of the Ohio laws for records of the incorporations of companies to 1850 and for village and city charters; the reports of the state board of public works for development of the canals.

(7) The annual reports of the Chamber of Commerce contain valuable data. Nearly all of the more important societies, charitable, etc., now publish annual reports of their doings.

(8) The tracts of the Western Reserve Historical Society. They cover a large range of subjects and make more available some of the manuscript material in the society's collection. Those by Colonel Whittlesey and Judge Baldwin are especially valuable.

(9) The Annals of the Early Settlers' Association. These are valuable and unique. They preserve often in quaint form, the narratives of the earliest pioneers and give valuable sketches of the lives of the early settlers. Some of the later papers are prepared with great care.

(10) Of the later city, many good magazine articles are written. Poole's Index gives these, and Mr. Brett, of the public library, has had a complete list prepared for ready reference. The "Magazine of Western History," formerly published in Cleveland and edited by James Kennedy, contains some good material, especially of a biographical nature.

(11) Of books written on Cleveland's history none compares in value with Colonel Charles Whittlesey's "Early History of Cleveland." It contains virtually all there is obtainable on the subject of our first dozen years. Such supplementary manuscripts as are in the Historical Society, covering this period, are unfortunately not yet available to the general reader. The city owes to Colonel Whittlesey a large debt of gratitude for this and multitudes of other services he rendered to the community, a debt that is as yet unpaid. Other histories are: A biographical compilation, in 1869, unique in that it is illustrated with the actual photographs, taken by James Rider; Crisfield Johnson's "History of Cuyahoga County," of value for its military records of the Civil war; the "World's History of Cleveland," 1896, a centennial compilation by the "Cleveland World;"

and James Kennedy's "History of Cleveland," 1896, valuable as a comprehensive and condensed narrative in chronological order.

(12) Of general works, the following have been consulted. On Indian wars and prerevolutionary days, Parkman's "Conspiracy of Pontiac," and "Jesuits in America," and Bancroft's "History," volume 3; Albach's "Annals of the West," Pittsburg, 1857, valuable as a general survey of the development of the middle west, contains a bibliography of important works. Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio." Caleb Atwater's "History of Ohio," Cincinnati, 1838, gives a quaint account of Ohio in the '30s. "Biographical Annals of Ohio," published by the state, for biographical and statistical information. The "History of the Great Lakes" contains the best available information concerning the development of lake shipping. "St. Clair Papers," edited by William H. Smith; Maxwell's "Code Laws of Northwest Territory, 1796;" and Jacob Burnett "Notes on Northwest Territory," for the territorial period of our history.

(13) On the judiciary, the "Cleveland Bench and Bar." On public schools, besides the annual reports, Andrew Freese "Early History of the Cleveland Public Schools;" W. J. Akers, "Cleveland Schools of the Nineteenth Century." On city finance, the comprehensive monograph, "The Finances of Cleveland," by C. C. Williamson, Ph. D., Columbia University Studies, 1907. On canals, annual reports of Ohio state board of public works and Ohio canal commissioners; Canal Documents, Charles N. Morris, "Internal Improvements of Ohio," 1825-50, volume 9 of American Historical Association publications; John Kilbourne "History of Ohio Canals;" E. R. Johnson's "Inland Waterways, Their Relation to Transportation," American Academy of Political Science, 1893. For railroads, Poor's "Manual;" Moody's "Manual;" early reports and "Guides." For street railways, the excellent monograph by W. R. Hopkins on "Street Railway Problem in Cleveland," American Economic Association Studies, 1896.

(14) The publications of the State Archæological and Historical society contain some local material, as do historical collections of Mahoning Valley, Youngstown, 1876; the History of Trumbull County, 1882, and Lane's History of Summit County.

(15) Of general interest are the following local works: "Women of Cleveland and Their Work," Mrs. W. A. Ingham. The entertaining works of Harvey Rice, "Sketches of Western Reserve Life," "Pioneers of the Western Reserve," and "Incidents of Pioneer Life;" O. J. Hodge "Memoriae," a little volume of charming personal recollections; "Autobiography and Recollections of a Pioneer Printer," Eber D. Howe, Painesville, 1876.

Other references will be found in their appropriate places in the various chapters.

For obvious reasons, the old names of the streets have been retained. In the Appendix will be found a list of these streets, with their present numbers.

It has been the plan to have the illustrations and maps supplement the text. Many persons have kindly aided in the search for illustrations that have historical value.

Of acknowledgments, a multitude must be made. A number of the venerable pioneers have been interviewed. Colonel O. J. Hodge has particularly been called upon a number of times.

Among the many who have given valuable aid and information are: Caesar A. Grasselli; Senator B. F. Wirt, of Youngstown; James F. Jackson, of the Associated Charities; Judge George S. Adams, of the Juvenile court; Judge Willis Vickery, of the Law School; Hon. F. M. Chandler; city and county officials; W. J. Springborn, director of public service, prepared in a painstaking manner much information concerning the earlier city streets and public works; Andrew Lea, both as county surveyor and as director of public service; R. Y. McCray, clerk of the county commissioners and of the city council.

For information concerning Italian population, to Attorney B. D. Nicola; and concerning the distribution of the various ethnic elements, to Edward B. Janoushek, in the county clerk's office. Mr. Janoushek prepared the map showing the ethnic distribution of the population.

For information concerning the social settlements to the head workers.

For information concerning the private schools, to Mrs. W. R. Warner and Miss Alice Hanscom, and the principals of the various schools.

Colonel John S. Millis, United States engineer, has permitted the most generous use of the records of his office, covering the development of the harbor. C. B. Galbreath, state librarian at Columbus, has kindly furnished me with copies of documents not available in Cleveland. Dr. John W. Perrin, librarian of Case library, has accorded generous use of the volumes of that valuable library.

The following have kindly reviewed chapters of the work: Thomas H. Wilson, Charles B. Gilchrist, Howard Strong, Chas. Kennedy, Miss Alice Hanscom, City Engineer Hoffman, J. W. Walton and Walter P. Rice. Paul Leland Haworth, Ph. D., has patiently read the manuscript of the volume, and made many useful suggestions.

My special acknowledgments are due to the trustees of the public library and especially to Librarian W. H. Brett and to his courteous assistants in the reference room. A special place for work was prepared for me in the overcrowded quarters, where were placed at my disposal the city directories, city reports, census reports and other series; where they could be constantly consulted. References were looked up, many lists of articles, authors and other data made and every part of the library placed at my disposal. Perhaps, when another history of Cleveland is ripe, there will be a new library building, with plenty of room for research and study. But there cannot be more courteous hospitality.

No history of Cleveland, indeed no history of the Western Reserve or of Ohio, can be written without constant consultation of the large collections of the Western Reserve Historical Society. All of these collections were most generously placed at my disposal. Here are the complete files of all the newspapers, of public records, of laws, of ordinances; here are innumerable manuscripts, a large collection of maps and pictures, an extensive collection of the early Gazetteers, also large collections of local histories and many general volumes. I am under special obligations to W. H. Cathcart, the president, and A. M. Dyer, the curator, of this society.

And finally, to those who have generously contributed special chapters to this volume. Many of them have done a pioneer work, bringing together data for the first time that lay scattered in many places. Their contributions to local history will be the more appreciated when it is realized that they are all very busy with important affairs and gave their labors unrewarded, excepting as their work is its own recompense.

The author has had no connection with the biographical volumes, and has no interest of any kind in them.

That error should creep into a work of such magnitude, with such a multitude of details, is inevitable, in spite of caution. The facts and dates have been verified, the more important ones several times, and on disputed points all the authorities compared and whenever possible the original sources consulted. Whenever quotations have been made, their sources are given.

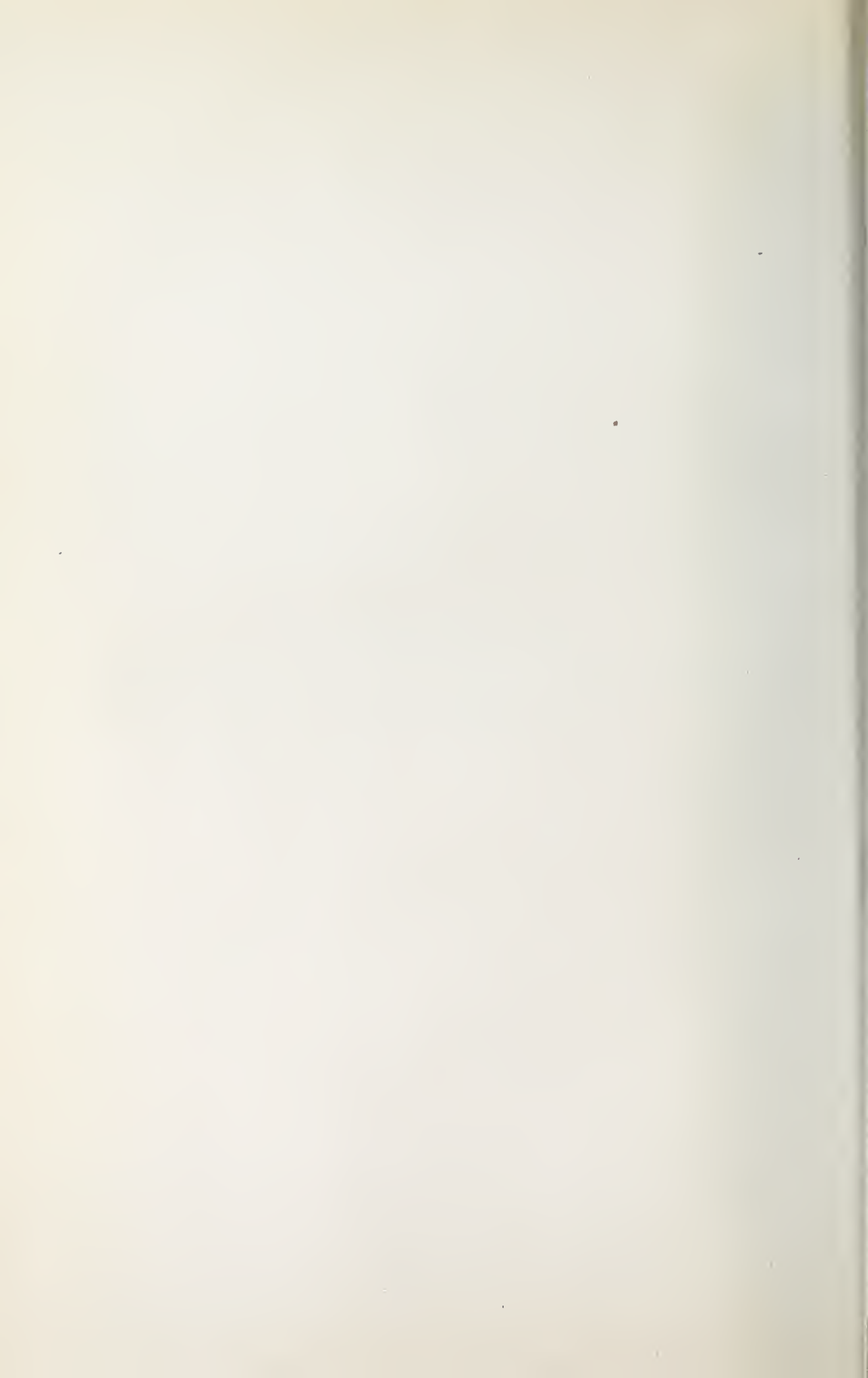
It is the hope of the author that this volume may add somewhat to that true municipal spirit in our city, which forms the active principle in all municipal progress.

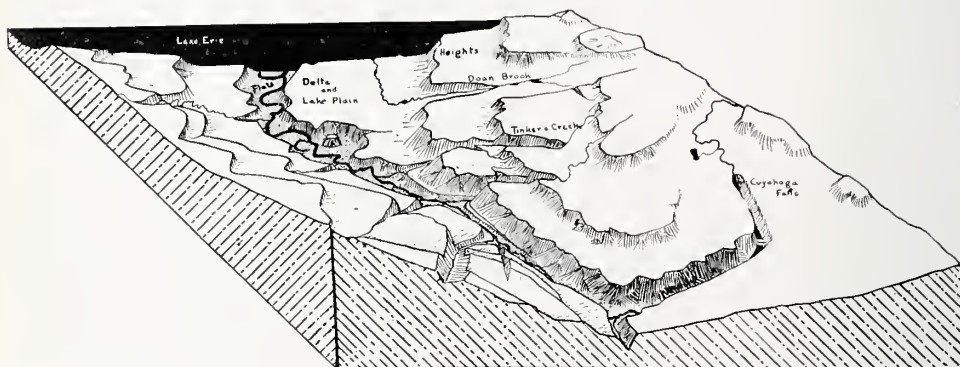
Cleveland, March, 1910.

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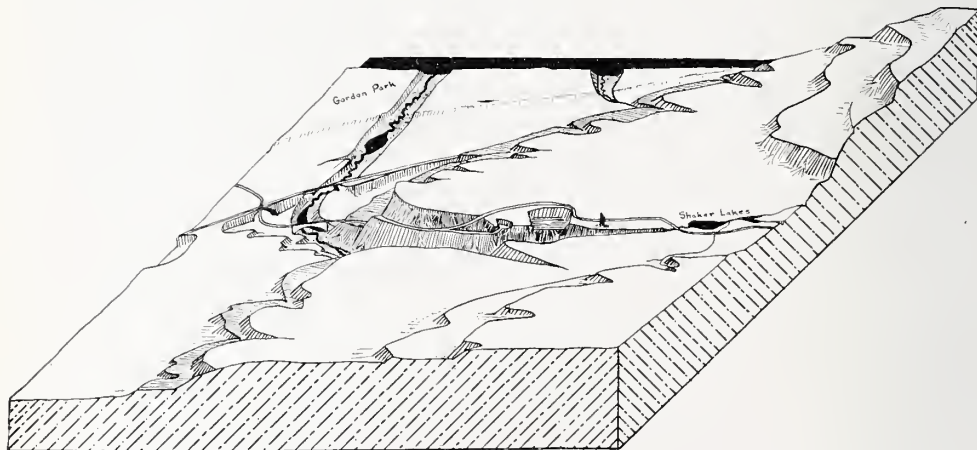
DIVISION I.

**THE GEOGRAPHICAL AND PHYSICAL RELATIONS
OF THE CITY.**





DIAGRAMMATIC SKETCH OF THE VALLEY OF THE CUYAHOGA RIVER



DIAGRAMMATIC SKETCH OF THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE OLD DELTA AND LAKE PLAIN, THE DOAN BROOK REGION AND THE HEIGHTS

CHAPTER I.

GEOLOGY.

By Professor W. M. Gregory, Cleveland Normal School.

The earth formations of Cleveland can be traced to the events of three geological eras. Its oldest formation is the bed-rock of the Palæozoic era. The important and widespread Pleistocene deposits were formed during the Glacial period. The most recent geology is the record of the present streams and land movements.

In the middle west the ancient rocks or the hard crystallines are represented by the Archean formation of the Superior region. While in the northern and eastern half of the Mississippi valley the formations are almost entirely of the Palæozoic era in which the coal, limestone, shale and sandstone deposits of the Ohio region were formed. The Carboniferous shale and coal formations of central and southeastern Ohio were formed in a great depression which existed between the Devonian limestone of the Cincinnati anti cline and Appalachia. This region has been uplifted and dissected by stream action, making a hill and valley country, which is well adapted to the economical mining of coal. The limestone of the state constitutes a belt extending from the islands in Lake Erie, southward along the western border of the state.

The lowest beds outcropping in Cleveland are the Devonian shales and sandstones, which constitute the Erie shale or Chagrin formation and the Cleveland shale. Above these are the beds of the lower carboniferous which form the red Bedford shale and the Berea grit; both of these formations dip slightly to the southeast and near the limits of the county pass beneath the following beds: the black Berea or Sunberry shale which lies just above the Berea grit, the Cuyahoga shale and the Cuyahoga formation.

The Erie shale or Chagrin formation which constitutes the rock bluff on Lake Erie and is found in the sections exposed in the creek valleys, consists of a soft gray shale with many calcareous fucoids and iron concretions. These beds are generally distinctly laminated, faulted and contain a vast number of

small folds which in the stream valleys are due to the soft material buckling under the weight of the rock above. The gray shales of this formation occur up to about two hundred feet above Lake Erie in all of the rock sections in the valleys of the creeks in this region. The shales of these formations are used extensively in the manufacture of brick, tile, sewer pipe and paving blocks by the various clay working plants in the city. In the valley of Mill creek at the plant of the Cleveland Brick and Clay Company, there occurred in August, 1908, a remarkable earth slip. The amount of material which was displaced vertically some seven feet in the face of the one hundred and twelve feet high cliff was estimated at one hundred thousand tons.

The black bituminous Cleveland shale is thirty to forty feet in thickness and contains many concretions of pyrite and weathers rapidly upon exposure to the atmosphere. The Bedford shale, named from its numerous outcrops at Bedford, varies from its prevailing red color to blue in different localities and is from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet in thickness. In this formation at Cleveland, there occurs a thirty foot bed of sandstone which supplied for years a good flagging and building stone. This sandstone is the bluestone from which the first grist mill wheels for Cleveland were obtained and is now quarried in a very limited way along Mill creek. The eastern outcrop of this same stone is the Euclid sandstone of East Cleveland which has been used generally for sidewalks and foundations. The creeks whose valleys are in bed-rock in this region nearly all form waterfalls where the stream passes from the hard stratum of the Cleveland bluestone to the underlying shale, which is soft and rapidly eroded.

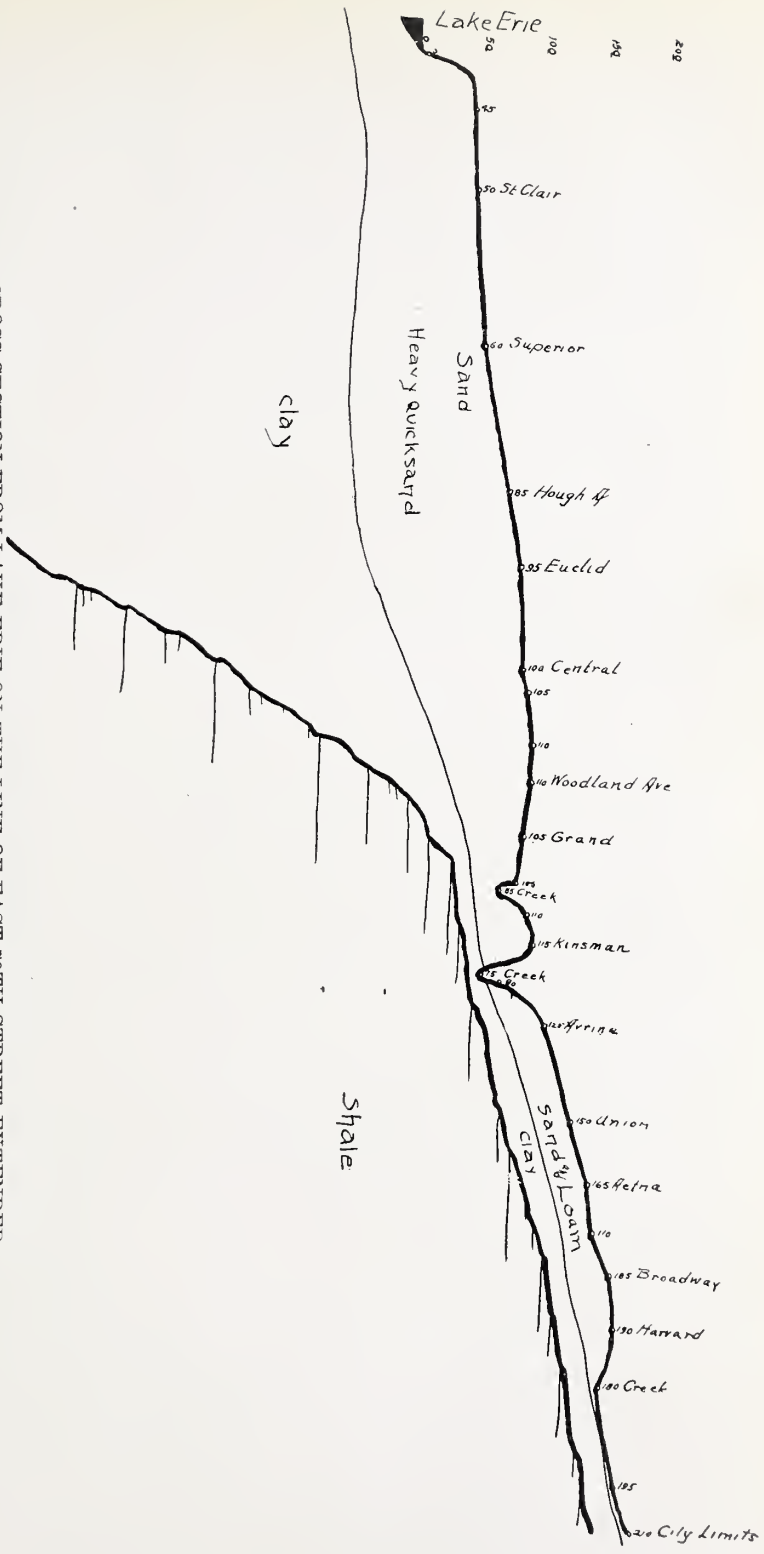
The Berea grit in northern Ohio is easily traced in the outcrops of the hard resistant sandstone at Medina, Amherst, Berea, Independence, Peninsula and Chagrin falls. These sandstone beds vary from fifty feet at Berea, to more than two hundred feet at Amherst, where is located the most extensive sandstone quarries of the state. The extent of this stratum and its homeogeneous texture combined with its cheapness creates an increasing demand for it as building material and paving blocks. The gritty texture of the Berea stone makes it especially suitable for abrasive purposes and more than four-fifths of the grindstones of the United States are quarried and manufactured in the northern part of Ohio.

The Sunberry shale is a thin black layer above the Berea grit, and in places is very fossiliferous, especially at Berea and Chagrin falls. The Cuyahoga formation consists largely of shales and flaggy sandstones which are well exposed in the bluffs of the Cuyahoga valley.

The Black Hand formation contains a conglomerate which constitutes the highest land in the county. The conglomerate has a coarse sandstone as a matrix in which white quartz pebbles are embedded. This formation dips to the southeast and is at the base of the coal series of Ohio, and it is quite possible that it has the same relation to the Pennsylvania coal fields. The larger streams of north-eastern Ohio have their source in spring from the base of this conglomerate. Little Mountain, the highest northern point of Ohio, is capped with this formation which has a similar relation to the highlands in the southern and eastern part of Cuyahoga county. The conglomerate is well exposed in the gorge of the Cuyahoga river below the falls, where the soft shales have been eroded and this rock forms the cliffs. The Boston ledges, an old picnic ground between Akron

CROSS-SECTION FROM LAKE ERIE ON THE LINE OF EAST 79TH STREET EXTENDED
SOUTH TO THE LIMITS OF CLEVELAND

This section shows the eastern rock edge of the preglacial valley of the Cuyahoga River, the surface of the old delta and the various beach lines. (Figures are elevations of the surface above Lake Erie. Vertical scale, 1 inch corresponds to 160 feet.)



and Bedford, now almost destroyed by a railroad cut, were cliffs of this conglomerate which had various fantastic forms: "The Balanced Rock," "Noah's Ark" and "Gibraltar." Chesterland Caves, near Gates Mills, Steven's Gulch west of Chardon, Thompson and Nelson ledges, are all in this Carboniferous conglomerate, which has a distinct influence upon the topographic features of this region.

The general relief of Cleveland was determined by glacial action which distributed vast amounts of rock material over this region and molded the various surface forms. During the glacial epoch, a continental ice-sheet existed over a large part of the northern area of this continent, and in Ohio, all but the southeastern part of the state was thus covered. The ice-sheet not only transported much material but it eroded the surface and smoothed off its irregularities. The hard rock material, as it was carried along in the base of the ice mass, often channeled the country bed-rock, producing striæ and grooves. The Corniferous limestone of Kelley's Island in Lake Erie, contains some of the best illustrations of the abrasive action accomplished by the glacier. The sandstone of Cleveland heights has in many places striations produced in this manner, while the granite boulders which have been found quite widely distributed throughout the city were not "hurled by a furious volcanic eruption from the depths now occupied by Lake Erie," but are witnesses of the ancient ice-sheet which transported them to this locality from the northern Canadian ledges. The vast amount of glacial drift that is distributed over this region forms a veneer coating on the old rock surface which is thickest in the filled valleys of the old rivers and thinnest on the highlands. In various places in the Cuyahoga valley and near Kamm's Corners in the Rocky river valley a compact till occurs, which is distinctly different from the till lying above it and was deposited by an ice-sheet older than that which formed the present surface of this locality. Along the edge of this ice-sheet there was deposited irregular belts of rolling hills called moraines, which are composed of unstratified clay, sand and a great variety of boulders. In this city such deposits constitute the Cleveland moraine, which extends south of Big creek, eastward through Garfield park, Randall and Corlett. These belts of drift have greatly modified the drainage lines of northern Ohio. One of these moraines diverted the Grand river from its preglacial channel through Geneva village to its present course which is parallel for a long distance with the shore of Lake Erie. The upper course of the Cuyahoga is due to glacial material, which near Akron turned the river northward into its old preglacial channel.

When the ice front in northern Ohio retreated by melting, the resulting water was drained southward into the Mississippi, but when the ice withdrew north of the Ohio divide the water was impounded between the highland to the south and the edge of the ice-sheet forming the glacial lake. Lakes of this formation existed at the ends of the various ice-lobes which occupied the basins of the Great Lakes. As the ice retreated, lakes were formed at successive lower levels. In this region Lake Maumee was the first of these glacial lakes and as the ice retreated, Lake Whittlesey, Lake Warren, and the Algonquin Lakes were successively formed.

Lake Maumee was formed at the end of the Erie ice lobe in the northwestern part of Ohio. The Maumee beaches and old lake plains are distinct surface fea-

tures between Cleveland and Toledo. In Cleveland, this old Maumee beach is two hundred feet above Lake Erie and as this lake formed an embayment in the Cuyahoga valley, its beaches are found along its sides as far south as Boston.

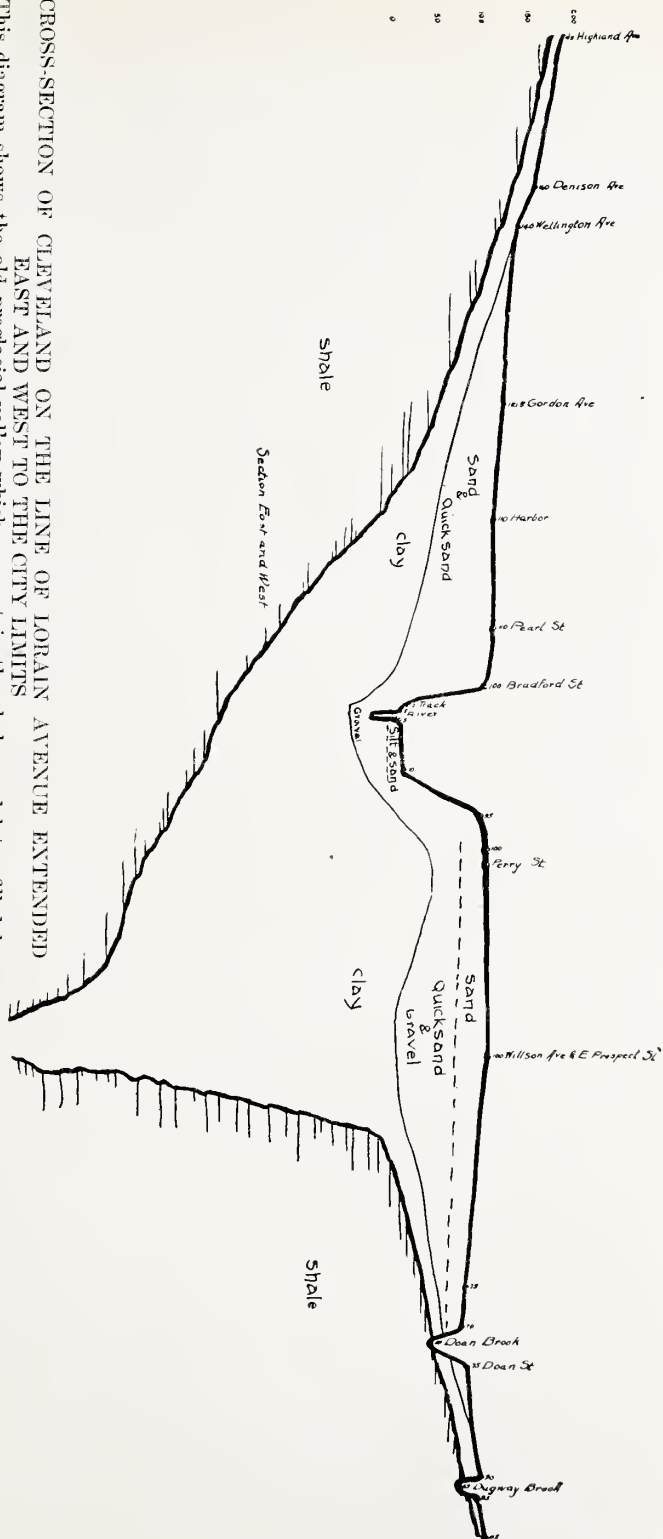
The highway from Brooklyn to Willow is just above the crest of the Maumee beach and on the eastern side of the valley are many ridges and terraces which belong to the Lake Maumee level. Lake Maumee drained to the south by a river which occupied the present Maumee valley, but when the icelobe uncovered a lower outlet which was to the north in Michigan, the lake was lowered thirty feet, and its successor is called Lake Whittlesley.

Lake Whittlesley was nearly twice the present area of Lake Erie and it drained to the north across Michigan into Lake Chicago, which stood at the end of the Michigan icelobe and was the predecessor of Lake Michigan. The beaches of Lake Whittlesley extend from Buffalo nearly to Fort Wayne, then northward to Ann Arbor and into the Saginaw valley. In this city the Dennison avenue ridge indicates where this lake stood. The extensive sand and gravel beaches extending from south of Harvard street to the Fairmount reservoir were formed during the time that Lake Whittlesley existed at this level. The regularity of these beaches attracted the attention of Colonel Charles Whittlesley, who traced them some distance westward from this city and this ancient glacial lake was named "Whittlesley" after this Cleveland man who was one of the earliest investigators of the history of the Great Lakes.

The retreat of the ice-sheet still farther to the north opened an outlet which lowered Lake Whittlesley nearly fifty feet and formed Lake Warren, which stood one hundred and fifteen feet above Lake Erie. The ridge upon which Euclid avenue is located is part of this shore line of Lake Warren. The further retreat of the ice-sheet to the Ontario highland opened much lower outlets and all of the smaller glacial lakes blended into a large one called Lake Algonquin, whose outlet was through Lake Nipissing to Lake Ontario, thence into the St. Lawrence outlet. A later change caused the water of Lake Erie to flow over the Niagara escarpment at Lewistown and then Niagara falls commenced to cut back its course to Lake Erie.

The influence of these old beach lines has been quite marked upon the life of the city. The Indian traces were on the crests of these beach ridges and the first blazed trail into Cleveland was likewise along the top of one of these ridges. The early settlers selected farms along these ridges; such settlements were beginning to appear in 1820 along the Euclid and Woodland ridges. Other settlers found homes and farms along the Detroit and Dennison ridges on the west side, while the St. Clair ridge offered similar situations. In the further growth of Cleveland the ridges formed important roads in the woods. On the St. Clair ridge was the North road and the Middle road on the Euclid ridge led eastward to Buffalo, while the South road followed for a part of the way the Woodland ridge. Today these old ridges are the source of sand and gravel for building purposes, and in many places these operations have obliterated all traces of their existence. In some of the buildings the difference in elevation between the crest and the base of the beach is distinctly shown as in the old Arcade between Euclid and Superior avenue.

CROSS-SECTION OF CLEVELAND ON THE LINE OF LORAIN AVENUE EXTENDED
 EAST AND WEST TO THE CITY LIMITS
 This diagram shows the old preglacial valley which was cut in the shales and later filled by
 glacial and fluvial deposits





CHAPTER II.

GEOGRAPHY OF CLEVELAND.

By Professor W. M. Gregory, Cleveland Normal School.

LOCATION.

Mathematically, Cleveland is in eighty-one degrees, forty minutes, nine and six-tenths seconds of west longitude from the Greenwich meridian and has the north latitude of forty-one degrees, thirty minutes, one and six-tenths seconds.¹

Sunny Naples has nearly the same latitude as this city, while Chicago and New York have a similar relative location. In the early stage of its growth, Cleveland was located as a town, six miles from Newburg on the Heights, and now it is the metropolis of this state, at the center of the south shore of Lake Erie. In this location Cleveland holds a strategic point in trade, for it is midway between the great sources of the most important raw materials of commerce—the iron and the coal. This city stands the nearest of all the lake ports to the nation's coal wealth, and is the center of the lake coal trade for the northwest and the Ontario peninsula. The lake passenger traffic centers here and its median location in the great rail traffic between the west and east is a strong factor in its industrial strength. So important was the central location of this city, that in the early colonial days, Benjamin Franklin considered it an important post between Pittsburgh and Detroit. Today within five hundred miles of this city are the most important cities of the nation, all the vast wealth of coal, a liberal share of its iron ore, three-quarters of the grain is produced, seven-eighths of the manufacturing is done, and almost a half of the people of the country live. The central location of the city allows the external forces to exert a potent influence in the development of its various institutions.

AREA.

The city expands along the southern shore of Lake Erie for nine miles, and it extends for more than six miles to the south. Its present area of 41.17² square miles is about equally divided by the river and the geographic center of the city is within the yard of the Standard Oil Company's plant on Broadway. The area of Cleveland is larger in proportion to its population than many others of its class, and hence there is less of the congestion that is so common in other large cities. The city spreading over a large area makes the land relatively plentiful and cheap. This city has a larger proportion of home owners than any of the other large cities, more than thirty-seven per cent of the homes being owned, and it can, therefore be justly called, "The City of Homes."

¹ This is the exact longitude and latitude of the lighthouse on the end of the government pier in the Cleveland Harbor, according to the most recent calculation by the lake survey.

² Excluding Collinwood.

SHORE FEATURES.

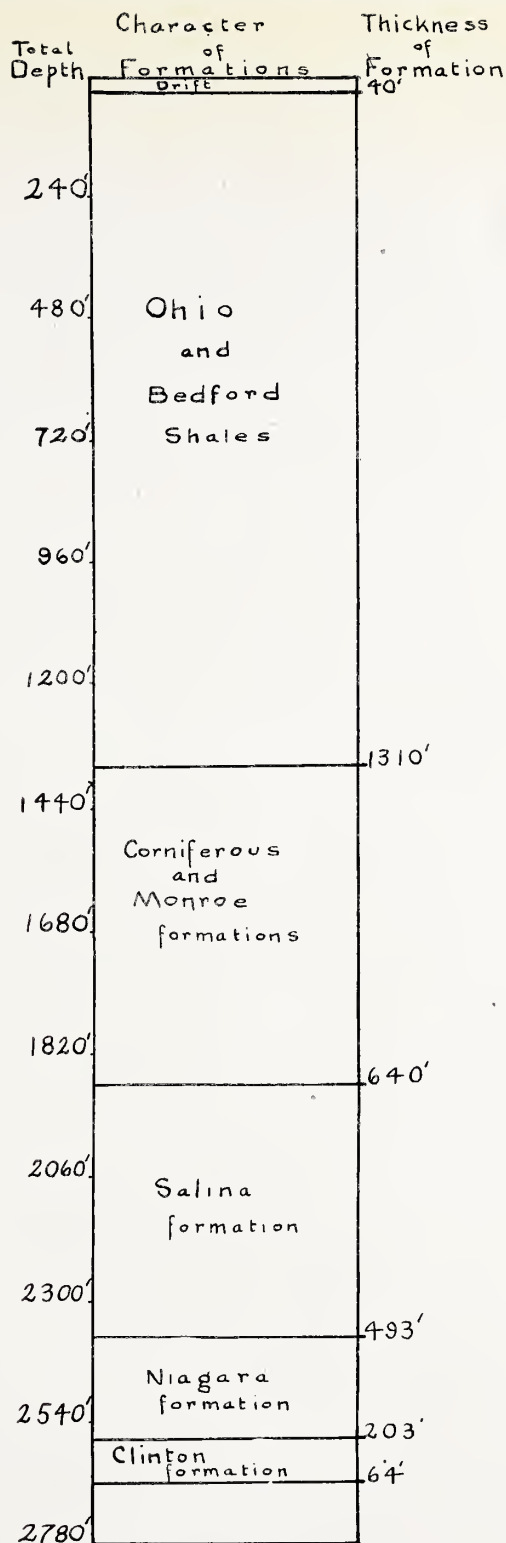
The shore-line of Lake Erie at Cleveland is remarkably regular, having only the slight indentations of Rocky river, a few small brooks and the large estuary of the Cuyahoga. A striking feature of this shore topography is the almost unbroken succession of bold cliffs, standing from sixty to eighty feet above the water. These cliffs are of rock from Edgewater Park westward, to the emergence of the old preglacial channel of Rocky river which is nearly a quarter of a mile west of the present mouth of this stream. Along the water front of Cleveland, eastward from Edgewater park, the cliff material is entirely of lake sand and clay, which gives a much less abrupt slope on the cliff face than is present on the rock to the west. The soft materials were easily eroded under the action of the lake waves and shore currents. Colonel Charles Whittlesley made several surveys of the landward retreat of the shore line, and from 1800 to 1850 in the region east of the Cuyahoga's mouth, there was a loss of land to the lake of over five hundred feet. The encroachment of the lake upon the land, is now effectively prevented by the extensive breakwater system, the numerous commercial docks and many private protective piers. The steep face of the rock cliff of the western part of the shore, makes it picturesque but dangerous. The sudden summer storms which rise so unexpectedly from Lake Erie, have wrecked many small pleasure crafts and not a few larger boats on its perpendicular cliffs. This danger the Indians fully appreciated and it was their custom to render a generous offering of tobacco to the Great Spirit for safe passage while journeying along this part of the shore.

SURFACE FEATURES.

The surface upon which Cleveland is built, is characterized by its several diverse parts, each of which exerts a considerable influence upon the city's life. These various relief features are as follows: The flats along the Cuyahoga, the delta and lake plain on which Cleveland's business centers, the cliff regions gullied by the brooks, and the heights or uplands.

THE HEIGHTS.

The heights are prominent in the east and northeastern part of the city, where there is a continual bluff from Euclid to East Cleveland, extending through Lake View cemetery and along Woodland Hills avenue south to the valley of the Cuyahoga river. The average elevation above Lake Erie of the uplands is about two hundred and eighty feet, and the highest point in the city is south of Garfield monument, which stands on the edge of heights. West of the river the heights are subdued and do not attain the elevation that is present in those on the east side. It has been shown that glacial action scrubbed off the softer sandstone in the west, rendering indistinct the slopes and cliffs. The heights are underlain by the Cleveland bluestone, which constituted the important building and flagstone in the early days of the city, and to its resistant character is due the cliffs on the east side. A large quantity of this stone was quarried in the Doan Brook region in 1850 and it is still worked in a limited way at Ambler Heights and on Mill creek near the state insane asylum. The edge of the cliff along the heights, is an



GEOLOGICAL COLUMN FOR CLEVELAND, OHIO

Based upon the well record of a deep boring for salt at the Union Salt Company's plant in Newburgh. The record was interpreted by Dr. Edward Orton in Volume VI, page 352, Ohio Geological Survey. The surface at the head of this well is 207 feet above Lake Erie, which is very near the top of the Bedford shales. Scale, five-eighths of 1 inch corresponds to 240 feet.

attractive residential location because of the magnificent view of the city and the lake. Some of the finest homes in the city have been built along Overlook Road. Homes in this region are characterized by the beauty of the estate and their magnificence. The favorite estate of John D. Rockefeller is on the heights, and slopes down to the lake plain. Its location makes possible a wonderful combination of hills, brooks, drives and lakes, for which Forest Hills is noted. The heights are growing more slowly than any other part of the city, but in the future they will be the residential section of the city.

The elevation of the heights particularly fit it for a residential section of the city, but the elevation offers considerable disadvantage to all lines of traffic entering the city from the south and east. The large east and west trunk railroads are confined to the lake plain, between the cliff and the lake, while other lines follow the creek valleys, which afford a natural and easy grade from the heights down to the lowlands.

THE CLIFF SLOPES AND GULLY REGIONS.

The elevation of the heights above the lake, makes the slope from the uplands to the lower lake plain very abrupt in places, and this steep slope gives the smaller streams considerable velocity. All the small streams tributary to the Cuyahoga and the lake have eroded deeply their valleys, and near where the streams pass from the heights to the lower plain of the old lake delta, this gulying is most pronounced. The slope of the cliffs is most abrupt in the region of Ambler Heights, Lake View cemetery and East Cleveland, where glacial action did not remove the sandstone cap, but where the cliff is largely shale it has rapidly weathered into long gentle slopes. The development of gullies by the creek is very pronounced at Euclid postoffice, where Euclid creek has a deep, narrow valley, which in places is less than an eighth of a mile wide, and nearly one hundred and eighty feet deep. In this region the Erie shale is capped by a heavy sandstone which has been rapidly trenched by water action. Nine Mile creek in East Cleveland has accomplished some gulying, on the face of the steep slope in this region, while only a small amount of slope carving has been done by the branches of Dugway brook in the Lake View cemetery and on the Rockefeller estate. The effect of this difference of elevation between the lake plain and the heights is well illustrated in the narrow and deep cut valley of Doan brook in which for over a mile this brook flows rapidly over a rock strewn bed in a valley nearly a hundred feet deep and less than an eighth of a mile wide. The natural beauty of this brook valley and its uselessness for private purposes has especially fitted it for park use, and in 1890 it was ceded by Martha Ambler to the city. The depth of the valley prohibits many cross roads and rimming its edges are wide boulevards which converge at the Shaker lakes. The natural beauty of the valley has attracted many to build magnificent homes along its edge, and the gulying done by this creek as it passes to the plain, has made a

charming scenic region, of what otherwise would have been a monotonous up-land with a steep slope.

On the slope from the uplands to the lake plain, Giddings brook and the branches of Kingsbury run have accomplished only a slight amount of trenching in a few ravines in the region of Woodland Hills avenue. Mill creek has cut a deep and narrow valley where it turns to the south near the state insane asylum, and here its branches have done considerable gullying in Calvary cemetery and Garfield park. The valley of this latter creek as it descends from the highlands is utilized as a highway into Cleveland for all traffic from the southeast. The double tracks and storage yards of the Pennsylvania railroad and the Wheeling and Lake Erie occupy this land between Cleveland and Bedford. The paved highway the Cleveland and Akron Electric Railroad find the grade of this valley and its direction of great advantage in handling interurban traffic.

THE DELTA AND THE LAKE PLAIN.

When Lake Erie was expanded and stood two hundred feet above its present level, it then covered a large part of Cleveland, and the present level lake plain of sand and gravel was formed. The lake when thus expanded had a large arm or embayment to the south, into which the Cuyahoga flowed from the south and constructed a delta in the same manner that it is now carrying sand and silt into the present lake. In gradually falling and receding into its present position, Lake Erie stood at several successive levels, all of which are plainly marked by the former beach lines and the delta was continually built lakeward, so that a deep covering of sand was deposited over much of the region. The old delta is roughly outlined as a triangle with its base extending from Edgewater park on the west to Gordon park on the east, and it tapers south to an apex in the valley of the Cuyahoga river.

The surface of this delta is practically a smooth plain, slightly sloping to the lake, above which it stands elevated from eighty to one hundred and twenty feet. The streams crossing this area of unconsolidated sand and clay have rapidly lowered their courses to the present level of Lake Erie. The principal entrenching has been done by the Cuyahoga river which has cut in the center of the delta, a deep and narrow valley, which divides the city into an east and west side. The branches of the Cuyahoga on the old lake plain have all gullied deeply the surface and entrenched their courses. In some of these, i. e., Big creek, Mill creek, Morgan run and Kingsbury run, the small valleys are over a hundred feet in depth, and form physical boundaries for their section of the city as distinct as those on the opposite sides of the Cuyahoga river. Big creek separates Brooklyn from the west side and it was under these physical boundaries that Brooklyn developed into one of the units of Greater Cleveland. On the east side, Kingsbury run, with its deep gullies, determined the southern boundary of early Cleveland, and south of this stream, Newburgh had its original site. Morgan run and Burke branch, with their extensive gullies, divide the surface south of Kingsbury run, into several distinct districts. These creeks have influenced more or less, the direction and location of certain streets, especially Broadway and Kinsman avenue, which run roughly parallel with the gullies and on the level land between them. The

many deep gullies prevented the extension southward from Kingsbury run of many streets, and hence, the early crosstown traffic was confined to those few streets bridging the gullies, and small trading centers grew up as the result of the focusing of this travel at the crossings.

The original area of these gullies and other side ravines was much larger than at present, for they have been for years dumping grounds and are now being rapidly filled. The cost of bridges over these steep sided ravines, which are confined almost entirely to the old lake plain south of Kingsbury's run, is an expensive item to the tax payer, and they have hindered the development of these parts of the city.

On the smooth sandy delta and lake plain with its ridges, excepting the gully regions of Big creek and Newburgh, there is every natural advantage offered for the development and growth of a modern city. The sandy soil offers a splendid natural drainage and the establishment of sewer, conduits, gas-mains and water-pipes is easy and inexpensive. In places where the sand is underlaid by heavy deposits of clay, and the sand has had an opportunity to become water soaked, the resulting quicksand is a serious hindrance to building operations of all kinds. In foundation construction the quicksand is often so troublesome that a solid sheath of steel piles is built about the property and with the water shut out a secure foundation is more easily obtained. The building of sky scrapers on this delta soil was believed impossible by engineers, and after several years of careful observation on some of the larger buildings, no indications of serious settling have been found. The smooth character of this plain has been of the greatest advantage to the general traffic of the city and facilitated the establishment and building of streets which converged at the Public Square. The difference in elevation between Euclid and Superior avenues is due to an old beach ridge, and does not seriously interfere with trade and traffic in the retail district.

THE RIVER FLATS.

The floodplains or the flats along the Cuyahoga river are the only lowlands in the city. They have an elevation of from ten to fifteen feet above the level of Lake Erie. These flats are the bottom lands in the narrow and steep sided Cuyahoga valley, which was formed by the rapid cutting of the loose delta material by the river. The unusual erosive action of the river was due to the lake level falling allowing the stream a steep slope upon which to erode the unconsolidated material of the lake plain. When the bed of the river was lowered to the lake level, the stream could no longer erode vertically, and then it began to meander or wind from side to side back and forth across the valley, forming the great loops in the river in which the cutting is on the outer curve of the bends. This is the present condition of that part of this river which lies within the city limits. The material carried by the river is deposited along the inner bank of these great bends and forms the river plain, which is the richest land of this region, and was the first cultivated by the early settlers. The Cuyahoga flats lie eighty feet below the general level of the old delta, and within the city limits they may be divided into two distinct parts. The narrow section extending from the old canal to the lake, which is the region of great bends and the broad part to the south, which promises to be

a great industrial district when the river has been widened and deepened. The lowlands about the mouth of the river was the first land to offer a cabin site for the early explorers and traders. It was here that material was loaded onto the batteaux for coast trade to Sandusky and Detroit. The cabin of Lorenzo Carter, the first ferryman of the Cuyahoga, was located on the flats a short distance north of the present Superior street viaduct, which made it a trading center and the inn for all comers. The upper flats were easily cleared of the scanty timber and the wheat and corn were first grown here for the bread and corn whiskey that were of such importance in the early life and trade of these settlers.

The low, swampy character of the lower flats, especially about a long deep stagnant pond which was the old course of the river near its mouth, was responsible for much fever and ague in the families that settled about the Carter cabin. This unhealthfulness of the flats caused a number of the early arrivals to migrate to the high lands at Newburgh. The flats were first of importance in the development of the city when the Cuyahoga with its portage at Akron became a connecting link in the trade between Pittsburg and the post at Detroit. This trade led to the establishment, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, of docks and warehouses by the various commercial establishments. The easy approach to the city from the south along the flats of this river, was especially favorable to canal construction. This gave Cleveland a great commercial advantage over its neighboring towns on the south shore of Lake Erie. The activity occasioned by the canal increased the lake shipping, the value of the ample room on the flats for dockage and abundant warehouse space, first became evident. Following closely the expansion of the lake commerce, the various manufacturing interests had their growth, and again the value of the flats along the river was an important factor, for they offered convenient manufacturing sites combined with excellent shipping facilities. The marvelous growth of many of the great industries of the cities is closely related to the advantages afforded by this flat river land which caused such distress to many of the early families. The same advantages that brought the canal and increased the lake shipping were also very important in making this region a railroad termini. The rail interests found the broad expanse of the flats of much advantage in the handling and the storage of freight, and today this region is occupied by lines of traffic, storage yards and warehouses which make it the center of the shipping interests of the city. The lake shipping activities are confined largely to the northern section of the flats, constituting the great freight depot of Cleveland. The manufacturing interests are slowly creeping to the south, expanding into many of the numerous creek valleys and eventually as the growth of the city continues, the broad extension of the flats to the south will be entirely occupied by the great industrial concerns which are making this part, the workshop of Cleveland.

THE CUYAHOGA RIVER.

The Cuyahoga river and its valley gave Cleveland important advantages as a town site in those days of the growth of towns into cities on the shore of Lake Erie. Many of the early settlers foresaw the advantages of a town site at the mouth of the Cuyahoga and chief among the early visitors and explorers to this

region was Rev. John Heckewelder, a Moravian missionary, and excellent geographer. His map and a brief description of the Cuyahoga valley made in 1796, is one of the rich treasures of the Western Reserve Historical Society. It is believed that his descriptions had an influential part in bringing Moses Cleaveland to this region, for this map and its accompanying manuscript was prepared some eighteen years before the Cleaveland party landed at the mouth of the Cuyahoga.

The accompanying notes are taken from the Heckewelder manuscript and they are remarkable as the first of a host to extol the rare combination of advantages found in this site:

"Cujahaga certainly stands foremost and that for the following reasons:

1. "Because it admits small slopes into its mouth from the lake and affords them a good harbor.

2. "Because it is navigable at all times with canoes to the falls, a distance upwards of sixty miles by water, and with boats in some seasons of the year to that place and may, without any great expense be made navigable for boats that distance at all times.

3. "Because there is the best prospect of water communication from Lake Erie into Ohio by way of Cujahaga and Muskingum river:—a carrying place being the shortest of all carrying places which interlock with each other and at most not above four miles.

4. "Because of the fishery which may be erected at its mouth, a place to which the white fish of the lake resort in the spring in order to spawn.

5. "Because there is a great deal of land of first quality on this river.

6. "Because not only the river itself has a clear and lively current, but all waters and springs emptying into the same prove by their clearness and current that it must be a healthy country in general.

7. "Because one principal land road, not only from the Allegheny river and French creek, but also Pittsburgh, will pass through that country to Detroit, it being by far the most level land path to that place." Mr. Heckewelder draws the conclusion that "Cujahaga will be a place of great importance."

The importance of the Cuyahoga as a highway was evidently greatly appreciated by those mysterious builders of mounds, as scattered along the entire course of this stream are mounds, fortifications, caches and signal stations. Colonel Charles Whittlesley investigated very thoroughly these mound formations. In the deep valley of the Cuyahoga, along its high banks and on the sharp spurs which extend into the valley bottom are many ideal places for earthworks. The majority of these are on those spurs or necks near the high bluffs which command a good view of the river. The faint outline of one of these forts can still be distinguished on the top of a spur south of the entrance of Tinker creek into the river, and another fort is on the east side of the river south of Chaffee. That the red man appreciated the valley of the Cuyahoga as a connecting link between the rivers of the center of the state and Lake Erie is shown by the well traveled trail, "The Portage," at Akron, which was long used as a road and can be traced at the present time. The lower part of the river valley between Akron and Cleveland was a great rendezvous for Indians and it is reputed that the famous Indian chief-tain Blackhawk was born in this region.

In the days when this western country was taking form, it was Benjamin Franklin who first recommended the occupation of the land at the mouth of the river as a military post, later Washington pointed out that the Cuyahoga was a vital link in the country between the Ohio and Lake Erie, and that this stream would become an important factor in the development of the domestic commerce of the future.

The striking feature of this river is not its length nor its volume, but its very irregular course. The Indian term for crooked, or "Cayhaga" was applied to it, from which the modern name Cuyahoga is derived. The river has the form of a great bow, the middle of which is at Akron, one end at Cleveland, and the other due east from the city about thirty miles on the highlands west of Montville, in northeast Geauga county, where the head waters of the stream have an elevation of over seven hundred feet above Lake Erie. This irregular shape of the stream so entirely different from that of a regular river, was a source of frequent error on the part of the early surveyors, whose maps often show it ending near Akron, and it was some time after the early exploration before the true course of the river was known.

The present source of the Cuyahoga in Geauga county is in the bedrock of the Carboniferous conglomerate which consists of snow white pebbles of quartz, firmly cemented together. It is a rather porous rock, but does not weather rapidly, and forms many of the hilltops and ledges in northern Ohio. The Thompson, Nelson and Boston ledges, as well as the rock above the soft shales in the gorge of the river at Cuyahoga Falls, are composed of this conglomerate. The Cuyahoga valley in the upper part of its course is marshy and shallow, especially in the vicinity of Burton. Here its features are so entirely different from those found in its middle course that it is difficult to recognize it as part of the same stream. The upper course of the Cuyahoga has been determined by glacial deposits which caused the stream to flow south and near Akron it was forced westward into a deep preglacial valley. In getting into this old valley the river descends about two hundred feet in three miles, and has cut a deep, narrow gorge of over three miles in length at Cuyahoga Falls.

At several places in this narrow gorge the walls are quite near together, while the softer rock beneath the top ledges has been worn away forming various fantastic caverns; the largest of these has been called "The Old Maid's Kitchen." The water at the falls is controlled by a series of small dams to supply water-power and Hildreth, who journeyed in this region in 1837, made the generous prophecy that it was destined to be the Lowell of the West. The descriptions of the falls by the earliest explorers are of chief value in showing the contrast between the present volume of the controlled stream and the former torrent of rushing water which formed the narrow and steep sided gorge. It is now much visited for its beauty in the falls below the village where the stream forms a small but splendid cascade, the high bold ledges and the picturesque arrangement of mills along the stream.

It is between the falls and Akron, that the river makes the great bend and turns to the north. The preglacial valley in which it flows to the north is deep, narrow and partly filled with silt and glacial gravel, so that the present river is not cutting on the old stream bed, but is removing the former deposited material which

partly fills it. The extent and the depth of this old preglacial valley has been quite accurately determined from the many wells that have been drilled for gas, water and oil. At Akron, glacial material fills the bottom of this valley to the depth of over three hundred feet, and it was partly this material that diverted the river to the north. In various places between the falls and Cleveland, the sides of this preglacial valley come quite near together and often form falls or rapids. At Boston, the valley is not more than half a mile wide and its sides are one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet above the river, which in places is cutting at the gravel and silt which are here from two hundred to three hundred feet deep. The branches of the river are small, swift and cutting deep ravines in the soft sandstone and shales in the valley sides. There is a surprisingly large number of these runs between Boston and Independence. In many of these small creek valleys it is possible to obtain a complete section of the rock of this region.

Many of these small branches illustrate the general effects of glaciation in their changed course, filled valleys, waterfalls and boulder strewn beds. The Brandywine creek is divided sharply into two different sections. That part from Little York to the old mill at Brandywine is adjusting itself to a new course determined by glacial deposits and at the old mill it forms a waterfall where it drops sixty feet into its old preglacial channel. The gorge which has been formed is deep, narrow and steep sided. The old mill is a relic of the pioneer days when grist mills were few on the Western Reserve. Its iron work is very crude and its oak frame is as firm as when its timbers were hand hewn and pinned together by George Wallace over three generations ago. At the falls of the Brandywine, the lower gray rock is the Erie shale or the Chagrin beds which form the extensive outcrops on the shore of Lake Erie. Above it is a small layer of the black bituminous Cleveland shale and still higher, is the red Bedford shale. On top of the shale and forming the projecting ledges is the hard Berea sandstone, upon which the old mill still stands to receive the water upon its seventeen foot wheel.

From the highlands just north of Chaffee, there are splendid views of the river valley to the south. Here it is less than half a mile in width. The steepness of the valley side forces the highway, the canal and the railroad very close to the edge of the river. The appearance of the Cuyahoga valley in preglacial time was quite remarkable, in that it was so deep and narrow. At Boston the old river bed was at least two hundred feet below the present one, while at Willow there is a difference of over two hundred and fifty feet between the river now and in the past. One mile east of Tinker's creek station, on the Valley Railroad, it is over four hundred feet to rock. In Cleveland the drilling of many wells has enabled the tracing of this old valley throughout its course in the city. It passes through Newburgh where the old river bed is four hundred and seventy feet below the present level of Lake Erie to near the corner of Bratenahl and Girard avenues, where it is five hundred and twenty feet or more below the lake level. The general belief is that the preglacial stream drained a large part of the country south of Cleveland into a larger stream which occupied the present bed of Lake Erie. The accompanying cross-section gives an idea of this old valley in Cleveland.

Before the glacial lakes that preceded Lake Erie subsided, the valley of the Cuyahoga was an arm of these lakes which extended at least as far south as Boston. The larger branches flowing into this arm built deltas and carried silt into the valley. These old deltas appear very distinctly at Boston, at Brecksville, and opposite the mouth of Tinker's creek. Professor Frank Carney of Dennison University, considers that these deltas are probably old moraines, the surface of which has been partly worked over by these streams. These old deltas push the present stream to the opposite side of the valley and, furthermore, the amphitheater like areas in the valley are not due to the meandering character of the stream. The occurrence of these areas just north of the old deltas is explained by an icelobe occupying this position in the valley and preventing its filling with glacial material and as the ice block melted, left the present expanded area. The origin of the large expansion of the river valley known as the "upper flats," may be due to its occupation by a stagnant icelobe which melted more slowly than the surrounding ice. The lower part of the flat nearest the lake has been formed by the river action as it swings against the valley sides in its broad bends. In this part of the valley, the flats on which the river flows are about fifteen times the stream's width, and it is the only section of the Cuyahoga's course in which the stream has not been wholly or partly influenced by glaciation.

The river has always carried much sand and silt into the lake which obstructs its mouth and forms an obstacle to navigation. There is ample evidence historically and geographically, that the mouth of the river has changed very materially as the lake currents have cut away the soft material of the bluffs. The eastern bluff was extended at least a quarter of a mile west of the present channel to the lake. The Western Reserve Historical Society has carefully preserved a model entitled "A Plan of the Cuyahoga River," constructed by Dr. Sterling in 1879, which depicts very distinctly the old course of the river, the cutoff end of the bluff and the great bends in the lower course of the Cuyahoga. The early account in 1876, by Colonel James Hillman, refers to a "sunfish" pond which was west of the river's mouth and was part of the old river bed. At that time the outlet of the river was so choked with sand that an opening was made with shovels for the passage of small boats. The diagrams and maps of Colonel Charles Whittlesley show the outlier of the eastern bluff in about the present location of Whiskey Island. In a very crude sketch entitled "Cleveland Under the Hill," made by Allan Gaylord in 1800, the cutoff and isolated end of the bluff stands out very distinctly as also does a part of the old end of the river to the west, which is now occupied by the ore docks and shipyards. According to Mr. I. A. Morgan, in 1811 it was quite common to find the river "sometimes completely barred across with sand, so that men having on low shoes have walked across without wetting their feet," and "the outlet was some one hundred and twenty yards west from where it is now (1881)."

The great swinging bends of the river were a considerable advantage to Cleveland's development for ample docks, storage yards and factories could be located directly on the river's bank. Today as the flats are becoming crowded, many hindrances to navigation and rapid transportation have arisen. The great bends do not allow the easy manipulation of the six hundred foot freighters and

have caused a decrease in the ore receipts in this port from fifty per cent. of all Lake Erie ports in the '60s to ten per cent. today. The twenty-two bridges crossing the winding course, are of vast expense to the city and more than half of them actually obstruct navigation. It frequently takes larger boats almost as long in this winding journey to the upper ore docks, as it does for them to unload a great cargo of ore. If "Collision Bend" at West Third street were cut off by a channel from Columbus road to the Central viaduct, it would save more than four hours of time.

CHAPTER III.

THE CLIMATE.

By Professor W. M. Gregory, Cleveland Normal School.

The location of northern Ohio, in the north temperate zone within the interior of a vast continent and south of one of the great lakes, gives a complex character to its climate. The state being in the belt of the prevailing westerlies and midcontinent in its location, the "whirling storms" consisting of a great circling mass of air, called "high" and "low" areas, are well developed, and as northern Ohio is in the average path of their eastward movement across the country, its weather is a continuous repetition of the atmospheric changes that accompany them.

The "high" and "low" areas, so-called from the barometric pressure at their respective centers, each bring characteristic weather conditions to those regions over which they pass. The "low" is an ascending current of air of relative high temperature, and "low" pressure accompanied by some rainfall; in the eastern half the winds are from the south and in the western half from the north, and the sky is usually cloudy. The "high" is a descending air current with a relatively low temperature, high pressure, clear sky, no rain and cold winds. These areas so frequently disturb the regular atmospheric conditions by producing storms, and they influence to such an extent transportation and the general activities of the people, that the United States government expends a large sum each year to watch their eastward course across the country and issue daily weather maps, warnings, and special forecasts of the weather. The various weather changes which these areas bring to Cleveland, are characteristic of the temperate zone over the land and are of distinct types for each of the seasons. The weather changes are the most rapid and pronounced during the winter.

Northern Ohio, lying just south of Lake Erie, has a temperature mitigated in the extremes of cold and warm by this great body of water which extends eastward from Toledo to Buffalo. The water absorbs the heat slower than the land and the surface air in the summer is warmer a short distance inland than on the lake shore. In the winter the lake retains the heat and does not allow the temperature along the lake shore to fall rapidly. This influence of the lake upon the temperature, is clearly shown by comparing the range of temperature at Cleveland, with that of an inland city of the state or making a similar comparison with the

temperature range of a city in the same latitude as Cleveland, but entirely away from the lake influence. The absolute range of temperature of one hundred and thirty-nine degrees at Des Moines, Iowa, which is in this latitude, when compared with the range of one hundred and sixteen degrees of this city, illustrates the tempering influence of extremes by a great body of water. Within the interior of the state the range of one hundred and twenty-two degrees at Columbus, one hundred and forty-two degrees at Coalton, and one hundred and sixty-two degrees at Wausseon, when compared with the range of Cleveland and other lake ports again show the mitigating influence of Lake Erie.

The lake has a marked influence upon the growth of the vine throughout this region. Some authorities state that the vine flourishes in northern Ohio because of the ample opportunity in the late falls for the ripening of the fruit and the moderate range of temperature throughout the winter. These conditions along with the favorable soil, account for the concentration of the vine products of the state along the south shore of the lake, especially in the Sandusky and Put-in Bay districts.

In spite of the moderating influence of the lake, the cold days of January and February in the lake ports are penetrating and chilling in a manner that is unknown in very cold weather of the western plains where the air is so dry. The rapid changes in the temperature accompanied by cold, damp winds in midwinter, influence the city's health. Colds, chills, pneumonia, influenza, diphtheria, etc., are characteristic diseases which are most numerous at the season, when the time of sudden changes is at its maximum.

The average temperature of Cleveland is forty-nine degrees. The highest temperature reached in this city was on August 12, 1881, when the thermometer registered ninety-nine degrees, and the lowest was seventeen degrees below zero on January 29, 1873. The coldest month is January, but the coldest days usually come in February. July holds the record as the warmest month. The winter temperature averages twenty-eight degrees, the spring forty-six degrees, the summer seventy degrees and the fall fifty-two degrees. The daily temperatures as shown by the observed readings at the office of the United States Weather bureau, in the Society for Savings building, always varies considerable from the street temperature obtained at the kiosk on the square. On August 26, 1909, the maximum at the weather bureau station was seventy-eight and eight-tenths degrees, while at the kiosk it was eighty-six degrees. The minimum for the same date was seventy-three and eight-tenths degrees at the station, and seventy-two and eight-tenths degrees at the kiosk. For December 30, 1909, the maximum was eleven degrees and the minimum was one degree at the station, while at the kiosk the same respective temperatures were eight degrees and four degrees.

The average temperature of this city is very near that of a dozen of the larger cities of the United States and Europe. The isotherms of forty-five degrees and fifty degrees mark the line of the early western migrations of colonial days. The early interest of the New Englanders was drawn to this region on account of the soil and its inviting climate. Manasseh Cutler said of this region in 1787: "The advantages of every climate are here blended together." The location of the Western Reserve, a strip of land 120 miles long on the south shore of

Lake Erie, was chosen for its fertile soil and its salubrious climate, tempered by the water's influence.

The winds of Cleveland are irregular and varied, for this is the region of the prevailing westerlies. The lake influence disturbs the regular course of the southwest winds, producing the land and lake breezes which make the summer weather delightfully cool. The winds average for the year from the southeast, though the city is in the region of the prevailing southwest winds. This modification of the wind direction is due to the land and lake breeze, the direction of the shore line, the topographic features of the Cuyahoga valley and the highlands to the south. The eastward drift of the upper air currents is shown by the higher clouds. The great balloon race which started from St. Louis, Missouri, in June, 1907, was a clear demonstration of the eastward drift of the westerly winds over Ohio. One of these balloons which descended near the eastern end of Lake Erie, was carried westward a considerable distance out of its course by the lower air currents, while by the upper east flowing currents, the winner of the race was carried to the northeast.

In the belt of country bordering the lake shore, the land and lake breeze is well developed in the summer, for the difference in temperature of the land and the lake is greater in the summer months. The lake breeze grows stronger each day in the spring until July, when it regularly appears each morning, much to the comfort of the city. In the fall, the warm moist winds from the lake are chilled by the cold air over the land, causing heavy fogs which delay movement of the boats in the river and along the shore. The winter winds, compared with those of the summer, are stronger, more irregular and more characteristic of the westerlies in direction and in their storms. The winter "thaws" come from the warm south winds and are invariably followed by cold "waves" bringing cold, northwest winds and low temperature. On February 15, 1909, and March 17, 1900, "sleet" storms occurred which were very destructive to property. The former storm was especially disastrous to telegraph and railroad companies, particularly on the trunk lines to the east and west of the city where there were thousands of poles broken by the heavy weight of the ice covered cables. In the severe local storm of April 21, 1909, which occurred about noon on this date, the darkness was intense, the temperature fell rapidly, the winds veered suddenly and the pressure increased rapidly. The wind in this storm reached a velocity of eighty-four miles an hour, and in the southeast and southwest parts of the city, a number of people lost their lives, and the estimated damage of one million dollars to property, was the greatest storm loss the city ever suffered. Mr. James Kenealy, local forecaster of the weather bureau at Cleveland, considered this a local storm, having its origin in some of the counties of northwestern Ohio.

The rainfall of northern Ohio is nearly thirty-four and eighty-six one hundredths inches for the average year, while it has been as much at fifty-three and fifty-one one hundredths inches, and as scarce as twenty-four and fifty-three one hundredths inches. It is generally supposed that more rain falls near the lake than inland; this is not true, for all of the cities in the center of the state have an average rainfall of over forty inches. This is partly due to the greater elevation of the land in the central part of the state. The summer and spring rains are the heaviest which is fortunate for these months constitute the growing season in

truck garden and on the farm. During these months, severe thunder storms are frequent and are often accompanied by rainfall so heavy as to form cloud bursts, which in a short time do considerable damage to crops and property. The formation of these eastward moving thunder storms with squall cloud, dust whirl, rain curtain, thunder heads, lightning and high overflow clouds, is a common occurrence of the midsummer and one of the chief sources of the summer rainfall. It was one of these sudden squalls that drove away the British naval boat, "The Queen Charlotte," in the war of 1812, at the time she was preparing for action against Fort Huntington, which defended Cleveland.

The months of August and September are frequently times of great droughts. In 1908 many sources of water supply for farmers and villages about Cleveland were dry and water was hauled some distance from muddy creeks or the lake. In some places in northern Ohio, during the drought of 1909, drinking water sold at ten cents a gallon. Factories have been closed, stock often driven from six to ten miles for water and small towns have carefully conserved their water supply for fire protection. Cleveland's water supply from Lake Erie is practically inexhaustible, and at the close of each drought, the heavy rain carries much contamination into the lake which increases the normal number of typhoid cases in the city. Cleveland often has more rainy days in the year than other cities of Ohio, but not as much rain as places of fewer rainy days, but heavier storms. The snowfall averages about fifty inches and it is equivalent to about one-seventh of the total rainfall. The winter of 1907-08 had the greatest snowfall, sixty-two and five-tenth inches, and the least fall was fourteen and nine-tenths inches during the winter of 1899-90. The greatest fall of snow for any single month occurred in February, 1908, and was thirty-five inches.

Cleveland has the largest number of cloudy days of any city of the state. This is not due to general climatic conditions, but rather to the location of the city and its industries. When the city is seen from the distance, it appears covered with a great gray cloud. It is estimated that over a hundred thousand tons of coal are daily consumed in the city, and though there are many smoke consumers in operation, the merchants estimate that due to the smoke and soot there is an annual loss of twenty-five per cent on all white goods sold, or about twelve dollars per capita. The red ore dust from the iron ore furnaces is carried a considerable distance and its effects have caused many law suits for damage to the property in the vicinity of the furnaces. The city forester estimates that twenty per cent. of the trees lost in a year are due to the atmospheric conditions brought about by the smoke and the dust. The cloudiness gives a rich coloring to the sunsets and the twilight arch in the east is seldom seen.

In the belt of land bordering the lake, the first killing frost comes about the 24th of October, while in the central part of the state the first frost comes from one to two weeks earlier. The same is true in the spring when the last frost comes about the 20th of April, while in the central part of the state, it is the middle of May before the time of a heavy frost is passed.

The change from a summer to a winter season in this city vitally influences the occupation of thousands of men employed in the ore, freight and passenger transportation by boat; dry docks are then most active in repair work and the coal accumulates on the dock for opening of navigation. The many building

operations are almost entirely suspended. Paving and sewer construction is confined largely to summer months. During the fall and after the great harvest of the northwest, there is always a rush to get the grain to market and if the fall storms are severe many lake disasters occur.

The fall storms have taken their full toll of lives and property from the beginning of navigation on the Great Lakes by La Salle in the famous "Griffin," which was lost on its return from Green Bay. Major Wilkins' expedition was wrecked near Rocky river, in 1763, when seventy men and all supplies were lost. A similar fate came to the first steamboat on the Lake Erie, "The Walk-in-the Water" which was wrecked near Buffalo. Even the stanchest boats cannot withstand the fury of these lake storms and one of the strongest of the modern boats on the lakes, the Marquette and Bessemer No. 2 car ferry disappeared suddenly in the storm of December 15, 1909.

The coming of the cold season affects the commission business. The vast quantity of perishable stuff if shipped at all, has to be consigned as the weather conditions will permit and the fluctuations in prices of the staple vegetables are due frequently to the losses by the frosting of the shipments. Transportation of all kinds is vitally affected by the winter weather changes, during which time there is always an epidemic of late trains, wrecks, and consequent loss of life. Heavy snow or dense fogs delay street cars so that thousands of people are unable to fulfill business engagements. Sleet storms often completely cripple telephone and telegraph service for days, while the heavy floods following a spring rain frequently swell the rivers so that communication by rail is prevented and there is serious damage by washouts, ice-dams and floods to the railroads in the flats. Certain classes of merchants follow very carefully the weather conditions, so that their display of goods may suit the changes.

CLIMATIC TABLES PREPARED FROM THE REPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER
BUREAU STATION AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.

TEMPERATURE DATA.

| Month | Aver- age. | Maxi- mum. | Year. | Day. | Mini- mum. | Year. | Day. |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-------|------|---------------|-------|------|
| January | 26.6 | 71 | 1906 | 22 | —17 | 1873 | 29 |
| February | 26.7 | 72 | 1883 | 16 | —16 | 1899 | 10 |
| March | 34.5 | 79 | 1905 | 29 | — 4 | 1885 | 21 |
| April | 45.8 | 87 | 1899 | 30 | 15 | 1875 | 17 |
| May | 58.1 | 92 | 1879 | 30 | 28 | 1876 | 1 |
| June | 67.0 | 96 | 1874 | 28 | 38 | 1894 | 6 |
| July | 71.7 | 97 | 1890 | 8 | 46 | 1907 | 3 |
| August | 70.0 | 99 | 1881 | 12 | 46 | 1876 | 28 |
| September | 64.1 | 98 | 1881 | 6 | 36 | 1887 | 26 |
| October | 52.8 | 87 | 1879 | 7 | 24 | 1887 | 26 |
| November | 40.2 | 74 | 1888 | 1 | Zero | 1880 | 22 |
| December | 30.9 | 68 | 1875 | 31 | —12 | 1880 | 29 |
| Annual | 49.0 | | | | | | |

WIND AND PRECIPITATION DATA.

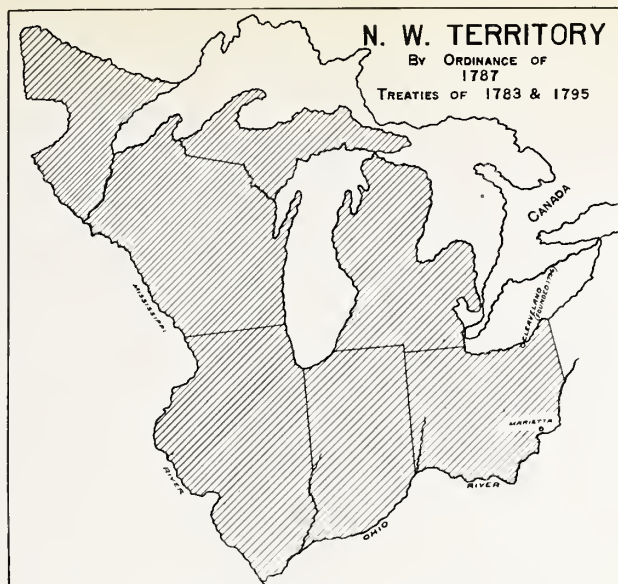
| Month. | Aver- age. | Precipitation | | | Max. vel. | Wind. | | Year. | Day. |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|-------|--------------|-----------------|--|-------|------|
| | | 24 hour max. | Year. | Day. | | Direc- tion. | | | |
| January | 2.53 | 1.86 | 1907 | 3-4 | 72 | w. | | 1898 | 23 |
| February | 2.68 | 3.62 | 1883 | 3 | 65 | nw. | | 1898 | 15 |
| March | 2.84 | 1.66 | 1898 | 19 | 68 | w. | | 1907 | 5 |
| April | 2.25 | 1.65 | 1896 | 30 | 60 | n. | | 1901 | 20 |
| May | 3.27 | 2.10 | 1876 | 17 | 60 | sw. | | 1893 | 23 |
| June | 3.58 | 3.10 | 1896 | 7-8 | 60 | nw. | | 1898 | 12 |
| July | 3.64 | 3.86 | 1879 | 11 | 66 | w. | | 1896 | 26 |
| August | 2.94 | 3.14 | 1871 | 26 | 58 | w. | | 1896 | 10 |
| September | 3.28 | 4.97 | 1901 | 1-2 | 66 | nw. | | 1897 | 16 |
| October | 2.73 | 2.45 | 1881 | 2 | 62 | w. | | 1894 | 11 |
| November | 2.59 | 2.19 | 1891 | 23-24 | 73 | s. | | 1895 | 26 |
| December | 2.57 | 1.87 | 1873 | 12 | 61 | s. | | 1903 | 12 |
| Average annual | 34.88 | | | | | se. | | | |

CHAPTER IV.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY—OHIO—THE WESTERN
RESERVE—THE COUNTY.

After the peace with Great Britain, the vast area lying beyond the mountains and bordered on the west by the Mississippi river, became appendant to the thirteen states. The careful statesmanship of the fathers is seen in the ordinance of 1787, the first fundamental act passed by an American Congress for the governing of a territory. The boundary of this enormous territory was originally the Ohio river on the south, the Mississippi on the west, the Great Lakes on the north, and Pennsylvania and Virginia on the east. It remained in this original parcel until May 7, 1800, when Congress divided it, by a line "beginning at the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky river and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada." The western portion was called Indiana, the eastern, Ohio.

The first state carved out of the Northwest Territory was Ohio. On April 30, 1802, Congress passed an act whereby the people of the eastern division were "authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government, and to assume such name as they deem proper, and the said state, when formed, shall be admitted into the Union, upon the same footing with the original states in all respects whatever." And on February 19, 1803, Congress passed an act citing the fact that, on the 29th day of November, 1802, the people did "form for



MAPS SHOWING THE TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF OHIO

themselves a constitution and state government, and did give to the said state the name of the 'State of Ohio;' in pursuance to an act of Congress * * * whereby the said state has become one of the United States of America," and then providing for the execution of the United States laws in the new state.

With the exception of the line touching Michigan, there has been no dispute of the state boundary. The controversy with Michigan, the "Toledo War," was caused by the claim of Michigan that the strip of land, from Lake Erie to the Indiana boundary, upon which Toledo is located, belonged rightfully to Michigan under article V. of the ordinance of 1787, which ambiguously described the southern boundary of one of the five states that might be erected out of the territory as passing east and west through the southerly extremity of Lake Michigan. Ignorance of the southerly extent of Lake Michigan produced the present jog in the boundary of northwestern Ohio. Michigan was loath to relinquish this strip, and when in 1835 Lucas county was organized, troops from Michigan entered Toledo, the county seat, to prevent the session of the courts. Ohio soldiery were also present. But no blood was shed, and President John Quincy Adams palliated Michigan's feelings when her statehood was discussed at Washington, in 1837, by exchanging the rich northern peninsula for the meager Maumee strips; an exchange which at that time was considered a poor trade. 1214C42

Originally, two counties were erected in the Northwest Territory, Washington, with Marietta as the county seat, and Wayne, with Detroit as the county seat. A portion of the boundary line between the two was the Cuyahoga river. So the site of the present city of Cleveland was in the two original counties. July 29, 1797, Jefferson county was erected, and that portion of the Western Reserve which lies east of the Cuyahoga river and the old Portage path, was part of the new county. The county seat was Steubenville. July 10, 1800, Trumbull county was organized, and this embraced all the Western Reserve including the Firelands and the Sandusky Islands. These counties were created by executive proclamation. But when the state was organized, the legislature created the counties. So, in December 21, 1805, a law taking effect in March, 1806, created the county of Geauga out of a portion of Trumbull county. This included a goodly portion of the present Cuyahoga county. February 10, 1807, the legislature authorized the sister counties of Portage, Ashtabula, and Cuyahoga. The new county of Cuyahoga was not organized until 1810. It embraced that part of Geauga west of the ninth range of townships. The act described the boundary as follows: "On the east side of the Cuyahoga river, all north of township 5, and west of range 9; on the west side of the river, all north of township 4 and east of range 15, a space between ranges 14 and 20 on the west;" and "the county of Huron being attached to Geauga, for judicial purposes." Several changes in this boundary were subsequently made. January 15, 1811, the line between Huron and Cuyahoga counties was changed. Beginning at southwest corner of Strongsville, the line was extended westward to the southeast corner of Eaton, thence north to the northwest corner of Eaton, to the middle of Black river following its channel northward to Lake Erie. The organizing of Medina county, February 18, 1812, brought a second change in the western boundary. The line was carried northward from the northwest corner of Eaton to the northwest corner of Ridgeville, thence west to Black river and to

the lake. Lorain county was organized April 1, 1824, and took the town of Columbia and the west half of Olmsted from Cuyahoga county, but the half of Olmsted was restored to Cuyahoga, by act of January 29, 1827. On March 20, 1840, Willoughby township was taken from Cuyahoga county and given to the newly organized county of Lake. January 29, 1841, Geauga county was given a strip ninety rods wide, extending from the northeast corner of Orange township, down its east line to the east and west center road, while the village of Chagrin Falls, with lots 17, 18 and 19 in Russell township, were annexed to Cuyahoga county. The final change in the boundaries of the county, was made on January 11, 1843, when the Orange township strip was returned to the county. The organization of Cuyahoga county dates from January 16, 1810.

THE DESCENT OF TITLE TO THE WESTERN RESERVE.

The story of the various claimants to these lands of the west embraces the records of the heroic period of voyage and discovery, of colonization, of the final independence of the colonies, and of interstate controversy over boundaries and possessions.

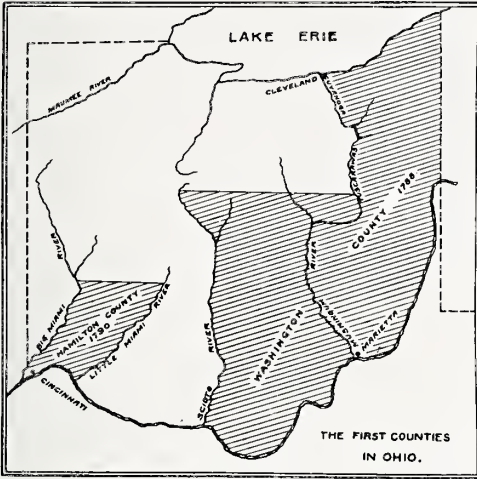
The history of these disputes will be briefly related in this connection, although they are only partially of a geographical nature, and therefore might properly come under the divisions of government. The basis of all land titles in Cleveland is contained in these shifting claims.

The sovereignties of Spain, France and England, successively claimed the continent of North America; Spain, by virtue of a grant from the Pope and the explorations of De Navarez and De Soto in the Gulf of Mexico; England by virtue of the voyages of the brave John and Sebastian Cabot along the eastern coast, and France by virtual occupation of the vast regions of the St. Lawrence, the Lakes, and the Mississippi, by the intrepid La Salle and his worthy successors.

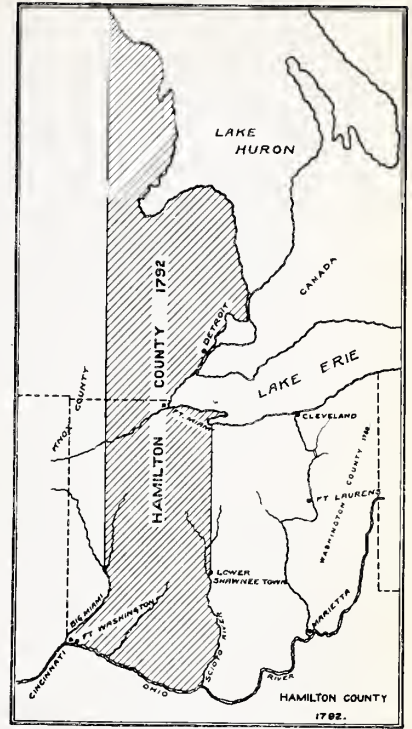
Meanwhile English colonists came to lend the permanence of occupation to the title by discovery. Their settlements ranged along the Atlantic coast. But the activity of the French had by 1749, hemmed in the English by a line of military posts extending from the Bay of Fundy, through Québec, Niagara, Oswego, Buffalo, Presque Isle (Erie, Pennsylvania), the Allegheny and Ohio rivers and the Mississippi river. Such a proximity of world powers eager to secure a virgin continent, made war inevitable. The close of the French and Indian war in 1760, found England victorious and in possession of all the lands east of the Mississippi, excepting the Island of Orleans.

Our search for the descent of title, then, is confined to England and her liberal grants to court favorites, trading companies and colonies.

On the 10th of April, 1606, the first charter of Virginia was granted. There were really two charters, one to the London, or South Virginia company, and one to the Plymouth, or North Virginia company. Their grants extended from 34 degrees north, to 45 degrees south, and were given to secure the discoveries of the Cabots. The North Virginia company planted a colony at the Kennebec river in Maine, while Jamestown, on the James river, was founded by the South Virginia company. The London company's grant extended from



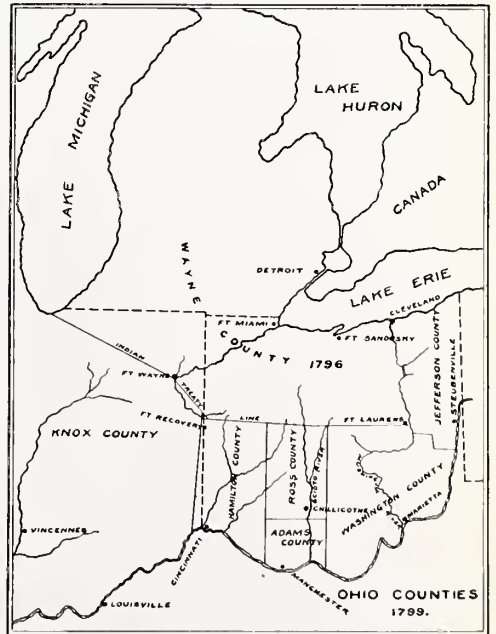
1787-1792



1792-1796



1796-1799



1799-1800

Cape Fear to the Potomac, and the Plymouth company's extended from Newfoundland to the Hudson.

In May, 1609, a second Virginia grant was made, the London company receiving "All those land, countries and territories lying and being in that part of America called 'Virginia,' from the point of land called 'Cape, or Point Comfort,' all along the sea coast to the south, and two hundred miles, and all that space and circuit of land from the sea coast of the precinct aforesaid, up into the land throughout from sea to sea, west and northwest." This ambiguity prevailed until after the Revolution. A third charter of Virginia was granted March 12, 1611, embracing everything between the thirtieth and forty-first degrees, north latitude.

The New England, or Plymouth company, received a further charter November 3, 1620, embracing the territory between the fortieth and forty-eighth degrees, north latitude.

All of these charters were declared forfeited by quo warranto in 1624-25, and Charles I made Virginia a royal colony by proclamation.

In March 4, 1627, the Plymouth company conveyed Massachusetts to Sir Henry Roswell and others, and two years later Charles I confirmed this grant. In 1630, the council of Plymouth granted Connecticut to the Earl of Warwick. On the 19th of March, 1632, the Earl of Warwick, as president of the Plymouth council, conveyed Connecticut to Viscount Gay and Seal and to Lord Brook, and others, by deed. Upon the surrender of the Connecticut charter, a new one was granted by Charles II, April 23, 1662.

In 1664, Charles II, in spite of previous grants to the Plymouth company and the London company, ceded to his brother, the Duke of York, the lands that had been occupied by the Dutch in New Netherlands from the Delaware river to the Connecticut river, and sundry other lands on the St. Croix, in Maine.

Finally, on March 4, 1681, Pennsylvania was granted to William Penn. These charters embracing the later states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia were made with a magnificent disregard for each other's claims, and their boundaries were described with great ambiguity. But they all extended across the continent to the mythological "South Sea," so that the peace of 1781, found all these states making vigorous claims to the Northwest territory.

In 1784 Congress asked all the states claiming territory in the northwest to cede their lands to the Confederacy, in order to aid in the payment of the war debt and to promote the general harmony of the Union.

To the claim of Virginia, under the colonial charter, was added the more substantial right by colonization. In spite of the fact that England, after the peace of 1760 had strenuously forbidden the settlement west of the Alleghenies, the news of the fertile valleys beyond the mountains, of the beautiful river, and of the equable climate, lured many a squatter.

The Ohio Land Company was organized in 1748. George Washington's brothers Lawrence and Augustine were among its members, and by the close of the Revolution there were many frontier huts in the western land. Virginia, however, ceded her rights to the territory on November 1, 1784. The claims of

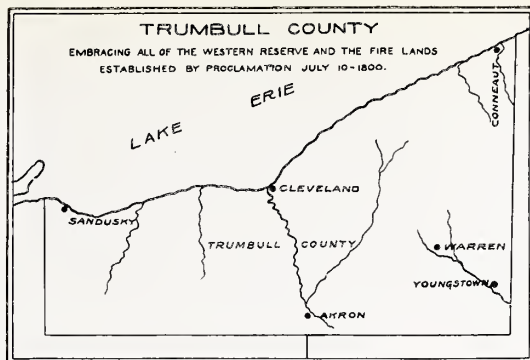
New York were ceded to the Confederation, March 1, 1781, after the determining of her western boundary.

On April 18, 1785, Massachusetts ceded her rights west of the meridian that had been determined upon as the western boundary of New York. But when the western line of Pennsylvania was surveyed in 1785-86, a slight readjustment was necessary in this meridian. Pennsylvania ceded her claims in 1786, after her western boundary had been fixed.

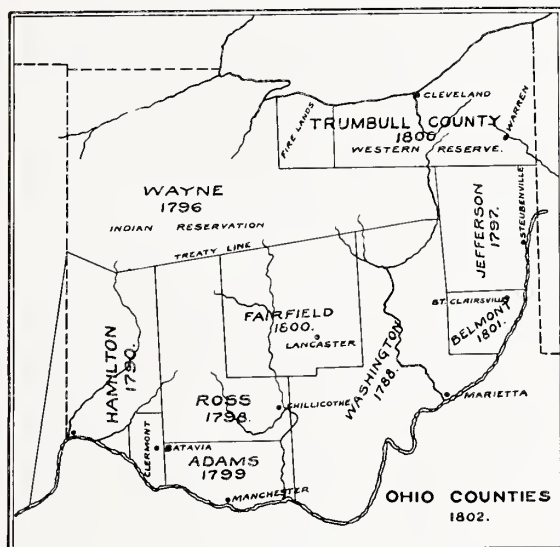
Thus, all the vast pretenses that had survived the colonial epoch, were amicably settled, excepting only the claims of doughty Connecticut. Her charter of 1662, described her limits as "Bounded on the east by Narraganset river, commonly called Narragansett bay, where the said river flows into the sea; and on the north by the line of Massachusetts plantation, on the south by the sea; and in longitude as the line of the Massachusetts colony, running from east to west, that is to say, from the said Narragansett bay in the east, to the South sea on the west, with the islands thereto adjoining." The conflict which this generous grant engendered with New York, was settled by royal commission soon after the granting of the charter; the controversy with Pennsylvania, as to the lands between 41 and 42 degrees of latitude, included in the charters of both states, was settled in favor of Pennsylvania, by a commission of Congress in 1782. But, deprived of her claims in New York and Pennsylvania, Connecticut did not relinquish her hold on the lands west of Pennsylvania. To these, she asserted her rights by a resolution of the legislature in 1783, claiming thereby "the undoubted and exclusive right of jurisdiction and preemption to all the lands lying west from the western limits of the state of Pennsylvania, and east of the Mississippi river, and extending throughout, from the latitude of the forty-first degree to the latitude of the forty-second degree and two minutes, north; by virtue of the charter granted by King Charles II, to the late colony and now state of Connecticut, and being dated April 23, 1662, which claim and title to make known for the information of all, that they may conform themselves thereto:

"Resolved, that his excellency, the governor, be desired to issue his proclamation, declaiming and asserting the right of this state to all the lands within the limits aforesaid, and strictly forbidding all persons to enter or settle thereon, without special license and authority first obtained from the general assembly of this state."

The enterprising state finally complied with the request of Congress, and on the 14th of September, 1786, the congressional delegates from Congress, executed a deed of cession to the western lands, in accordance with instructions given them by the state legislature. But there was a reservation in this deed. The language follows: "All the right, title, interest, jurisdiction and claim of the state of Connecticut, to certain western lands beginning at the completion of the forty-first degree of north latitude, one hundred and twenty-five miles west of the western boundary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as now claimed by said commonwealth; and from thence by a line to be drawn parallel to, and one hundred and twenty miles west of said west line of Pennsylvania, and to continue north until it comes to forty-second degree and two minutes, north latitude; whereby all the right, title, interest, jurisdiction and



1800-01



1802



1805

MAPS SHOWING COUNTIES IN WHICH CLEVELAND WAS LOCATED
SINCE ADMISSION OF OHIO AS A STATE

claim of the said state of Connecticut, to the lands lying west of the said line, to be drawn as before mentioned, one hundred and twenty miles west of the western boundary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as now claimed by said commonwealth, shall be included, released and ceded to the United States in Congress assembled, for the common use and benefit of said states, Connecticut included."

This tract of land, one hundred and twenty miles long and of variable width, so reserved, is the famous "Connecticut Western Reserve," which became within a quarter of a century after its creation, the home of a transplanted New England.

Within a month after releasing her claims, Connecticut, by resolution of her legislature, proceeded to prepare for the sale of her Reserve. The resolution provided a committee of three who were empowered to sell that portion of land lying east of the Cuyahoga river, and the old Portage path, the land to be surveyed into townships, six miles square, the price to be six shillings per acre, equal to about fifty cents federal money, and the surveys to begin at the Pennsylvania boundary, the townships to be numbered from Lake Erie southward, and in each township five hundred acres were to be reserved for the support of schools and five hundred acres for the support of gospel ministers.

No surveys were begun by this committee and only one sale was made. This was the famous "Salt Spring Tract" of twenty-four thousand acres in Trumbull county, to General Samuel H. Parsons, of Middletown, Connecticut. His patent was recorded at Hartford, and in the newly established county seat of Washington county, Marietta, and later, because of conflicting claims to the jurisdiction in the Reserve, it was recorded also at Warren, the seat of Trumbull county.

The second parcel disposed of by the state, was the grant made in 1792, to those of her citizens who had suffered through the burning of their homes by the British, during the Revolution. A half million acres were taken from the extreme western end of the Reserve for their benefit. This tract embraces the present site of the counties of Erie and Huron, and was at once called the "Fire Lands."

Indian hostilities and the fact that the purchaser was required to take all risk of title and possession retarded the sale of these lands. The legislature, in May, 1795, determined on a new way of disposing them. A committee of eight citizens, one from each county in the state, was authorized to sell three million acres immediately adjoining the Pennsylvania line, at not less than one million dollars, or one third of a dollar per acre.

The following comprised this committee: John Treadwell, Marvin Wait, Thomas Grosvenor, Elijah Hubbard, James Wadsworth, William Edmond, Aaron Austin, and Sylvester Gilbert. Some of these names have found their way into our local geography.

The time of the appointment of this committee was propitious. Speculation in western lands had revived with the triumphal march of General Wayne through the Indian country, from the Ohio river to Lake Erie, in 1794.

By September 2, 1795, enough buyers had been found to take the entire tract from the committee, at a purchase price of one million, two hundred

thousand dollars. There were thirty-five parties (sometimes reported as thirty-six parties), and fifty-seven individuals (sometimes reported as forty-nine) in this list.¹ They pooled their interests, and deeds dated September 5, 1795, were at once made to them, each one buying as many twelve hundred thousandths as he had subscribed dollars to the fund. These deeds were recorded in Hartford and subsequently in Warren, and the original is in the archives of Western Reserve Historical Society.

These purchasers formed the Connecticut Land Company, and they all joined in a deed of trust, September 5, 1795, to John Caldwell, Jonathan Brace, and John Morgan, and the original is in the archives of Western Reserve Historical Society. The deeds given by these trustees form the source of all land titles in the Reserve. All of the trustees were still living as late as 1836 and joined in transfers made in Cleveland.

The southern shore of Lake Erie was at that time supposed to run nearly due east and west, and therefore there should be a large acreage of land between the lake and the Connecticut Land Company's purchase. This supposititious land was finally sold to "The Excess Company." The great southerly sweep of the lake wiped out all the claims of the Excess Company. It also diminished the Connecticut Land Company's purchase, for it was learned upon the completion of the surveys, that the entire area available was only two million, eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand, one hundred acres, including the islands in Sandusky bay.

CHAPTER V.

THE PLAN OF THE CITY.

ANNEXATIONS AND BOUNDARIES.

The Connecticut Land Company determined at once, to survey its vast purchase into tracts five miles square, by running meridian lines every five miles west of the Pennsylvania boundary. These townships were described by "Ranges," the first "Range" being adjacent to the Pennsylvania line, and then numbered westward; and by "Tiers," the first "Tier" being on the forty-first parallel, which formed the southern boundary. The northernmost tiers touching the lake, formed irregular, or fractional townships.

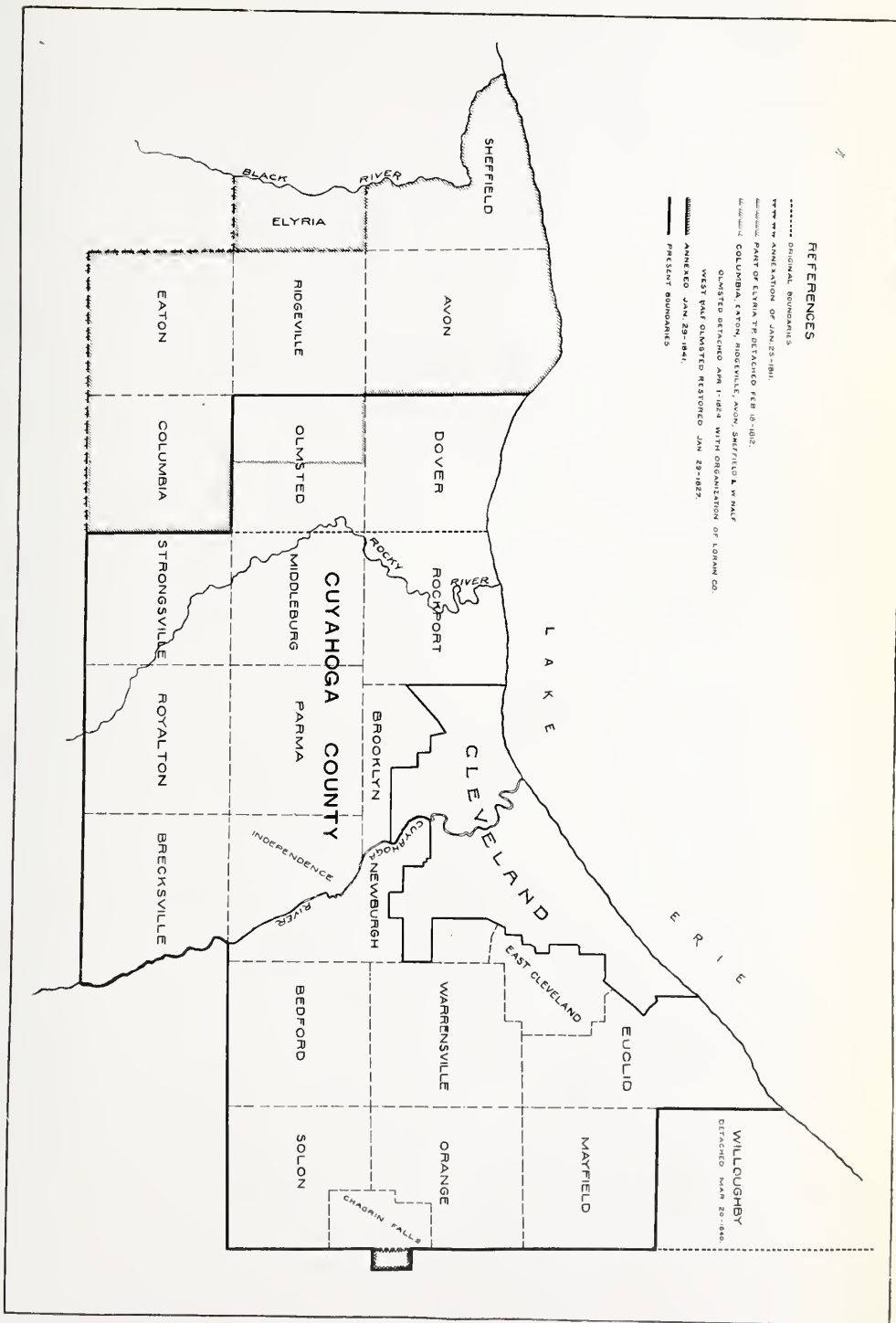
The first surveying party was sent out in 1796, under the command of General Moses Cleaveland, of Canterbury, Wyndham county, Connecticut. Augustus Porter, of Salisbury, Connecticut, who had been surveyor in western New York, in the great "Holland Purchase," was the principal surveyor, and Seth Pease of Sheffield, Connecticut, second surveyor, as well as astronomer and mathematician of the party. Under these men were the other surveyors, John Milton Holley, Richard M. Stoddard, and Moses Warren, Jr.

On the 4th of July, 1796, the party entered the Reserve by boat from Buffalo, at the western boundary of Pennsylvania, as fixed by the commission of 1785.

¹ See Appendix for list.

REFERENCES

***** ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES
 ***** ANNEXATION OF JAN. 23-1861.
 ANNEXED PART OF ELYRIA TWP. DETACHED FEB. 18-1862.
 ANNEXED COLUMBIA TATION, RIDGEVILLE, AVON, SHEFFIELD & WYMAF
 OLIVESTED DETACHED MAR. 1-1864 WITH ORGANIZATION OF LORAIN CO.
 WEST HALF OLIVESTED RESTORED JAN. 22-1867.
 ANNEXED JAN. 29-1864.
 PRESENT BOUNDARIES



MAP SHOWING CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES OF CUYAHOCA COUNTY

The first four range lines were run in 1796, and nearly all the townships north of the sixth tier, and east of the Cuyahoga river were surveyed. Porter, with a small party, traversed the lake shore westward, to fix the west line of the Reserve. General Cleaveland meanwhile proceeded to the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, reaching here July 22, 1796. He built a cabin on the hillside, south of St. Clair street, and west of Union Lane for the surveyors. Porter returned from his western survey to this cabin and other members of the party arrived at various intervals.

On the 16th of September, 1796, the first survey of the city of Cleveland was begun. On the 22d of September, Holley, Shepard and Spafford, began the survey of Cleveland township and its "hundred acre lots." This township was one of six that the company had determined to allot and sell for the benefit of the shareholders.

Seth Pease made a map of the Reserve in 1797 (this map is now in the Western Reserve Historical Society). The township of Cleveland is there marked as a large and irregular tract consisting of twenty-five thousand, two hundred and forty-two acres. It is described as in range 12, tiers 7 and 8. Out of the original township of Cleveland, have been made parts of East Cleveland, Cleveland and Newburg townships.

The first survey of Cleveland was made by Seth Pease and Amos Spafford under the superintendence of Augustus Porter. Seth Pease probably did much of the work of this first survey, for Spafford was set to work on the survey of Cleveland township on the 22d of September.¹ The first map made of the city is, however, called "Spafford's Map." It was undoubtedly made here, as it is traced on sheets of foolscap paper pasted together. Whittlesey says the sketch was found among the papers of J. Milton Holley, by his son, Governor Alexander H. Holley, of Connecticut, and sent by him to Colonel Whittlesey. It is endorsed in the handwriting of Amos Spafford "Original Plan of the Town and Village of Cleveland, Ohio, October 1, 1796."²

This "original plan" does not evince any originality. It might have been drawn for any other town planted on a plain in the wilderness. It makes no effort to conform to the contour lines of the river valley, and seems entirely oblivious to its magnificent site above the placid lake. Indeed, it is like the plans of other towns made by the same surveyors. They follow a common model, an open square or diamond in the center of a rectangular or square area, traversed by streets laid out in orderly precision, meeting at somber right angles. Nearly all the towns of the Reserve follow this plan.

In Spafford's plans, however, the streets are generously wide. Superior street was at first called Broad street, but the name is scratched out in the original map. Miami street was at first called Deer street, and Ontario street Court street. It is not known whether these changes were made here, or after the map had been taken east. The Public Square is shown as an expansion of Superior street, like a river expanding into a lake. All the town lots are numbered. There are two hundred and twenty of them, and these numbers are found on all titles flowing from this source.

¹ See Barker, "Original Surveys of old Cleaveland," page 223.

² "Early History of Cleveland," p. 238.

The official report of the surveys was compiled by Seth Pease. He made a map of Cleveland to accompany this report; it is endorsed, "Plan of the City of Cleaveland, 1796." It follows Spafford's map with some slight changes. "The river bluffs are slightly different, and the land's point at the mouth is larger."¹

Pease was a fine draughtsman, as this map shows. Several copies of it were made, but it was not engraved. A faithful copy of this map is found on page 1, volume 1, of "Maps and Profiles," in the office of the city engineer, made in 1842, by I. N. Pillsbury, then city engineer. Pillsbury had access to the original. Leonard Case endorses his copy in the city records, "as neat a facsimile copy of the original as can usually be made by ordinary writers." Ralph Granger, of Fairport, Ohio, a nephew of Seth Pease, also endorsed this Pillsbury copy, after comparing it carefully with the original. These endorsements are all found on record with this map.

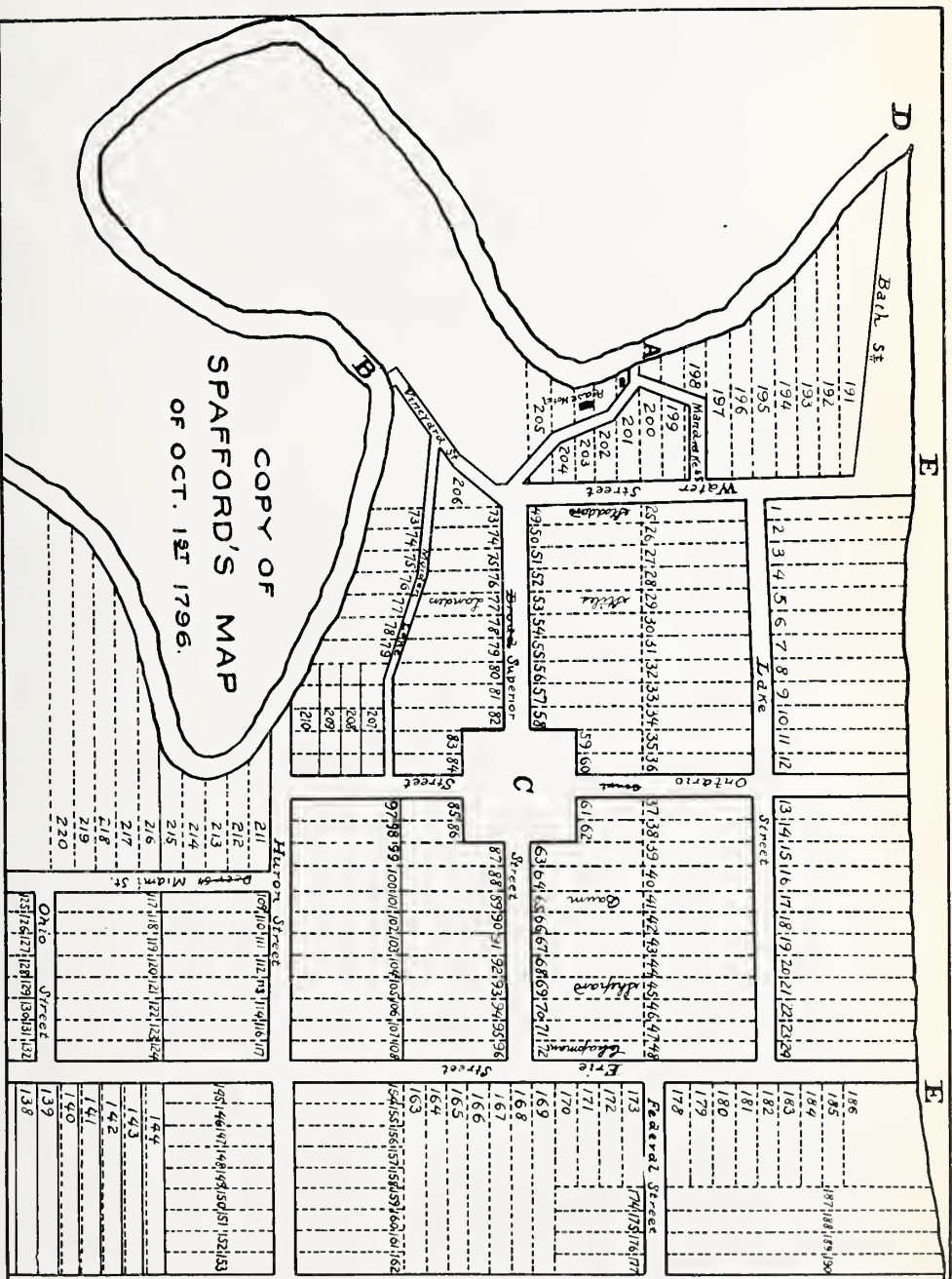
The surveys upon which these maps are based, were completed by October, for, on the 17th of October, Milton Holley writes in his journal, "Finished surveying in New Connecticut, weather raining," and on the following day, "We left Cuyahoga at 3 o'clock, seventeen minutes, for *home*. We left at Cuyahoga, Job Stiles and wife, and Joseph Landon, with provisions for the winter. William B. Hall, Titus V. Munson and Olney Rice, engaged to take all the pack horses to Geneva. Day pleasant and fair winds; about southeast; rowed about seven and a half miles, and encamped for the night on the beach. There were fourteen men on board the boat, and never, I presume, were fourteen men more anxious to pursue an object than we were to go forward. Names of men in the boat. Augustus Porter, Seth Pease, Richard Stoddard, Joseph Tinker, Charles Parker, Wareham Shepherd, Amzi Atwater, James Hackett, Stephen Benton, George Proudfoot, James Hamilton, Nathan Chapman, Ralph Bacon, Milton Holley."

These, then are the men who in the mellow Indian summer of 1796, ran the lines through the forests of chestnut and oak, that were to be, within a few decades, the busy thoroughfares of the metropolis of Ohio.

In 1801, Amos Spafford returned and resurveyed the street and lot lines. He fixed the principal corners by driving fifty-four oak posts about eighteen inches square. He charged fifty cents each for these posts, and also charged fifty cents for grubbing out a tree that stood in the northeast corner of the Square. He made a new map of the town following his original plat, but omitted Maiden Lane and Federal street, and added Superior Lane. Ohio street also embraced Miami street. This map with its accompanying descriptions of streets was recorded in Warren, Ohio, February 15, 1802, in volume A, page 100. The record, however, is not endorsed by either Spafford or the Land Company. Such irregularities and informalities were not regarded seriously in early days.

This map was copied by Alfred Kelley, one of the first attorneys of Cleveland, and recorded in Cuyahoga county records, volume A, page 482, on November 22, 1814; and on December 26, 1856, it was transcribed into volume 2, page 24, of maps. It was also transcribed into the city engineer's record, by I. N. Pillsbury.

¹ Whittlesey's "Early History," p. 241.



FIRST MAP OF CLEVELAND
Original in Western Reserve Historical Society. On the original in Spafford's handwriting are the words "Original plan of the town and village of Cleveland, Ohio, October 1, 1796."
References—A, lower landing; B, upper landing; C, public square; D, mouth of the river; EE, Lake Erie.

This Kelly copy of the Spafford map is virtually our official land map to which are referred the early titles of Cleveland and which has been constantly consulted for the determining of the original lots and streets.

There are four lanes and ten streets in this map. The streets are six rods, wide, excepting Bath, which is narrower and irregular, and Superior, which is eight rods wide. There are two hundred and twenty lots, all excepting those that border on the lake and on the river, are two chains wide by ten chains deep, containing two acres. The Public Square contains nine and one-half acres, instead of ten as usually represented.

In 1797, the "Second Party" of surveyors arrived in Cleveland under the leadership of Seth Pease as chief surveyor. They proceeded to survey the "Cleveland ten acre lots," comprising the area now embraced between Brownell street and Willson avenue. The survey began August 20th, on *Sunday*. Three radiating roads were surveyed through the ten acre lots; "North Highway," now St. Clair avenue, "Center Highway," now Euclid avenue, and "South Highway," now Woodland avenue; each was ninety-nine feet wide, and their corners were respectively, north 58 degrees east; north 82 degrees east, and south 74 degrees east. The "North" road connected with Federal street of Pease's plan, the "Center" road with Huron street, and the "South" road with Erie street.

Inasmuch as these roads radiate, the lots become deeper as you travel from the city. The lots are all the same width; their area therefore varies from less than ten acres to forty acres, and one, number 166, has one hundred acres. The reason for this variation is to equalize the value of the lots on the theory that the further they are from town the less valuable per foot front. Those on the south side of Woodland avenue are all ten acres, however, because the rear lot line is parallel to Woodland owing to the irregularity of Kingsbury Run ravine, which prevented the expansion of the lots. The numbers begin with the southeast angle of Woodland and Erie streets, and run eastward consecutively, beginning again with the westward lot of the tier it connects with, and so on. Later, when these lots were wanted for city purposes, Payne avenue was opened on the boundaries of the ten acre lots between St. Clair and Euclid, and Garden street (Central avenue) on the line between the Euclid and Woodland ten acre lots.

The survey of these lots was made almost entirely by Moses Warren, Jr., and a copy of his notes was made into the records of the city engineer's office endorsed: "Drawn from the original notes, January 27, 1855. I. N. Pillsbury, C. E." But no map accompanies these notes. In November 22, 1879, John L. Culley, C. E., entered in volume 11, page 32, of the county recorder's maps, a map and notes endorsed: "The above map and field notes of 'Cleveland ten acre lots,' are a correct copy of the same as they are to be found in the office of Leonard Case of this city; the map and notes in said Case's possession are supposed to be the only authentic ones in existence." In the collection of the Western Reserve Historical Society, is a copy of the original Warren notes, entitled, "Traverse of the Portage from Cuyahoga to Tuskarawas, part of the second parallel, and survey of the ten acre lots in the town of Cleveland, by Moses Warren, Jr." Colonel Whittlesey has written on this copy, "Transcribed

by the late General S. D. Harris, surveyor, Ravenna, Ohio, for me," and General Harris endorsed at the bottom, "I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of the original on file in my office." (Signed) "Samuel D. Harris, county surveyor, Portage county, August 16, A. D. 1845."

Beyond Willson avenue, the land was divided, in Cleveland township, into one hundred acre lots. These lots nearly all became allotments, and the titles to all city lots beyond Willson avenue go back to these "original one hundred acre lots."

The early surveys were made with the chain. These wore a little at the links, and consequently there is an excess of land over the recorded frontage. "Considering, however, that these early surveys were made with the primitive compass and iron chain, and through a thickly wooded country, it must be conceded that the measurements both of the ten acre and the two acre lots, show a notable uniformity of surplus, showing that they were taken with considerable care."* This surplusage is slight and varies with the different streets.

There are three surveyors who have been specially instrumental in laying out the streets of the city, in fixing their monuments and establishing the lot lines. John Shier, the first city surveyor and engineer was appointed May 11, 1836, only two months after the incorporation of the city. He fixed the stone monuments in the streets of the original town. These monuments were substantial and set in the center of the streets. He also surveyed the street lines. He was a very painstaking surveyor, having received a thorough training in his profession in Scotland, his native country. Ahaz Merchant was for many years the leading surveyor in this vicinity. He served as county surveyor for a number of years, and in 1835 published a magnificent map of the city. I. N. Pillsbury was elected city engineer in April, 1853. Previous to his appointment, the city engineers had thought their records were their private property, so he found no public records whatever in the office he assumed. He at once began "No. 1 and volume 1, of Engineers' Records," and transferred to them the accurate copies of the earliest surveys mentioned above. The city owes a large debt of gratitude to his faithful research and painstaking records.

In 1854, the city council passed an ordinance, declaring the records made by the city engineers, the property of the city, and since then, the records have been more or less carefully kept.

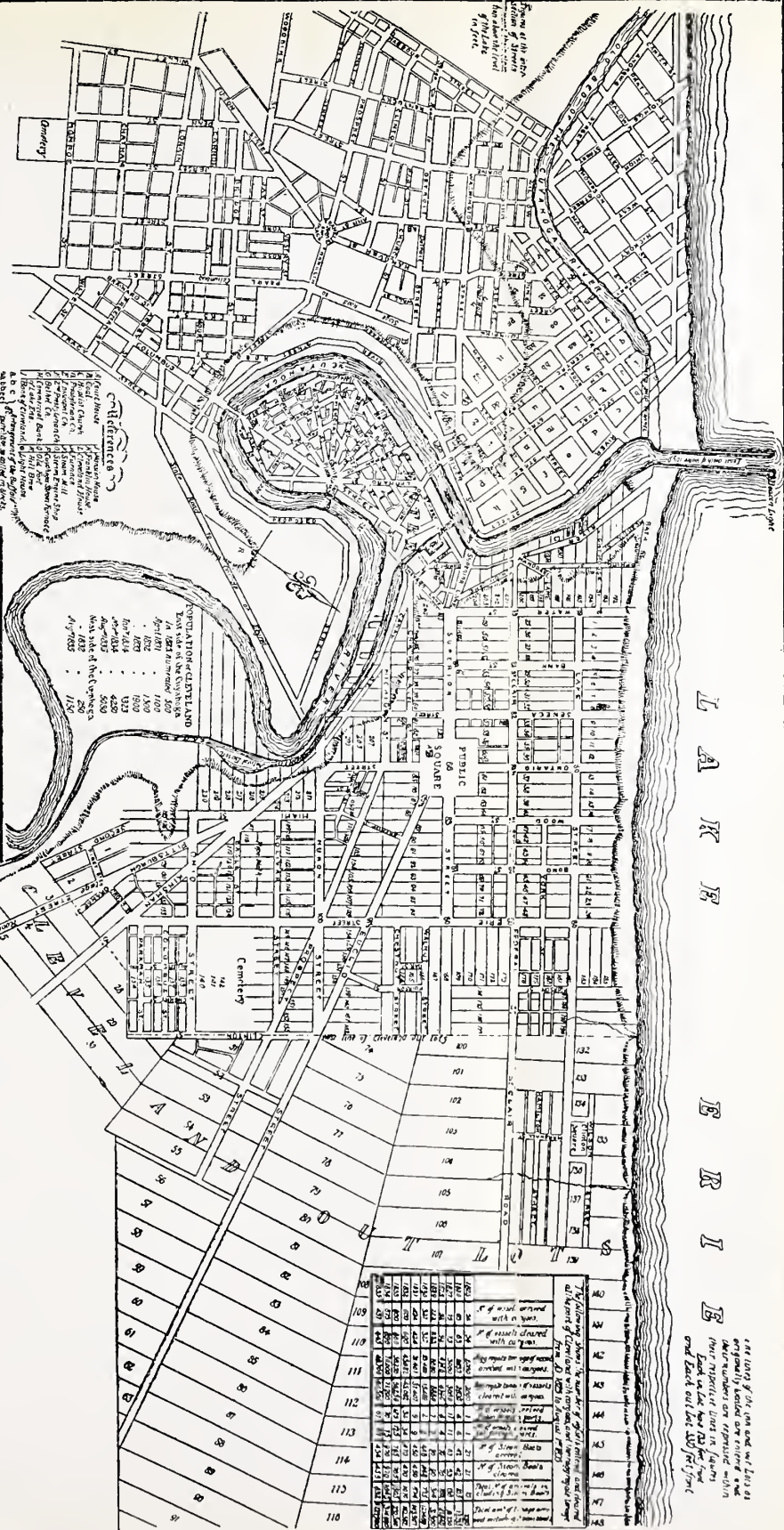
The west side of the city lying in the original township of Brooklyn was surveyed in 1806 by Abraham Tappan of Painesville. Subsequent surveys of the leading subdivisions, namely, "The Buffalo Company's Purchase," in 1833, near the old river bed, "Barber & Lord's Purchase," "Willeyville," in the big river bend. "The Taylor Farm," "S. S. Stein's Allotment," and "Benedict & Root's Allotment," were all surveyed by Ahaz Merchant.

"It is rare to find an old street laid out perfectly straight, as recorded, and all of the original streets are more or less crooked, due to haste, difficulties of field work, and imperfect instruments of original surveyors."¹ Most of these irregularities in the first city limits have been corrected, and the streets well

* See Barker, "Original Surveys of Cleveland," page 229.

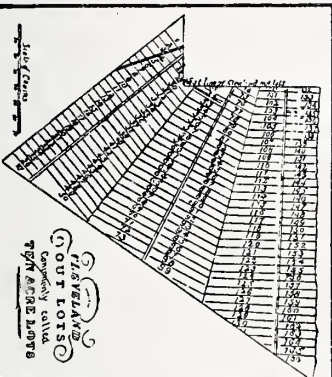
¹ See Barker, "Original Surveys of Cleveland," p. 231.

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Surveyed and Published by Shae Merchant, October, 1835

MS The Surveyability of the Old and New Drama on paper by direction of the proprietors and not Surveyors



COPY OF AHAZ MERCHANT'S FINE MAP OF THE CITY, 1835. THE ONE HUNDRED ACRE LOTS ARE INTACT

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defined, so that "this city is one of the best monumented cities of the land," and few disputes have arisen over improper lines.¹

From the foregoing it is evident, that while the surveyors laid out a "Plan for the City of Cleveland," in the primeval forests, the city proper has had no guidance in its growth, but has expanded haphazard, like nearly all American cities. The original village plat was confined to a mile square bounded virtually by the lake, the river, Huron and Erie streets. When once the town's real destiny was manifest, these orderly village confines were broken and the city expanded along the lines of least resistance. These lines were the long radial country "highways," leading through the ten acre lots, out into the hundred acre lots and centering in the town. If this radial development had been properly guided by an enlightened public authority, we might now have a city with splendid vistas and orderly geography. But there was no guiding hand, and the farms, the ten acre and the one hundred acre lots that bordered the country roads were dissected into allotments with streets laid out to suit the greed of the owner and with a fine disregard for the unity of the city. It was not until 1875 that state law and municipal ordinance began to regulate in a desultory fashion, the planning of new allotments, and it was not until June 26, 1882, that the city required by an ordinance, prepared by the city engineer, B. F. Morse, that streets laid out in new allotments must conform as nearly as possible to existing streets, and must be properly graded and marked with numbers and properly bridged. The result of this undirected and unrestricted growth is perfectly natural. The network of narrow, crooked and blind streets, bordering our stately "highways" is in a marked contrast to the wide and regular streets of the original town as wisely designed by its founders.

EARLY ALLOTMENTS.

The earliest allotments will here be mentioned. It was the judgment of the early real-estate dealers that the city would expand into the valley of the Cuyahoga. The first subdivisions, therefore, border the river.

In January, 1833, Alfred Kelly allotted lots Nos. 191, 192, 193, lying immediately south of Bath street and between Water street and the river, where now are railroad tracks and wharves. In December, 1833, all the land in the first big bend of the river, was subdivided by Richard Hilliard, Edmund Clark, and James S. Clark. This was called the "Center Allotment." It was laid out with beautiful precision into radiating streets, with cross streets at regular intervals. The place where all the radii met was pretentiously named "Gravity Place." Three of its streets became important; Columbus street the great thoroughfare between the east and west side before the building of the Superior street viaduct, Merwin street bordering the river and before the '60s an important shipping and warehouse street, and Commercial street which later gave its name to "Commercial street Hill." Columbus street was connected on the west with the Wooster and Medina turnpike. As a further allurement to the sale of his lots, Clark built a large block, the Center block, at the north end

¹ John L. Cully, C. E., "The Cleveland Surveys," paper read before City Engineer's Club June 21, 1884.

of Columbus street, and two blocks on the opposite sides of Prospect street where it intersects Ontario street.

In April, 1834, Leonard Case subdivided ten acre lot No. 1 on the old State road to Newburgh. In order to make this land more approachable, he widened the Newburgh road from its width of sixty-six feet as a state road, to ninety-nine feet, the width of Ontario street.

In 1834, John M. Woolsey allotted a number of two acre lots lying south of Superior street and west of Erie street.

In November, 1835, Lee Canfield, Sheldon Pease, and several other gentlemen, allotted the two acre lots in the extreme northeast corner of the city adjoining the ten acre lots; they also plotted and laid out Clinton park, named in honor of DeWitt Clinton, then a popular public idol. Some fine residences were built facing this park, but the wishes of the promoters that it would become the fashionable residence section, were not realized.

In January, 1836, Ashbel W. Walworth and Thomas Kelley allotted the two acre lots south of Ohio street and one hundred acre lot No. 487, reaching from Ohio street to the river, a lot that had not been surveyed or included in the original plat. A majority of the original two acre lots, were thus subdivided, by 1836, or were in the hands of owners who had built upon them.

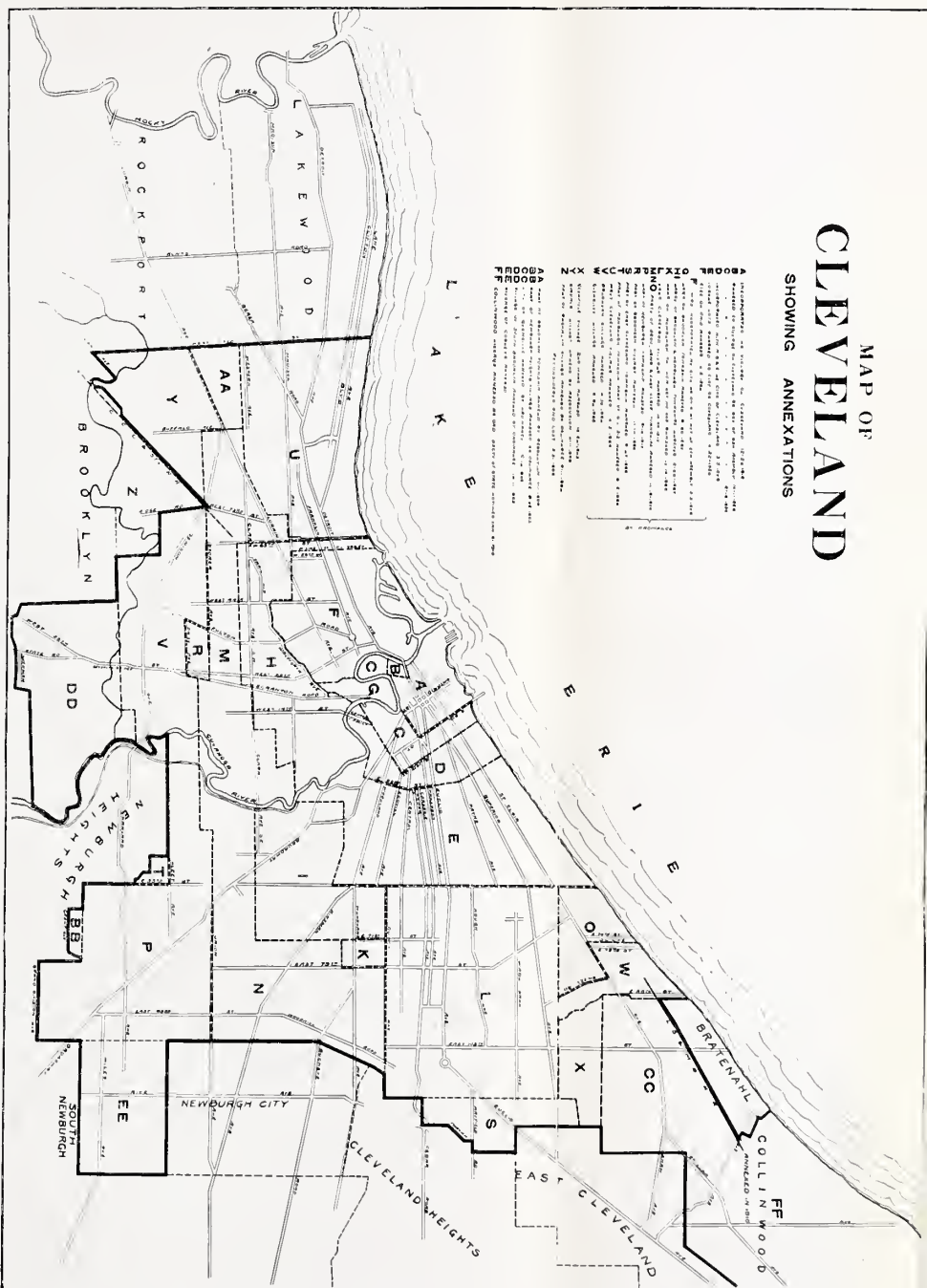
On the opposite side of the river, the spirit of speculation was not less active. In 1833 the famous "Buffalo Company's Purchase" was made by a number of Buffalo capitalists. It embraced about eighty acres, bounded on the south by Detroit street, west by the river, and north by the line of Brooklyn township. It was allotted into squares. Its Washington street and Main street are virtually the only survivors of its glory. Immediately west of this allotment, lay the farm of Charles Taylor. In 1835 he allotted it, and its name, "The Taylor Allotment," still survives. This was the first real farm to be allotted and incorporated into the city. Immediately south of the Taylor farm and the Buffalo purchase, a large tract was purchased by Richard Lord and Josiah Barber, and allotted by them.

In April, 1837, a company headed by James S. Clarke (also spelled Clark) allotted "nearly all that part of Ohio City lying south and west of the Barber & Sons' allotment." They named this allotment "Willeyville," after John S. Willey, a prominent attorney. Pearl and Lorain streets and Columbus street were the leading streets of this allotment. It was nearly opposite the Cleveland Center allotment, owned by the same gentlemen. They graded at considerable expense, the hill, leading to Columbus street, and built the famous Columbus street bridge over the river. The plan was to divert the traffic from Detroit street through their allotments. As a counter irritant, the Buffalo company built a large hotel on Main street, hoping to attract the traveler that came by boat.

These allotments were built on the hysteria of land speculation that preceded the panic of 1837. The result was disastrous. Clark and his associates became insolvent. His fine block and his lots were sold under the sheriff's hammer. The Buffalo Company was bankrupt, and of its big hotel, S. O. Griswold says, "I visited it officially in 1850; its walls were badly cracked, and it was occupied as a cheap tenement house; the only remains of its former grandeur, was

MAP OF CLEVELAND

SHOWING ANNEXATIONS



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its magnificent staircase.”¹ Even Clinton park did not escape the common disaster. Its pretentious houses were either moved away or torn down.

After the days of business stability returned, the allotments in the valley became the site of manufactories and lumber yards, while the residence portion developed to the east and south.

ANNEXATION AND BOUNDARIES.

On October 23, 1814, an act was passed by the legislature incorporating the village of Cleveland, the act to take effect the first Monday of the June following.

The first boundary of Cleveland is described in the act, as follows: “so much of the city plat of Cleveland, in the township of Cleveland, and the county of Cuyahoga, as lies northerly of Huron street, so called, and westerly of Erie street, so called, in said city plat, as originally laid out by the Connecticut Land Company.” On December 31, 1829, the triangle between Vineyard and Superior lanes and the river were annexed, by act of legislature, the boundary then reading as follows: “Commencing at the northerly termination of Erie street, so called, at the south shore of Lake Erie; thence southerly on the easterly line of said street, and including said street to Huron street, inclusive, thence westerly on the southerly line of said Huron street, and including said Huron street to the Cuyahoga river; thence down said river to a point twelve rods below the junction of Vineyard lane, so called, with the county road leading from Cleveland to Brooklyn; thence westerly on a line parallel with said county road and twelve rods distant therefrom, to the aforesaid Cuyahoga river; thence northerly down said river to its mouth; thence easterly along the southerly shore of Lake Erie, to the aforesaid northerly termination of Erie street.”

Some years later the land between the county road to Brooklyn and the river was annexed to the village, and the boundary extended eastward and southward to embrace all the two acre lots east of Erie street and the tier south of Ohio street.

March 5, 1836, the legislature passed an act incorporating the city of Cleveland. The first city boundary is thus described in the act: “Beginning at low water mark on the shore of Lake Erie, at the most northeasterly corner of Cleveland ten acre lot No. 139, and running thence on the dividing line between lots number 139 and 140, numbers 107 and 108, numbers 80 and 81, numbers 55 and 56, numbers 31 and 32, and numbers 6 and 7, of the ten acre lots, to the south line of ten acre lots; thence on the south line of the ten acre lots, to the Cuyahoga river; thence to the center of the Cuyahoga river; thence down the same to the extreme point of the west pier of the harbor; thence to the township line between Brooklyn and Cleveland; thence to the line northerly to the county line; thence eastwardly with said line to a point due north of the place of beginning; thence south to the place of beginning.” This extended the boundaries roughly to Frontier and Perry streets and it was an ample provision for it was several years before the city was built up to this boundary.

¹ See “The Corporate birth and growth of the City of Cleveland” p. 206. Tract No. 62, W. R. Hist. Soc.

March 22, 1850, an area nearly twice as great as that of the original city was annexed, embracing all the ten acre lots of Cleveland township, and all the unsurveyed strip along the river, north and south of Kingsbury run. This extended the boundary eastward to Willson avenue.

ANNEXATION OF OHIO CITY.

The development of manufactories in the river valley brought together physically the rival towns of Cleveland and Ohio City. Their legal union was delayed by warring factions. In 1850, when the legislature had been asked to unite the two cities, a resolution offered by A. McClintock in the Cleveland city council declared that, "Such a union at this time is not desirable, and is not believed to meet the views of our citizens at so short notice." The resolution carried by a vote of five to three.

The legislature passed an act providing for the submission of the question to the electors, whether Ohio City should be "annexed to and made part of the city of Cleveland."

On August 19, 1851, Buckley Stedman introduced an ordinance into the city council providing the submission of the question at a special election in Cleveland, fixed for October 14th. The vote was, "Yeas" eight hundred and fifty, "Noes" one thousand and ninety-eight.

In November, 1853, on motion of Robert Reilley, a committee was appointed by the city council "to consult with the members of the Ohio City council relative to taking initiatory steps towards annexing said city to the city of Cleveland, and report at the next meeting." Robert Reilley, James B. Wigham and James Gardner were appointed, but they could not report "at the next meeting," and the conferences were continued until February 1, 1854, when they reported, "that said committee had a consultation with the Ohio City committee and that said committees together had adopted the following resolution, towit: '*Resolved*, that we recommend to the councils of the two cities which we respectively represent, to pass an ordinance submitting to the voters thereof, the question of annexing their municipal corporations.'" On motion of Richard C. Parsons, April 3, 1854, the day of the regular municipal elections, was fixed for the vote. In Cleveland, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-two voted for, and four hundred against annexation, and in Ohio City, six hundred and eighteen for, and two hundred and fifty-eight against annexation.

The new constitution of Ohio allowed the cities to arrange the details of annexing territory, and it was no longer necessary to ask the legislature for permission. The following commissioners were appointed for Cleveland, W. A. Otis, H. V. Willson, F. T. Backus; for Ohio City, W. B. Castle, N. M. Standart, and C. S. Rhodes.

On June 5th, the commissioners reported that they had arranged "for the terms and conditions on which such annexation shall, if approved by the respective city councils, take place." The report recites that the "City of Ohio shall be annexed to and constitute part of the city of Cleveland," constituting the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh wards of Cleveland; that the councilmen from these wards hold their seats in the augmented city council; that detailed

provision were made for the joint liability for public property, bonds and debts of the two cities, excepting the subscriptions to railroad stock made by each corporation. On June 5th the report was adopted by both city councils, and the union was legally consummated. On June 10, 1854, the first meeting of the enlarged city council was held.

This important annexation, extended the boundary of Cleveland beyond the Cuyahoga river, westward to the west line of original Brooklyn township lots No. 49 and 50, and southward to Walworth run.

By an ordinance passed February 16, 1864, that portion of the flats in Brooklyn township, west of the river, included between Walworth run and the eastward bend in the river, an area of two hundred and sixty and thirty-three hundredths acres was annexed. This embraced the section traversed by Scranton avenue.

February 27, 1867, two important annexations were made, including portions of Brooklyn and Newburg townships, and the land embraced by the big bend in the river, west side. All of the ten acre lots, the entire area included in the original Ohio City, and the one hundred acre lots on the northern part of Newburgh township, were now a part of the city. These newly annexed areas were not very populous.

In 1869, one hundred acre lot, No. 333, lying in the northeast angle of Quincy and Madison streets was annexed.

In 1872, the village of East Cleveland was annexed. This village had been incorporated in 1866, and embraced the territory bounded roughly by Willson, Quincy, a line east of Doan and a line north of Superior. This important addition to the city included many fine residence streets. The vote taken on annexation was as follows: in Cleveland, "Yeas" seven thousand, two hundred and forty, "Noes" two thousand, eight hundred and eighty-five; in East Cleveland, "Yeas" two hundred and sixty-eight; "Noes" one hundred and ninety-eight. The annexation was consummated October 14, 1872.

Three other additions were made in 1872: the territory in the extreme northeastern part of Cleveland, lying between the lake and Superior avenue, and extended to Ansel avenue, and a line between East Seventieth and East Seventy-seventh streets on the east line of old lots No. 347 and 349; a large, irregular portion of Newburgh township, lying between Union street and Quincy avenue and between the river and a line east of Woodland Hills avenue; and on the west side the area between Clark avenue and Storer avenue. The area of the city was nearly doubled by these annexations and its outlines extended to a line several hundred feet east of Woodland Hills avenue on the east, Union street and Storer avenue on the south, and Buffalo street on the west.

On September 16, 1873, the village of Newburgh was annexed.

No further annexations were made until 1890, when a block on the west side, bounded by Storer, Daisy, Scranton and Rhodes avenues, was annexed.

In 1892, the eastern line was extended by the annexation of an irregular strip north of Euclid avenue, along the "Nickel Plate" railway track, and including Lake View cemetery.

In 1894, part of original one hundred acre lot 312, lying in the southwest angle of Willson avenue and Fleet street, was annexed.

In 1894, the village of West Cleveland was annexed. This village had been incorporated in 1871. It extended along the lake north of Lorain street, from Gordon avenue to Highland avenue.

Brooklyn village was also annexed in 1894.

In 1898, the western portion of Glenville was added to the city. It included the territory between St. Clair street and the lake, and east of Ansel avenue.

In 1902 that portion of Glenville village, lying between Doan street and Hallwood avenue, and Armor street, and the city limits, was annexed.

In 1904, the village of Linndale was annexed. Its territory was south of Lorain street along the "Big Four" tracks, between the city limits and Highland avenue. It had been incorporated a village in 1902.

In 1905, the village of South Brooklyn was annexed. This village was incorporated in 1889. In 1900 original lots 58, 59, 62 and 63, along Pearl street and State road, and in 1902, ninety acres west of Independence road were added to the village. It had been a prosperous town. The valuation of the property was nine hundred and sixty thousand, two hundred and ninety-five dollars, and its outstanding bonds and notes two hundred and twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars. It owned a municipal lighting plant and this caused considerable discussion during the agitation for annexation. The vote on annexation, November, 1904, was, in Cleveland, "Yeas" forty-two thousand, "Noes" one hundred and ninety-eight; in South Brooklyn, "Yeas" four hundred and eleven, "Noes" one hundred and ninety-eight.

In 1905, an important annexation was consummated, when the village of Glenville was made part of Cleveland. In 1904 the vote taken registered, in Cleveland: for, forty-seven thousand, four hundred and eighty-three, against, six thousand, seven hundred and nineteen. In Glenville: for, eight hundred and fifty-one; against, four hundred and thirty-seven. The valuation of its realty was two million, two hundred and ninety-five thousand and eight hundred dollars and personalty three hundred and thirteen thousand, seven hundred and five dollars, total, two million, six hundred and nine thousand, five hundred and five dollars. Its total assets, nine hundred and ninety-six thousand, ninety-three dollars and fifty-one cents, and liabilities, four hundred and fifty-one thousand, one hundred and thirty-two dollars and sixty-one cents.

In 1905 part of Newburgh Heights village was annexed, and the village of Corlett.

In January, 1910, Collinwood was annexed after a long and hard fought contest at the polls and in the courts.

The geographical boundary that originally included one square mile, has thus been expanded to include thirty-three and ninety-four hundredths square miles, twenty-two and fourteen hundredths east of the river, and eleven and eight tenths west and south of the river.¹

WARDS.

From 1836 to 1851, there were three wards in the city. The original charter defines their boundaries as follows: "The first ward shall comprise all the ter-

¹ This does not include Collinwood's area.

ritory lying easterly of the center of the Cuyahoga river, and southerly of the center of Superior street to Ontario street, and of a line thence to the center of Euclid avenue, and southerly of said last mentioned street. The second ward shall comprise all the territory not included in the first ward lying easterly of the center of Seneca street; the third ward shall include all the territory westerly of the center of Seneca street, easterly of the westerly boundary of the city, and northerly of the center of Superior street and Superior Lane."

In 1852, a fourth ward was added, composed largely of the new territory annexed on the eastward, and extending to Willson avenue.

In 1854, the annexation of Ohio City added three, and in 1856 a rearrangement of the wards raised the number to eleven.

In 1869, there were fifteen wards, in 1874, there were seventeen wards, and in 1875, one more was added. No additions were made until 1884, when twenty-five wards were made by the council. This number was increased to forty in 1886, and in 1894 to forty-two. This is the largest number of wards the city ever had. The number was reduced in 1903, when the new municipal code was adopted, to twenty-six.⁴

CHAPTER VI.

STREETS, BRIDGES AND VIADUCTS.

The original streets of the village were Water, Ontario, Miami, and Erie streets running north and south, their course is north thirty-four degrees west; and Bath, Federal, Lake, Superior, Huron and Ohio streets running east and west, and their course is north fifty-six degrees east.

These streets surveyed, were not, however, at once opened and cleared of trees and stumps. By 1812 the only street really cleared was Superior west of the Square. Ontario was barely passable for teams, north of the Square and south of the Square it was an open road, along the present Broadway to Newburgh. Water street was scarcely more than a path. Lake and Huron streets were unopened while Erie street was partly opened and cleared of underbrush.

In the October, 1815, meeting of the village trustees, a number of new streets were laid out, on the petition of John A. Ackley, Aaron Olmsted, Daniel Kelley, Thompson Miller, Mathew Williamson, Amasa Bailey, William Trimble, Levi Johnson, Joseph R. Kelley, Stephen Dudley, John Randall, Hiram Hamter, and Ashabel W. Walworth. The descriptions of the streets designate the lot numbers through which they pass. "And it is further ordered, the said several streets in said petition mentioned and described, shall be severally distinguished, known and called by the following names, towit: The first in said petition mentioned shall be called St. Clair street; the second, Bank street; the third, Seneca street; the fourth, Wood street; the fifth, Bond street; the sixth, Euclid street; the seventh, Diamond street." There were the first additions to the original streets. They bisected many of the original large town lots. The names of all of them are familiar excepting Diamond street. This was the name given to the street en-

⁴ The boundaries and wards are given in the City Directories of the given years.

circling the Square or Diamond, as it was sometimes called. Some years passed before all these streets were opened to the public.

At the meeting of Erie street and Federal street there is a jog, due probably to the fact that St. Clair was laid on the line of the two acre lots fronting Lake and Superior streets, which line did not meet the center of Federal street. Judge Griswold thinks that the continuation of original Federal street "would have destroyed the lots fronting on Mandrake lane."¹

In 1820, Seneca street was laid out south of Superior and Michigan street was opened to intersect it. In 1821 Michigan street was extended to Vineyard lane.

In 1827 Champlain street was opened, and the following year Canal street and Orange alley, later called Frankfort street. In 1829 Canal street was opened. In 1831 Prospect street was opened from Ontario street to Erie, parallel to Euclid street. Ahaz Merchant surveyed this street and it was at first called Cuyahoga street, but before the name was put on the map it was changed to Prospect street. River street, for many years the leading commercial street, was laid out in 1833. The increasing demand for the land near the river mouth led to opening Lighthouse street, Meadow street and Spring street in 1833. High street was laid in 1835. The same year the large block of land between Euclid and Prospect was opened by the cutting of Sheriff street, a mere lane. Lake street, although one of the original streets surveyed, was not opened until 1835. The same year Miami street was confined to its original space, and Ohio street, Rockwell and Bolivar streets were opened, as were also Middle and Clinton street, later called Brownell street. Thus, by 1835, nearly all the streets now in the original town plat, were established. When the population began to increase more rapidly, streets were surveyed through the out lots. Erie street no longer remained the eastern line, but successively, Clinton street in 1835, Perry and Frontier streets in 1838, Sterling street in 1846, and Case avenue by 1850 became the leading transverse streets, and by 1860, Willson avenue was no mean street.

The population pushed out along the great radial streets, and as they diverge like the radiæ of a fan, these cross streets became necessary. Some of the transverse streets, notably, Willson, Case, Bolton and Madison avenues are fine, wide streets, but many of them are narrow, and some of the older ones were hardly more than lanes.

Of the radial streets, St. Clair is the northernmost. It was opened in 1816. Originally Federal street was projected a little to the north of it, but it was merged with the "North Highway." The name Federal was discarded and the entire street named after St. Clair, the first governor of the Territory. Warren in his notes of the survey says, "In the beginning of the third and twentieth tallies are small brooks; the land is swampy and scalded, but hard clay bottom, will require causewaying to be good road, but can be passed as it is and is good for grass." It was a well traveled thoroughfare, leading to the fine residences on the lake shore, to the gardens and farms that extended to Glenville, and later to the state fair grounds and the great race track just this side of Glenville. The part of the street lying east of Erie was paved in the '60s with wood. Later it was paved out to Nevada street, and in 1871 a contract was let to pave it with wood and stone,

¹ See "Corporate Birth and Growth of Cleveland." Tract No. 62, W. R. Hist. Soc.



From the original in Western Reserve Historical Society

Ahaz Merchant, pioneer surveyor who laid out the earliest allotments in Cleveland and surveyed all the earlier streets for the city.

(the Nicholson block) to Willson avenue. In 1875 it was paved from Willson to Crawford road. In 1886 it was paved with Medina stone from Erie to Willson. Subsequently its entire length has been paved.

Superior street was planned for the principal street of the city. It is one of the widest streets in America. Originally it stopped at Erie street. Fine houses were built on it between the Public Square and Erie street, and west of the Square it remained the principal retail district until recent years. An extension of the street was made by 1853 to Frontier street, but lot number 168 on Erie street belonging to the May estate had a fine mansion on it, facing Superior street and it was not until 1864 that arrangements were made to extend the street through to the city limits. Superior street was the first paved street in Cleveland. It was a very muddy street before it was paved. Its "continuous mudholes" were denounced as a "shame," but when the question of paving it came up, it was thought by many to be an expensive luxury. The street was planked in 1842 and was paved with stone and plank in 1850 and when, in 1851, delegates came from Columbus and Cincinnati to celebrate the completion of our first railway, the "planked road of Superior street" attracted universal admiration. This pavement caused litigation on account of alleged discriminations in amounts of assessments, that was finally carried to the Supreme court, where the city council was upheld. Mayor Senter, in his message in 1860, said, "The planking of Superior street has become irreparably dilapidated." The pavement was replenished, and in 1873 the street was paved with Nicholson block, to Willson avenue. In 1873 it was widened from Willson avenue eastward, about two and one half miles. Later it was paved with stone in the downtown section, and with brick in the outlying district.

By 1853 a street parallel to Superior street had been projected, between Superior and Euclid, on the line between the ten acre lots of St. Clair street and Euclid avenue. The new street was at first called Superior avenue, but was later named Payne avenue in honor of Senator Payne, who owned a great acreage on the new street. It was not opened to traffic until 1873. This street was to open a magnificent residence district, but its lots were withheld too long from the market and "Payne's Pastures," as the open squares were called, were later avoided by the home seeker because they bordered the "smoke belt" along the shores of the lake. The downtown end is now being filled with manufactories of the lighter sort.

Prospect street was surveyed by Ahaz Merchant in 1831. At first it extended only to Sterling, but it was later extended to Willson avenue, and when East Cleveland was annexed it was continued to Bolton avenue. It was a fine residence street in the days just preceding the mercantile invasion. In 1861 it was remarked by a visitor that it had "grass plots between the walks and the street," and that they were "evened off." The street was sprinkled in this year, and bore all the evidence of a fashionable residence street. It was at first paved with wood, in 1890 was repaved with stone from Erie to Perry, and later with brick and sheet asphaltum.

Between Euclid and Kinsman street was a large area that was without access for residence lots until after 1835, when three radial streets were pro-

jected: Cedar street running east from Perry, Garden street and Scovill avenue running eastward from Clinton, all of them to the city limits.

Cedar street in 1875 was graded and curbed from Perry to Willson; in 1890 it was paved with brick to East Madison and to Fairmount in 1891.

Garden street was so named in token of the many pretty gardens that surrounded the cottages of the Germans who built their homes there; later it was called Central avenue. It was paved with Nicholson block from Brownell to Willson avenue in 1872-3. In 1881 it was curbed from Willson avenue to the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad tracks, and in 1890 was paved to Willson, and later to the city limits.

Scovill street was named in honor of Philo Scovill (originally spelled Scoville), one of the pioneer business men of the city. It is a narrow street. In 1850 a petition was filed in the city council, asking that the street be changed to an avenue. It was then a residence street, dry, well drained, though unpaved. The street car company when it laid its tracks, paved the track space with stone. Portions of this pavement are still in place though very much worn.

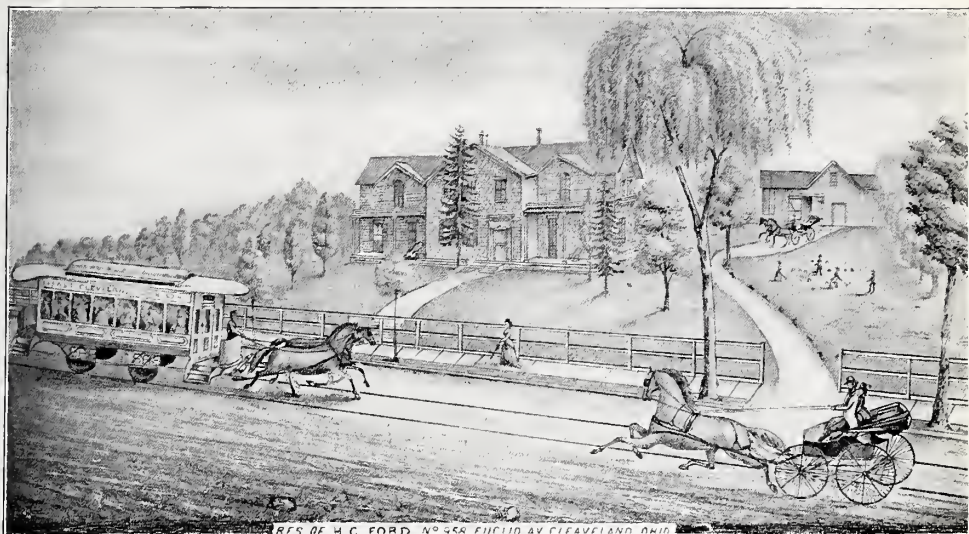
Kinsman street was the old "south highway." It was named after Kinsman township in the 7th range, which was well settled at an early date. It was originally surveyed in 1797 by Warren, who says of it, "The land admits of an excellent highway, but is not as good for grass as that of the centre laid out yesterday." It was renamed Woodland avenue in the '60s. It was one of the splendid streets in the earlier days, with many stately homes, leading out into a beautiful suburban district, and was one of the favorite drives of the town. Its first pavement was the popular Nicholson block. It was paved with stone to East Madison in 1890. Subsequently it was paved to the city limits.

In 1873, Hough avenue was opened from east Madison to Giddings. It is a popular residence street with a considerable business section at the crossing of Crawford road.

Pittsburgh street is one of the oldest streets of the town. It led into the old Newburgh road, a state road, only sixty-six feet wide, and in 1834, Leonard Case was instrumental in having it broadened to ninety-nine feet and it was renamed Broadway. This was one of the most frequented roads of the pioneer days when Newburgh was an important settlement. It had for some years the only grist mill in this vicinity. For many years before factories filled the valley, Broadway was a favorite drive, offering a fine view of the beautiful valley of the Cuyahoga. It was one of the first streets of the city to be paved with stone. The pavement was first laid as far as Independence street in 1871-2. In 1875 from Union to Mill street a wooden pavement was laid; since this it has been relaid with stone, its entire length.

EUCLID AVENUE.

But the most important of these radial streets is Euclid avenue. It is one of the few streets of this country that have become world famous for their beauty, and it formerly ranked with Unter Den Linden, the Champs Elysee, and Commonwealth avenue.



From an old lithograph

EUCLID AVENUE JUST EAST OF DOAN BROOK. 1873



From an old lithograph

EUCLID AVENUE NEAR GIDDINGS AVENUE, 1873

This house was torn down in 1910 to make way for a garage. The elaborate landscape gardening was considered beautiful in the '60s and '70s. The stream is Giddings Brook.

When the first surveying party landed in the Reserve, they soon learned that the hardships to be endured were so unusual that they demanded more pay than they had originally stipulated. General Cleaveland, at Conneaut, in July, 1796, made an informal agreement which was later made more definite when the party reached the Cuyahoga, stipulating that the forty-one men of the party should be given a township, at one dollar per acre, each to have an equal share, on condition that they pledge themselves to remain in the services of the company to the end of the year and that they make settlement in the township, so that by 1800, forty-one families should have settled in the township. They wisely selected the township next east of Cleveland township and named it in honor of the great mathematician who founded their science, Euclid. When those arrived whose lot it fell to settle in the township the following year, they began at once to build a new road-way from the new metropolis to their possessions. It was surveyed by Warren, as the "Center highway." He says in his notes, "The land admits of an excellent highway to the middle of number 24, and then of a good cartway north of the swamp to the one hundred acre lots; the soil is preferable to that of the city, timber, oak, hickory, chestnut, box." For several miles along the line of this road, nature had provided a true highway in the ridge that marked the ancient shore line of the lake. This ridge became Euclid Road.

It was surveyed from Huron street to the Public Square in 1815, and this stretch was opened the following year. It is sometimes stated that it extended through the southeast section of the Square to Superior street, but none of the plats show this. Probably in the pioneer days, the ox teams and stage coaches, as a short cut, were driven diagonally across the Square to Superior street, but no formal street was laid out beyond the line of the Square.

At first Euclid was not an important road. It was not as much traveled the first decades as Broadway to Newburgh and Pittsburgh, or even Kinsman road. But as the settlements increased at Doan's corners, Collamer and Euclid, it became the most frequented road. Moreover, it was the great thoroughfare to Painesville, Erie, and Buffalo, and was known as the Buffalo road as late as 1825. Stage coaches, carriages and wagons joined the farmers' ox carts, and by 1830 it was the most important highway along the lake shore.

Its natural advantages early attracted those who wished a pleasant site for their homes near the growing town. At first the stretch between the Square and Erie street was lined with the stately square homes with classic porticos of the early period.¹ About 1837 Truman P. Handy built one of the first residences,

¹ On Euclid Ave. between the Square and Erie St. (E. 9th) were the stately homes of Samuel Williamson, John Tod, Philo Scoville, Geo. F. Marshall, John C. Grannis, S. O. Griswold, Dr. Cushing, W. J. Crawford, John A. Wheeler, Geo. A. Benedict, Henry Nottingham, E. N. Keyes, Benjamin Harrington, Henry Chisholm, T. P. Handy and Edwin Cowles. Other Euclid Ave. residents, in the section now invaded by business, were Lyman Kendall, C. W. Heard, Prentiss Dow, A. Butts, H. W. Clark, Prof. Webber, Henry Gaylord, Nelson Monroe, W. D. Beatty, M. B. Scott, William Williams, Judge S. J. Andrews, Freeman Butts, Elisha Taylor, Geo. B. Senter, Rev. Dr. Claxton, John F. Warner, O. A. Brooks, E. T. Sterling, C. Stetson, Sylvester Hogan, Dr. Elisha Sterling, W. Scofield, B. J. & J. B. Cobb, Anson Smith, Dr. Strickland, Dr. Hopkins, L. Benedict, Josiah Stacey, Geo. A. Stanley, C. E. Fisher. Here were also located the Plymouth Church, St. Paul's, and the Wesleyan Methodist churches.

The pioneer of the business invasion was the Otis block, facing Bond St. The building of this block was viewed with astonishment by the people, it was so far away from the business center. Just as, in 1837, the people wondered at the audacity of Truman P. Handy

"way out of town" near Erie; the home was subsequently used by the Union Club, the Hippodrome now occupies the site. When the town crowded the homes beyond Erie street, the wealthier residents began the custom of building their houses back from the street, providing ample lawns that sloped gracefully to their doors. By 1860, the street as far as Willson avenue was virtually a park, each home surrounded by spacious grounds. It was the show place of the city and in its golden days its fame was deserved. Distinguished visitors in these years, have left glowing accounts of its stately beauty, and even today, after the advent of the factory age with its clouds of smoke, its noxious, leaf destroying gases, and its crowding commercialism, large stretches of the famous avenue refuse to be robbed of their pristine glory.²

It has been our street of pageantry. Not a noted event in the past seventy years but Euclid avenue has borne an important part therein. The completion of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railway, made it the gateway through which the notables of the land have been welcomed to our city. Down its broad and sheltered isles, were borne the remains of Lincoln, Garfield, Hay, and Hanna. Its stately mansions viewed the pageantry of honor to Grant, to Sherman, and the soldiery of the great war. Notable conventions sent their parades past its broad lawns, and great festivals, national and local, have shared their gaiety and throngs with this street of splendor.

"Euclid avenue in the early days and a long time afterwards, was by no means a popular highway stretching along at the southerly side of the ridge. It was the receptacle of all the surface waters of the region about it, and during much of the time was covered with water, and for the rest of the year was too muddy for ordinary travel." *

The street was early planked from Perry street to the city limits. Logs had been used for "Corduoy," in the swampy places near Willson avenue when it had been made a state road. In 1853 the city council undertook to repair it, and the hope was expressed that "the misery of a wilderness corduroy may never again fall upon Euclid street."

In 1852 complaints were registered because after every rain a pond of water accumulated at the corner of Erie and Euclid, called the "Euclid Frog Pond." In that year an ordinance was passed providing that each owner must pave his own sidewalk. But the city was not vigilant, and very little paving was done. In 1857 there were more complaints. Surface water gathered upon the streets because of the poor drainage of Garden, Brownell, and Chestnut streets. The rains would flood the street and the recession of waters deposited silt and ill

building a house "way out of town," when he built his fine residence near Erie. One by one the homes gave way to business structures. Among the last to disappear was the Chisholm home, when the New England building was erected in 1894, and the Handy mansion, where the Hippodrome was built in 1908.—See "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. III, pp. 346 ff.

² John Fiske, the historian, in a lecture before the Royal Society of Great Britain, spoke of our avenue: "In Cleveland—a city on the southern shore of Lake Erie, with a population about equal to Edinburgh—there is a street some five or six miles in length, and over one hundred feet in width, bordered on each side with a double row of arching trees, and with handsome stone houses of sufficient variety and freedom in architectural design, standing at intervals of from one to two hundred feet along the entire length of the street. The effect, it is needless to add, is very noble indeed, the vistas remind one of the nave and aisles of a huge cathedral."

(See S. O. Griswold, "Corporate Birth and Growth of Cleveland"—Tract, No. 62.)

smelling refuse. July 28, 1857, an ordinance was introduced into the city council providing for the grading of Euclid avenue, from Perry street to the city limits. This cost three thousand, and eighty-three dollars and nine cents.² A culvert was dug along Sterling street to the lake to drain Euclid avenue and put an end to the perennial "Lake Euclid." Under authority of an ordinance passed June 7, 1859, Euclid avenue from the public square to Erie street was improved at a cost of seven hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty cents by constructing a carriageway twenty-five feet wide, filled with gravel to a depth of one foot. The roadway of the street was made forty-one feet wide. A further improvement was made between the same points under authority of an ordinance passed July 10, 1860. At this time the gutters were paved with stone for a width of eight feet from the curb line, on each side of the street. From this it would appear that a stone pavement was put down between the curbs and the gravel carriageway previously built and the old planks ripped up. But the street was not kept in a tidy manner. In 1862 complaint was made that weeds were allowed to grow between the sidewalk and the street. In 1864 portions of the street were repaired and in 1865 the council passed an ordinance that Euclid, together with parts of St. Clair and Prospect street be sprinkled in the dry summer months.

When East Cleveland was annexed in 1872, Euclid road beyond Willson avenue was planked, and ditches made on either side. Soon many planks were missing to the great discomfiture of travelers. In the '60s Nicholson pavement was laid to Willson avenue.

In 1873 contracts were let to pave with Medina sandstone from the Public Square to Erie. In 1875 pavement was laid from Perry to Willson. By 1882 these pavements were in miserable condition and repaving with Medina sandstone was begun. In 1886 the street was paved from Fairmount street to the city limits, and an embankment built over Doan brook, and in 1891 the avenue was repaved with stone blocks from the Square to Perry street and later this stretch was laid with asphalt.

When the west side was united to the city the leading street connecting the two towns was Columbus street passing over the most substantial bridge then spanning the valley. It connected with the state road to Lorain, later called Lorain street, and with the pike to Wooster.

Detroit street was virtually a continuation of Euclid, and followed a lake ridge to the westward, merging into the state road to Toledo and Detroit. Some semblance of a radial plan was attempted on the west side, with Franklin circle as a center. Between Franklin, formerly Prospect street, and Detroit street, and between Monroe and Bridge streets the streets were laid out at right angles. But the contour of the land did not readily lend itself to so regular a plan, and the west side has developed the same desultory street system as the east side.

Since 1870 the number of streets in the city has multiplied rapidly. The city directory of 1837 names seventy-one streets, eight alleys, three courts, two parks, and three lanes. In 1849 there were sixty-nine streets, seven lanes, three parks and places, and ten alleys. In 1850 there were eighty-five streets, three lanes, two parks and ten alleys. The first avenues were named in 1852. They were, Case avenue, Sawtell avenue, Sterling avenue, and Willson avenue, all newly

² City Reports, 1858.

laid out, and Superior avenue, a renaming of Superior street. In 1855 Cedar street became an avenue, and Clinton street, named after DeWitt Clinton, was changed to Brownell. The same year Division street became Center street, and Second street became Hill street, and York street was renamed Hamilton street. On the west side, Prospect street was called Franklin street.

In 1860 there were one hundred and eighty-two streets, five avenues and three alleys. In 1870 there were on the east side of the river two hundred and forty-five streets, twenty-five lanes and alleys, and seventeen avenues, while on the west side, there were one hundred and ninety-eight streets, six lanes and alleys, and sixteen avenues. The leading avenues were, Case, Cedar, Giddings, Longwood, Payne, Sawtell, Scovill, Sterling, Wade, Willson, Woodland, Clark, Gordon, Jennings, Madison, Rhodes, Starkweather and Scranton. Of course, with such a number of streets aspiring to the dignity of avenues, many were misnomers. But Euclid street was now first called an avenue.

In 1880 the number of streets had been increased to nine hundred and seventy-five, and the number of avenues to one hundred and eighty-three, while there were one hundred and thirteen lanes, alleys and places, and five roads. This number has multiplied with the population.

Sidewalk lines were established by ordinance July 11, 1832, when it was resolved "that sidewalks be established on the several streets in the village of Cleveland, commencing on the lines of the streets and extending toward the centre and that they be the width herein specified: on Superior street, sixteen and one-half feet; on all streets six rods wide, twelve feet; on all streets four rods wide, ten feet; and on all other streets, lanes and alleys that are, or hereafter may be established within said village of such width as may be particularly designated." It was provided "that when a sidewalk is embraced within a railing, heavy articles of merchandise such as salt, tar and potash kettles, may be placed under and without the railing on the street, a distance not exceeding seven feet." "If any person shall willfully drive or lead any wagon, cart, carriage or sleigh of any description on any of the sidewalks he shall be fined one dollar to twenty dollars."

STREETS, NAMES AND NUMBERS.

There was for years no plan in the naming of the streets and in numbering the buildings. As each addition was plotted, the streets were named by the owners according to their individual tastes. The names of the principal streets are either of geographical significance, or are those of pioneers or other personages. The original streets of the village had names of geographical import. The numbering of the buildings was haphazard. In 1855 the city council was asked to pass an ordinance providing for the proper numbering of houses and to put up street signs. "Not a street in the city is properly numbered," said the papers of that date.

Several attempts were made in recent years to devise some plan for systematizing the numbering of the houses and the naming of the streets. But the chaos into which the individualism of allotments had led the streets, was not easily resolved into orderliness. Finally, in 1904-5, a plan was promulgated by the Chamber of Commerce, and adopted by the city. It divides the city into four sections. On-



CORNER OF BROADWAY AND ONTARIO STREETS IN 1888
Showing condition of pavement



From an old photograph in possession of H. H. Reeves

ONTARIO STREET SOUTH FROM PUBLIC SQUARE, 1860
Showing condition of pavement



tario street is the meridian between the east and west divisions. Euclid avenue divides the northeast and southeast sections, Lorain avenue the northwest and southwest section. The east and west thoroughfares retain their names and are called avenues, while all north and south streets lose their names, and are numbered. The house numbers are controlled by the numbers of the streets, each block beginning with the one-hundred corresponding to the number of the street at which the block commences, and the numbers are continuous. Diagonal thoroughfares are called roads; the north and south alleys, or lanes are called places, and those running east and west, are called courts. This plan became effective December 1, 1906. The change was made at the sacrifice of many fine historic names and the conglomeration of short streets made the numbering almost ridiculous. But after the confusion incident to the change passed away, the new order seemed to respond to the real needs of the city better than was thought possible, and the attempts made by merchants to repeal it, were finally abandoned.

PAVEMENTS.

The streets of early Cleveland were in miserable condition in spring and fall. Up to 1850 the condition of Superior street was a "shame" and the newspapers frequently allude to its "swamps and puddling holes." Water street was a "fathomless depth of mud." The street crossings were almost impassable during wet weather. Such sidewalks as were laid were not kept in repair. "Through the untiring efforts of Mr. Wm. Case, in the year 1852 Superior street was planked with three inch oak lumber, and became passable at all seasons of the year."¹ River street, "one of the greatest thoroughfares of the city," was also laid with planks, and in 1854 Union street was graded and planked so that one team of horses could pull a load up the hill in muddy weather. In 1860 Mayor Senter in his annual report says, "The present condition of Water street, north of St. Clair, reflects no credit upon the city."

A more substantial pavement was laid in Cleveland on East River street from Superior street to St. Clair street, paved under authority of an ordinance passed May 20, 1856. The work of paving was done in 1857.

These pavements were poorly made and were thought to cost extravagant sums.

In 1853 the legislature passed a law empowering cities to collect a road tax, and Cleveland was made a district by the city council for the collection of such tax. William Gurien was appointed supervisor, and he had his troubles in collecting this tax of one dollar and fifty cents in money, or two days' work on the streets from each male citizen. It was called a poll tax by the people, and after collecting about eight thousand dollars, this method of raising money for improving the streets was abandoned.

Progress in paving was extremely slow. In 1889 the city engineer reported that the paving of streets began in 1854, that in 1889 the city had four hundred and forty miles of streets and alleys, and had paved "an average of less than two miles a year," that Cleveland was outranked by other cities and did her street improvements "piecemeal."

¹ "Annals Early Settlers Association," No. VIII, p. 165.

By 1860, over a mile of stone pavement had been laid. In 1862, wood block, or Nicholson pavement was experimented with, and a half mile laid. It was a popular pavement but not durable. By 1878, one hundred and one miles of it had been laid, while fourteen and twenty-one hundredths miles of a combination of wood and stone pavement had been laid, a stone roadway with wood on the side. The older wood pavements by 1880 were in a deplorable condition. "Broadway, from the top of the hill to Union street, St. Clair from Erie to Willson, and Euclid avenue from Perry to Fairmount, are in a very bad condition." * The repaving of all wood streets was begun in 1880. Medina sandstone replaced the old pavements. In 1871 experiments were made with coal tar pavement laid on top of stone paving, in Superior street on the Square. In the fall of 1872, Prospect street from Case avenue to Kennard street was paved with coal tar concrete and the following year it was extended to Willson avenue. Euclid avenue, from Fairmount street to city limits (three-fourths mile) was then also surfaced with coal tar-concrete.

Macadamized roadbeds were begun in 1871 on side streets in East Cleveland, Woodland avenue from Willson avenue to Madison street were also macadamized, but was topped with a layer of Medina stone four inches thick.

In 1872 a steam roller was purchased for the macadam roads. But Medina stone, either laid in bituminous cement, or "laid dry" remained the favorite; indeed, in 1885 the engineer virtually excluded all other kinds.

In 1888, the first brick pavement was laid by the city on Bolton avenue and on Carroll street. It was laid on an earth foundation, and rolled and tamped. Private parties had laid brick pavement in Euclid place the previous year.† The first Trinidad asphalt pavement was laid on Ingleside avenue and on Prospect street between Case and Willson, in 1889-90. The former was done by the property owners, the latter by the city.

In 1889, the legislature allowed a one mill levy for street purposes, and paving made better progress. Since 1895, about eighteen miles of pavement per year, have been laid. Brick and Medina stone remain the favorite pavement.

In January, 1907, Cleveland had one hundred and eighty-two miles of brick pavement, ninety-two miles of stone pavement, twenty-three miles of asphaltum, one mile of Belgium blocks, one half mile of bithulithic, one and one-half miles of macadam. Three hundred miles of pavement on six hundred and fifty-one and four-tenths miles of streets. By January 1, 1910, about eighty-five miles had been added to the pavement. These figures do not include the park areas.

Most of the streets being sandy, brick is laid without other foundation, and filled with Portland cement grout. Gutter and curb are pitch filled for expansion. The average price has been: brick, fifteen and one-half cents per square foot; stone, three dollars and fifteen cents per square yard; asphalt, two dollars and twenty-five cents per square yard; bitumen, two dollars and ten cents per square yard.

Wherever traffic is heavy, stone is laid, with a six inch cement foundation. Almost from the start abutting owners paid the largest cost of paving; assessment

* Engineer's report, 1880.

† Walter P. Rice, C. E., made the first endurance tests for paving brick in this part of the state, 1887-8.

being per foot front. Brick pavement is found to be most economical for residence and light traffic streets. Its life is from twenty to thirty years.

The fine flagging found in abundance in this vicinity, soon replaced the wooden walks of the village days and the former has given way to concrete on business streets.

STREET CLEANING.

In the days of the village, there was no attempt made at municipal street cleaning. "The officers of the corporation are requested to pass a law prohibiting swine to run at large in the village; also to prevent people from riding at an immoderate rate through the streets. * * * The civil officers should be more attentive to their duty and see that the laws are more constantly complied with."⁵ Streets seemed to be commons where cows wandered at random as late as 1849, when the "Herald" started an agitation for a pound.

In 1852, the following ambiguous notice concerning an ordinance, commonly known as the "Hog Ordinance," was published: "All persons owning hogs, are hereby notified, that the ordinance restraining the same from running at large within the city of Cleveland, will be enforced unless the same be restrained. James Lawrence, Marshall. February 26, 1852." In 1858 cows running at large were "becoming an intolerable nuisance," and a city ordinance forbade them being at large in the night. It appears that this ordinance was not enforced and that shrubbery and flower beds suffered.

In 1855 it was seriously suggested that the police court prisoners be put to cleaning the streets. There are many references in the newspapers to the slovenly streets. "We noted yesterday evening, when the shovel had doubtless made its appearance for the first time in a twelvemonth, a pile of filth under an outside stairway leading to the second story of a building on the corner of Union and St. Clair streets, three or four feet deep, and such filth! And this, only one instance in many that came under the observation of those passing through streets inhabited by tenants."⁶

In 1865 the sprinkling wagon made its appearance, and a more systematic cleaning was undertaken. In 1870 Mayor Buhner called the council's attention "to the large expenditure required for cleaning the numerous streets and avenues of the city. There are about ten and one-half miles of stone pavement and about eight and three-quarters miles of Nicholson pavement, which are cleaned on the average of four or five times a year, and this is all done by manual labor." In 1883 the city began to sweep the streets with a sweeping machine. Mayor Farley said, in his message to the council: "About the only difference under the old method of cleaning, between a dirt street and a paved one, is the depth of the mud." The sweeping was done under contract by a private party. But there were not enough machines used and the result was not very satisfactory, although it cost eighteen thousand, nine hundred and ninety-four dollars the first year, eight thousand dollars more than the old way. In 1900-1 an earnest attempt was made to introduce the "white wings" system on an efficient basis. City Engineer Walter P. Rice went to New York to study the system perfected by Col. Waring.

⁵ "Gazette," Sept. 1, 1818.

⁶ "Daily Herald," Vol. 21, No. 105.

He prepared a bill licensing vehicles for raising the necessary money. But the legislature failed to pass it. The following year, "white wings" were put on the down town streets, but the system has never been given the military perfection achieved under prompt discipline. In 1902, an effort was made to clean every important street twice a week, and all cross streets once a week. In 1905, the "white wings" cost fifty-one thousand, three hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-five cents, and machine cleaning and "pickup gangs," cost eighty-two thousand, four hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-eight cents.

In 1906 flushing machines were used, and the city began to collect ashes and refuse.

STREET LIGHTING.

The first street lights were kerosene lamps placed on posts. They shed but a dim light and people going on to the side streets were wont to carry lighted lanterns on dark nights.

In March, 1837, the council appointed a special committee to "inquire into the expediency of lighting Superior street from the river to the Public Square, and how many lamps will be necessary, and the expense of lamps, lamp posts, oil, etc., and the best method of defraying the expense satisfactorily to the citizens."

The oil lamps remained the only street illuminant until artificial gas was introduced. On February 6, 1846, The Cleveland Gas Light and Coke Company was organized, and two years later, under the active management of Moses G. Younglove, works were built and pipes were laid for distributing the gas. It appears that the early pipes leaked a great deal, and that they were laid in a very careless manner. The gas burner was a great convenience and was the wonder of its day.

The charter gives the company permission to lay pipes under given restrictions, the company was to furnish public lights as cheap as light was furnished in Buffalo and Cincinnati at that date, and to private parties the rate was never to exceed three dollars per one thousand feet. The city must furnish and own the lamps, and is given the right to extend pipes and connect mains if the company refuses. The council is given the right to regulate the price for ten year periods.

The following table indicates the rate charged for gas.

In 1859 the rate was \$3.00 per thousand cubic feet.

In 1861 the rate was \$2.50 per thousand cubic feet.

In 1863 the rate was \$2.75 per thousand cubic feet.

In 1866 the rate was \$3.00 per thousand cubic feet.

In 1867 the rate was \$2.50 per thousand cubic feet.

In 1875 the rate was \$2.00 per thousand cubic feet.

In 1880 the rate was \$1.80 per thousand cubic feet.

In 1881 the rate was \$1.65 per thousand cubic feet.

In 1883 the rate was \$1.50 per thousand cubic feet.

In 1884 the rate was \$1.40 per thousand cubic feet.



From an old photograph

BANK STREET, LOOKING TOWARD SUPERIOR, ABOUT 1868
Kelley's "Varieties" theater shown in the distance. The street is paved with Nicholson pavement.

In 1887 the rate was \$1.25 per thousand cubic feet.

In 1888 the rate was \$1.00 per thousand cubic feet.

In 1892 the rate was \$0.80 per thousand cubic feet.

In 1900 the rate was \$0.75 per thousand cubic feet.

This rate is still in force.

On the west side the People's Gas Light Company was chartered in 1867. Its charter followed closely the charter of the Cleveland Gas Light and Coke Company, except public lights were not to exceed \$2.25 per thousand cubic feet, and the city was given the right to purchase at the end of twenty years, five appraisers to fix the price.

Both companies now install meters and pay to the city treasurer six and one-half per cent of the gross receipts. In 1904, this amounted to eighty-six thousand, six hundred and twenty-three dollars and ninety-eight cents.

The early lamps were run on a "moonlight schedule;" that is, they were not lighted when the moon shone full, and as late as 1861, all lamps were put out at midnight, leaving the town in total darkness.

In 1872 Charles F. Brush began his historic experiments with electric lighting, and Cleveland was the first city in the world to have its streets extensively lighted by electricity. The first street arc light was lighted in the Square in 1878. Twenty lamps were lighted and the Square was crowded with people. There had been a great deal of speculation as to the power of the light, and some wore smoked glasses to protect their eyes from the glare.

In 1881 the city erected four steel masts each two hundred feet high. One in the center of the Square, one at the corner of Bank street (West Sixth) and Lake street, corner of Water street (West Ninth) and Superior, and one at the corner of St. Clair street and Erie (East Ninth). Each mast was provided with eight arc lights, of four thousand candle power each. In 1893 these masts were taken down.

In 1884 there were sixteen electric lights, each of two thousand candle power, and as the failure of the high masts was made apparent, the number of lower lights was greatly increased.

Vapor lights were introduced in 1884. In 1898 the Welsbach, and in 1906 the Nernst lights were introduced.

Natural gas was introduced into the city in 1902, when the East Ohio Gas Company, affiliated with the Standard Oil Company, was given a perpetual franchise. The cost of the gas is stipulated in the franchise at thirty-one cents per thousand cubic feet.

BRIDGES AND VIADUCTS.

The topography of Cleveland makes many bridges and viaducts necessary. The Cuyahoga valley and the many runs that merge into it divide the city into sections, or islands, roughly known as the west side, east side and south side. These sections are again subdivided by Walworth run, Morgan run, Kingsbury run, and several minor ravines, some of which have in recent years been filled and sold for lots.

The first demand for bridges was on the flats, for the purpose of connecting the east and west sides, and later for providing for the business traffic created by the establishment of manufactories, ship yards and lumber yards in the valley. The expansion of the suburbs later created need for viaducts, to make rapid transit possible.

There are three distinct periods of bridge building, following the needs of the community and the advance in engineering. First, the period of wooden bridges built for wagon traffic, made of timbers with masonry abutments. These had a swing or draw span for allowing boats to pass. As late as 1853 only three of these were needed: one at Columbus street, one at Seneca street, and one at Division street. The advent of the railway brought the second period with its need of a better bridge, and by 1860, iron and steel structures were introduced. Cleveland was a pioneer in the manufacture of these new bridges. Third, the viaduct period, when the broad valleys were spanned by high level structures, thus diminishing distance and bringing the isolated parts of the city together. These were built first of masonry and steel, then entirely of steel, and lately of great concrete arches.

There are over seventy bridges in the city. Nine draw bridges owned by the city, and twelve owned by the railroads, and about fifty stationary bridges owned by the city and the railroads. There are also several under construction at the present time (1910). Only the older and most important ones built by the city can be noticed here.

The ferry at the foot of Superior street, operated by Elijah Gunn, was for some years the only means of getting to the west side. A bridge was not built at this point because it would obstruct navigation. A floating bridge constructed of whitewood logs, was built some years later, where the Center street bridge now spans the river. "When vessels wished to pass, the logs were floated to one side, and were brought back into place by means of ropes. This was the first bridge across the Cuyahoga."¹

COLUMBUS STREET BRIDGE.

This, the first substantial bridge built over the Cuyahoga river in Cleveland, was the direct outcome of the land speculation in 1835-8. In 1837, James S. Clark and several associates platted a large piece of ground skirting the river, and called it "Willeyville" after John W. Willey. Through this allotment ran Columbus street, so laid that it connected with the Wooster and Medina turnpike on the west side of the river. A bridge was built at this point. The Columbus street hill was graded, and it was hoped that traffic could be deflected from the south and west, over this bridge, up Columbus street hill into town. This bridge was built by Clark and his associates. It cost fifteen thousand dollars. The following description is from the city directory of 1837. This bridge is "supported by a stone abutment on either shore and piers of solid masonry erected in the center of the river. Between the piers there is a draw sufficient to allow a vessel of forty-nine foot beam to pass through. The length is two hundred feet, the breadth, including the sidewalks, thirty-three feet, and the height above the piers

¹ "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. IX, p. 43.

above the surface of the water, may be estimated at twenty-four feet. The whole, with the exception of the draw, is roofed and enclosed, presents an imposing appearance, and reflects much credit on the architect, Nathan Hunt. * * * This splendid bridge was presented to the corporation of the City of Cleveland by the owners, with the express stipulation that it should forever remain free for the accommodation of the public, although the legislature had previously chartered it as a toll bridge."

The famous "Bridge war" was fought over this bridge. The people of Ohio City saw the traffic from Elyria, Brooklyn, and the intervening farming country avoid their town and pass over the new bridge to their rivals on the east side. Meanwhile, the Cleveland city council directed the removal of one half of the old float bridge at Main street, one half of this bridge belonging to each town. The mandate of the council was obeyed at night, and when the people of Ohio City realized that they were the victims of strategy, they held an indignation meeting and declared the new bridge a public nuisance. Their marshal organized a posse of deputies, and the bridge was damaged by a charge of powder, exploded under the Ohio City end. Two deep ditches were dug near the approaches, on either side, and the bridge virtually rendered useless. Then a mob of west siders with evil intent marched down on the bridge, led by C. L. Russell, one of their leading attorneys. But they were met by the mayor of Cleveland, who was backed by some militia men, a crowd of his constituents and an old field piece that had been used in 4th of July celebrations. There was a mixup; planks, stones and fists were freely used. But the old cannon remained silent because benevolent Deacon House, of the west side, had spiked it with an old file. The fight was stopped by the county sheriff and the Cleveland marshal.

The city council, October 29, 1837, ordered the marshal to keep an armed guard near the bridge. But the courts soon put a stop to the petty quarrel between the two villages.

In ten years the old bridge had grown too small, and in 1846 agitation was begun to build a larger one. The towns could not agree on a plan, Ohio City maintaining that Cleveland owned only to the middle of the river. The county promptly settled the dispute and built the bridge. In 1870, Columbus street was still "one of the leading thoroughfares," and an iron bridge was built, which was replaced in 1898 by a new bridge at a cost of eighty thousand dollars. The draw of this bridge is operated by electricity.

DIVISION STREET BRIDGE.

The natural route from downtown Cleveland to the west side was by way of Division street; a bridge was built in 1853. It was a wooden drawbridge, and the railroad age soon made it necessary to replace it with an iron structure.

SENECA STREET BRIDGE.

In 1857, the city engineer reported that the Seneca street bridge collapsed, "being overloaded with cattle." A new one replaced it. It was a wooden bridge of the type then common, with a draw operated by hand. The city council

had sent a committee to Chicago, the previous year to study bridges, there having been a good deal of agitation over the question whether two or three should be built. The wooden bridge was replaced some years later by an iron one; and in 1888 another bridge was built with one pivot span of one hundred and eighty feet, and one fixed span of one hundred and five feet.

June 25, 1903, the city completed the new Middle Seneca street bridge. It is a Sherzer Roller lift bridge, the first of its kind built by the city. It has a roadway of twenty-three feet, eight inches wide, and two six foot walks. It cost one hundred and sixty thousand, and seventy-two dollars and forty-four cents.

MAIN STREET BRIDGE.

This bridge was one of the first iron bridges built in the city. It was completed July 3, 1869, and was two hundred feet long, and thirty-one feet wide. In 1885 it was rebuilt and the draw operated by steam.

LIGHTHOUSE STREET BRIDGE.

This bridge, later known as Willow street bridge, was authorized by the city and the state board of public works, in August, 1856. It was much opposed by the marine interests. In 1898 a new bridge with its draw operated by electricity, was put in place.

CENTER STREET BRIDGE.

A wooden drawbridge was built in 1863. Within a decade it became unsafe, and in 1871 plans were made to replace it with an iron draw, "Post patent diagonal truss," made by the McNairy & Claflin Manufacturing Company at a cost of thirteen thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars. In 1900 a new bridge was completed, at a cost of fifty-seven thousand dollars.

JEFFERSON STREET BRIDGE.

This bridge crossing the river and canal was planned 1871. It was completed the following year, at a cost of thirty-nine thousand, two hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-five cents. Eighteen thousand, one hundred and sixty-four lineal feet of piles were used in its substructure. The draw over the river was one hundred and fifty feet long, and the span over the canal one hundred and seventeen feet. The approaches were each twenty feet wide. The bridge was of iron, made by the King Iron Bridge Company, and at that time it was the finest bridge in the city.

WALWORTH RUN VIADUCT.

This was the first of the large viaducts built by the city. It was built to span the Walworth run and the Big Four tracks, was built of iron, with three spans, one hundred feet, seventy-five feet, and eighty-five feet, respectively. The total cost was seventy-nine thousand, two hundred and fifty-four dollars and thirty cents.



From an old lithograph

PROSPECT AVENUE, NEAR CASE AVENUE, IN 1873
One of the first terraces erected in Cleveland, still standing.

In 1886-7 it was rebuilt of iron and steel, with a forty foot roadway paved with pine blocks, and two walks each eight feet wide.

THE CENTRAL WAY.

The Central way was opened under the tracks of the Cleveland and Wheeling railway in 1872, and it became the principal thoroughfare for heavy traffic of the iron mills and refineries in that section.

In February, 1883, the old wooden drawbridge in lower Central way, the last of the old wooden bridges in this city, was swept away by the big flood, and a new iron bridge, one hundred and eighty-three feet long replaced it.

SUPERIOR STREET VIADUCT.

But all these bridges did not do away with the slow and laborious travel down the hills and across the flats to the other side of the river. More direct means of communication were necessary. A high level bridge was advocated in the '60s. Meetings were often held to bring the subject to a focus. Great opposition developed by parties who had pecuniary interests at stake and the site of the bridge was the subject of heated controversy. It was not until 1870 that the matter took definite shape, when Mayor Stephen Buhner and the city council determined upon a plan of procedure. January 30, 1872, John Huntington introduced a resolution into the city council providing for a special committee to report on the feasibility of a bridge across the river at Superior street and to confer with the officials of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway. This committee consisted of Mayor F. W. Pelton, the city engineer, C. H. Strong, John Huntington and H. W. Luetkemeyer. On the 19th of March this committee made an extensive report detailing two routes and their cost, one from the Atwater building on Superior street to the junction of Pearl and Franklin streets, and the other from the corner of Merwin and Superior streets to the intersection of Pearl and Detroit streets. The latter route was favored and after the general assembly had granted the requisite authority, the voters of the city gave it their approval by a majority of five thousand, four hundred and fifty-one. The plan involved, first, the lowering of the Big Four tracks so that the bridge could pass over them; the tracks were lowered so that they passed under the crossing at Champlain, South Water, Superior, Union, St. Clair and Spring streets. The cost of this alone was estimated at five hundred and sixty-five thousand, five hundred and forty-nine dollars, of which the city paid three hundred and twenty-five thousand, three hundred dollars. Second, the vacating of the canal from near Superior street to near the city limits, about three miles, including the old weigh lock and the two locks entering the river, the city to make a new entrance to the river at the new terminus of the canal. The state had leased the canal to a private corporation, and these lessees were paid one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars by the city. This was "virtually a gift," as the mayor said (1877), because their lease expired May 31, 1881. The cost to the city of moving the locks and vacating the canal bed was three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

A great many injunction suits pertaining to the securing of the right of way, hindered the progress of the work. It was not until December 27, 1878, that the bridge was completed, and the total cost was two million, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. It was opened a free bridge, although the original act allowed the collecting of toll.

The bridge, at the time, was one of the notable engineering feats of the country. Its total length is three thousand, two hundred and eleven feet; its width, exclusive of the draw, sixty-four feet, the roadway being forty-two feet and the sidewalk eleven feet in width. The draw is three hundred and thirty-two feet long and forty-six feet wide; its roadway being thirty-two feet, and its walks seven feet. The draw is seventy feet above high water mark. The western end of the bridge is supported by ten stone arches, eight of eighty-three feet span and two of ninety-seven and one-half feet span. In the foundation, seven thousand, two hundred and seventy-nine piles were used, eighty thousand, five hundred and eight perches of stone in the masonry, and fifteen thousand, five hundred yards of gravel filling. The pile foundations bear an approximate weight of one hundred and forty thousand tons of the ten great arches, and twelve thousand, five hundred tons of the iron work, while the draw piers support six hundred and ten tons.

On December 28, 1878, the great bridge was dedicated to the public. The Cleveland light artillery fired the federal salute at daybreak. At 10:30 a. m., there was a gay parade, the military and civil orders, the fire department and citizens forming the ranks, and at 12:30 a mass meeting was held in the old Tabernacle, at the corner of Ontario and St. Clair streets, where the new Engineer's building is now in the course of erection. Here addresses were made by Mayor Rose, Governor Bishop of Ohio, Governor Mathews of West Virginia, and others. In the evening a banquet was given at the Weddell house. Hon. Amos Townsend who had represented this district in congress was toastmaster.

On the 29th the bridge was opened for the public use, and from that day to the present a constantly increasing stream of traffic has demonstrated its need.

The drawbridge was opened three thousand, three hundred and eight times the first year, and three thousand, five hundred and seventy-two vessels passed through.

In 1905 the swing span was widened from thirty-two to thirty-six feet, and in 1908 the Superior avenue approach was widened and a shelter platform erected for passengers waiting for street cars.

KINGSBURY RUN VIADUCT.

The necessity of a bridge between Davis and Humboldt streets was felt before 1880. In 1883 the city engineer suggested a plan; the following year contracts were let at an estimated cost of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the substructure was begun late in 1884. In July, 1886, it was opened to the public. This bridge is eight hundred and thirty-four feet long. On December 15, 1886, Kingsbury run trestle was completed. It is of wood, four hundred and ninety and one-half feet long with a thirty-six foot roadway and two foot-

ways, each six feet wide. The cost was seven thousand, eight hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty-seven cents. It was designed to ultimately fill in the trestle with soil.

PETRIE STREET BRIDGE.

In July, 1887, a timber trestle, five hundred feet long was completed over Morgan run, at a cost of five thousand, four hundred and thirty-one dollars and thirteen cents. The bridge has a twenty foot roadway and two walks, each four and one-half feet. It is seventy feet above the run.

CENTRAL VIADUCT.

The growing demands of the south side for better access to the city, were finally pressed upon the city council. March 3, 1879, James M. Curtiss, representing that section of the city in the council, introduced a resolution directing the city engineer to report on the best plan for a bridge to the south side. But nothing was done until 1883, when the council directed a popular vote on the question, which was carried in the affirmative by six hundred majority, and the council authorized the expenditure of one million dollars. The usual contentions as to location were brought to an end by the adoption, in July, 1885, of the route from the junction of Ohio and Hill streets to Jennings avenue.

In December, 1885, the city council passed an ordinance authorizing its construction. November, 1886, bids were opened for the substructure, and two weeks later for the superstructure. On May 5, ground was broken for the south pier, and from that day the work proceeded without serious delay or interruption, and on December 11, 1888, the bridge was opened to the public. A procession of soldiers and citizens crossed the Superior viaduct, thence by way of the new Abbey street viaduct to the entrance of the Central viaduct, where it halted for the final ceremony of transferring the bridge from the builders to the city. Zenas King spoke in behalf of the King Iron Bridge and Manufacturing Company and other contractors, and Mayor B. D. Babcock accepted the bridge. The procession then proceeded across the new viaduct to the city hall, where it was reviewed by the city officials. In the evening a banquet was given at the Hollenden hotel.

This is the longest bridge in the city. Its total length is three thousand, nine hundred and thirty-one feet; the Walworth run span is one thousand and ninety-two feet; the Cuyahoga river span is two thousand, eight hundred and thirty-nine feet, the roadway is forty feet wide, and the walks each eight feet. It is one hundred and one feet above high water mark. In the piers sixty-four thousand, four hundred and forty-two lineal feet of oak were used, and seventeen thousand, four hundred and seventy-two feet of protection; seven hundred and sixty-two thousand, eight hundred and ninety-one feet of oak foundation timber, and one hundred and eighty-six thousand, five hundred and forty-nine feet of pine foundation timber were used. In the foundation, one hundred and fifty-two thousand pounds of iron were used and four thousand, five hundred and eighty-four yards of concrete, and seventeen thousand and ninety-two yards of masonry. In the superstructure there are four thousand, five hundred and

fifty-two tons of iron. The cost of the viaduct was six hundred and seventy-five thousand, five hundred and seventy-four dollars, of the approaches twenty-two thousand, four hundred and seventy-two dollars. The entire cost including approaches and right of way, was eight hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. The amount authorized was one million dollars. Time of construction, two years, seven and one-half months. The bridge has been a perennial source of discussion as to its safety. Only six years after its completion, the city engineer reported that the hillside on the west side of the river was slipping at the rate of one inch per year, and thereby moving slightly the piers embedded in the slope, and that the pedestals in the vicinity of Seneca street were slipping. Some years later cast iron blocks were placed on the tops of the pedestals to overcome the effects of settling.

On November 16, 1895, an electric car was run over the open draw and plunged into the valley, killing seventeen persons.

In 1906 the city engineer found that the west hillside had slipped toward the river twenty inches in twenty years.

BROOKLYN VIADUCT.

Brooklyn viaduct, over Big creek, connecting South Brooklyn with the city, was completed in 1895. It is one thousand, five hundred and seventy-five feet long.

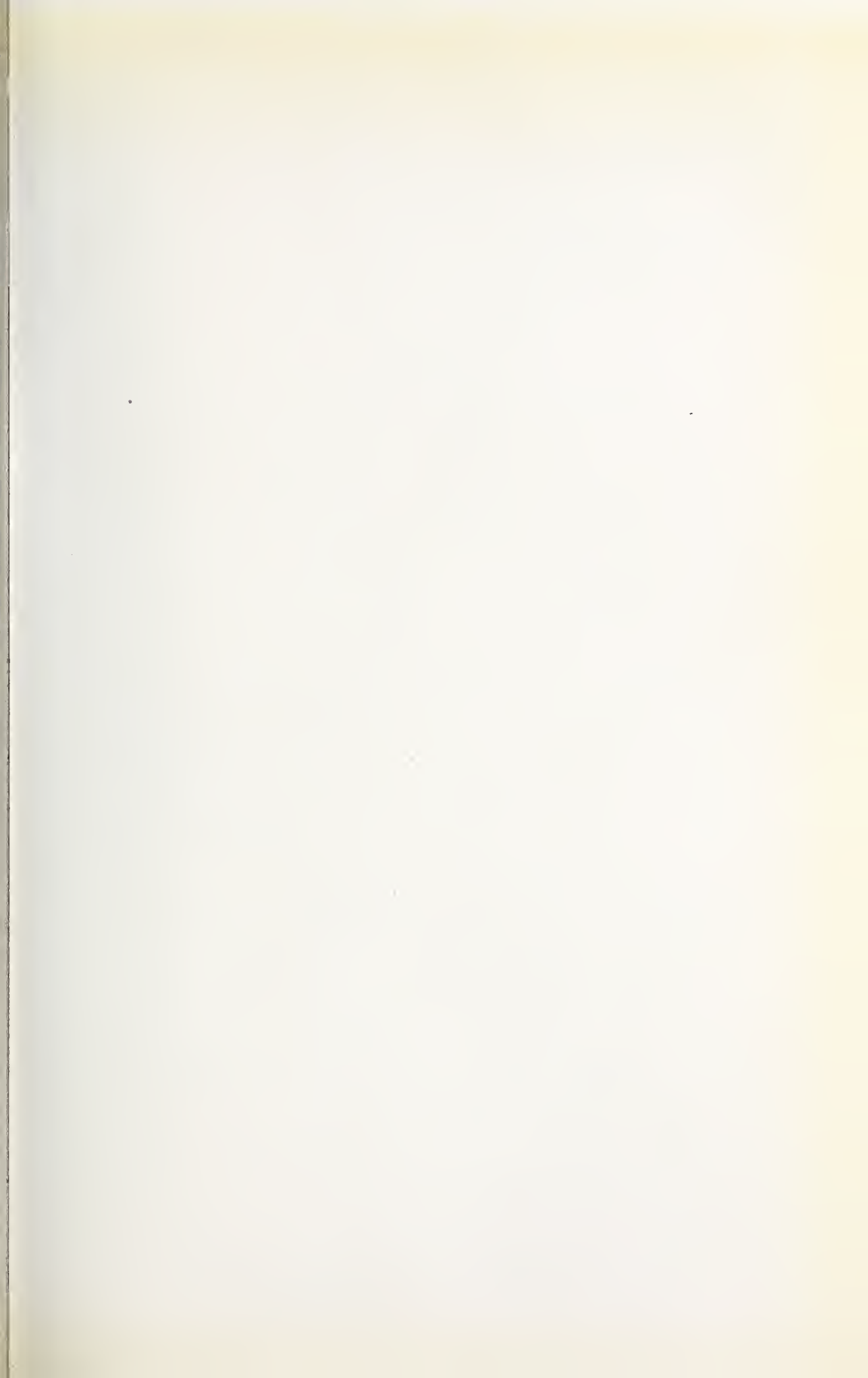
WILLET STREET VIADUCT.

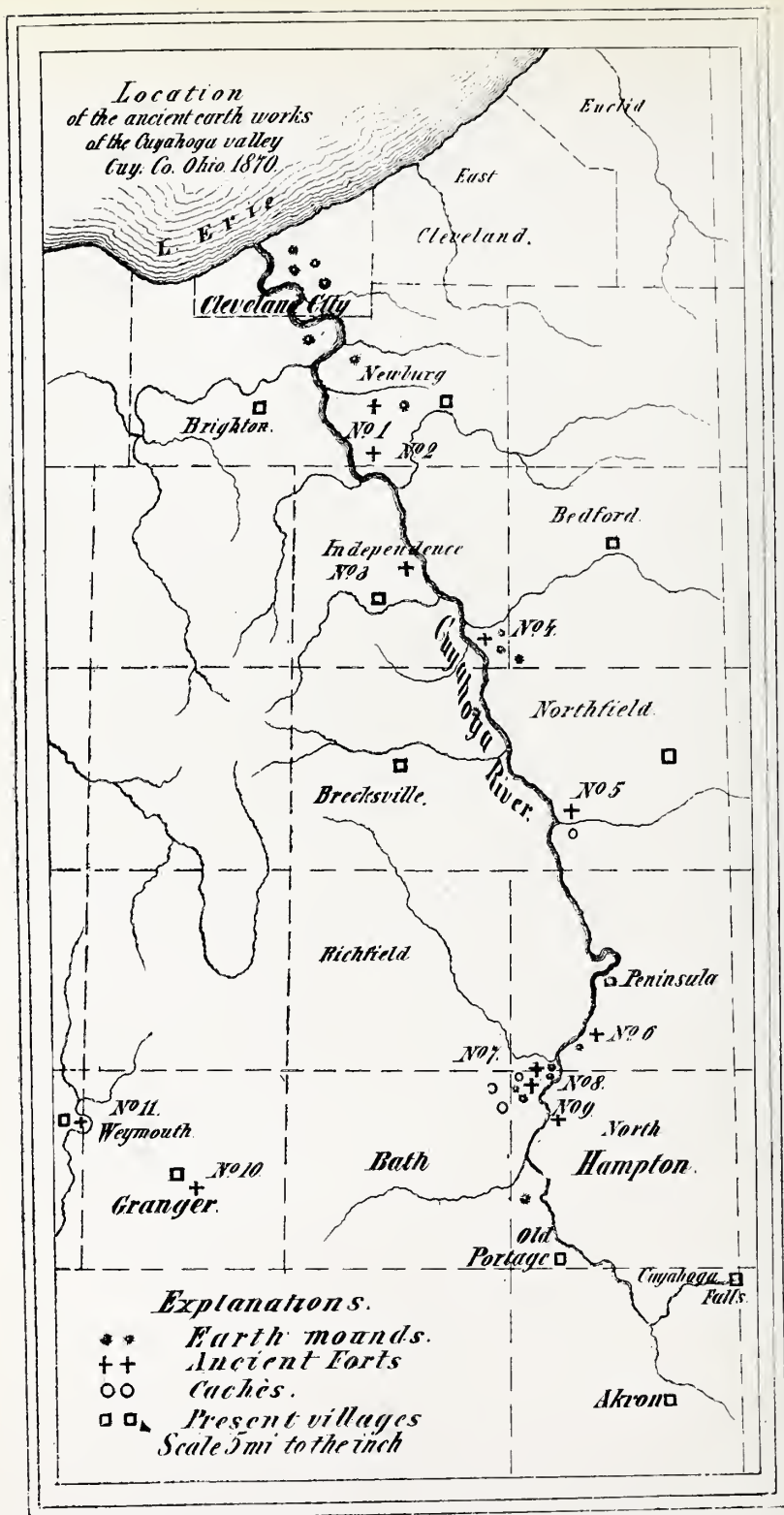
This bridge was begun in 1898. It has seven spans of steel, four hundred and ninety-five feet long, four hundred and forty-five feet of earth filled approaches, total length of nine hundred and forty feet. It connects Willet street and Rhodes avenue.

WILLSON AVENUE VIADUCT

was built by the city and the Nickel Plate railway. It is one thousand, one hundred and thirty-four feet long.

DIVISION II.
POPULATION.





MAP BY COL. CHARLES WHITTLESEY, SHOWING LOCATION OF
INDIAN MOUNDS IN THE CUYAHOGA VALLEY

CHAPTER VII.

THE MOUNDBUILDERS AND THE INDIANS.

There are numerous evidences in the Cuyahoga valley that the Mound-builders haunted these regions. Their coming and going is shrouded in silence. Not even a tradition lingers to point the way to the solution of their origin or fate, though scientists now generally hold that they were the ancestors of the Indians. Ohio was one of their favorite hunting grounds. The remains of their structures are abundant on the Muskingum, the Scioto and the Ohio, and along the southern shore of Lake Erie. But there is a marked contrast between the nature of their work in the northern and southern parts of the state. In the southern portion the ruins are on a magnificent scale. Those at Marietta, Zanesville and Portsmouth especially appeal to the imagination, with their vast enclosures of many acres and their fantastic shapes. But in our neighborhood the ruins are insignificant in size. They are mostly circles, mounds, and on the pointed tongues of land that project into the Cuyahoga valley are found the remains of ridges and trenches. The mounds are burial places and the embankments are fortifications.

Colonel Charles Whittlesey made a careful survey of these remains in the Cuyahoga valley. His valuable work is preserved in the "Smithsonian Contributions," volume 3, and in numerous tracts of the Western Reserve Historical Society. The accompanying map shows four mounds in the city limits. "About the year 1820 one which stood on the lot of the Methodist church, at the corner of Euclid and Erie streets [now the Cleveland Trust Company], was partially opened by Dr. T. Garlick and his brother Abel."¹ Only a few implements of polished slate were found.

Another mound was on Sawtell avenue (East 53rd St.), near Woodland avenue. It was partially opened in 1870 by Colonel Whittlesey and Judge Baldwin. But Andrew Freese upon whose land it was located did not wish it demolished, so the openings were slight. A few implements were found. The mound was five feet high, forty feet long, twenty-five feet wide. The land on which it stood was later owned by J. G. Hobbie, who had married the daughter of Mr. Freese. In January, 1909, he had the mound opened and the ground leveled. Professor Mathews of Western Reserve University, and Mr. Cathcart and Mr. Dyer of the Historical society were present. Only a few implements were

¹ Whittlesey "Early Ancient Earth Forts of the Cuyahoga Valley," p. 25.

found and they were placed in the Historical society. When the Woodland cemetery was laid out the mound found there was preserved.

There are numerous ancient forts or embankments in the river valley to the south of the city. They were systematically surveyed by Colonel Whittlesey in 1869-70, with the help of Dr. J. H. Salisbury, Dr. Elisha Sterling and Judge C. C. Baldwin, of the Historical society. Some years previous to this Colonel Whittlesey had surveyed the two forts in Newburg township. They are now in the city limits. The first was on the old Newburg road on land formerly owned by Dr. H. A. Ackley. It consisted of two regular parallel embankments about two feet high thrown across the neck of a narrow peninsula that juts into the river valley with deep ravines on either side. A mound near this embankment was, in 1847, ten feet high but much plowing has virtually demolished it. The other fort in Newburg township is located on the right bank of the river about one and a half mile below Lock 8, on the canal. It is the smallest of the fortifications in the valley. "In 1850 it had not been long under cultivation and the elevation of the wall above the bottom of the ditch varies from four to six feet."²

The only rock inscription in this vicinity is the famous sculptured rock at Independence. It has not been determined whether it is of Indian or Mound-builder origin. The stone was discovered about 1853, and it was suggested by W. F. Bushnell, a deacon of the Presbyterian church of that place, that it be placed for preservation in the wall of the church then being built. This was done and its markings remain clear and well defined. It was described in 1869 by Dr. J. H. Salisbury of Cleveland, an authority on western archaeology and rock inscription. A photograph and drawing were made at the same time.³

But the builders and users of these forts had vanished when the white man arrived in the Cuyahoga valley, great forest trees covered the ruins and the land was possessed by the red race.

Most of the tribes of Indians in this portion of America were warlike. Like all peoples in the hunting stage they had no permanent abode. Their migrations and their wars make it difficult to fix the geographical location of the numerous tribes. Wars, not infrequently, exterminated whole tribes; or forced the amalgamation of several tribes; or drove the scattered remnants to far distant hunting grounds. The Great Lakes region was one of their favorite haunts and the south shore of Lake Erie was the scene of fierce intertribal warfare.

Our knowledge of early tribal movements is meager and indistinct. There are several tribes, however, that have certainly occupied or held sway over these regions, the Wyandots and Hurons, the Ottawas, the Neutral nation, the Andastes, the Eries and the Iroquois.

The Hurons and Wyandots occupied the region between Lake Huron and Ontario. In 1649 the Iroquois almost destroyed them. A remnant settled near Quebec, but the larger number moved westward to Wisconsin. These latter were, however, driven back by the Dacotahs and about 1680 settled near Detroit and extended their hunting excursions as far as Sandusky bay. By 1706 they led great war parties to the Scioto and the Ohio against the Cherokees and

² Whittlesey "Ancient Earth Forts in the Cuyahoga Valley," p. 10.

³ See Whittlesey "Ancient Earth Forts of the Cuyahoga Valley."

Shawnees, in 1732 they laid claim to all of Ohio and by the Revolution were a strong group with Sandusky as their central point.

The Nation de Petun, or Tobacco nation, Tionontates, or Dinondadies occupied the land on the north shore of Lake Erie. They also were conquered by the Iroquois and their remnants amalgamated with the Hurons or Wyandots.

The Ottawas in 1640 occupied northern Michigan. They were friendly with the Wyandots and Hurons and after their dispersion they also fled beyond the Mississippi. But they came back to the lake regions in 1709, and in 1747, at the request of their earlier allies, the remnants of the Hurons and the Wyandots around Sandusky, they settled on the south shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Maumee.

In 1609 the Neutral nation occupied the land on the Niagara river and the east end of Lake Erie. They were a populous and peaceful branch of the Huron family and received their name because of their unwarlike attitude in the Huron-Iroquois warfare. But the fierce Iroquois, in 1651, made war on them and scattered their people; some joined their kinsfolk the Wyandot-Hurons and some were absorbed by the Senecas of the Iroquois confederacy.

The Andantes or Andastes were an extensive tribe occupying the headwaters of the Allegheny, and from thence eastward to the Susquehanna. In 1672 they were completely blotted out by the merciless Iroquois.

The tribe of peculiar interest to us is that from which our lake takes its name, the Eries, Erries, Erigas, Errieonons, or Riquehronons, the Nation of Chat or Cat, or Raccoon. "But little is known of the Eries; they were, perhaps, never visited by but one white, Etienne Brulé, in 1615, soliciting aid for the Hurons. The brief report of Champlain of this journey leaves it doubtful if Brulé ever saw Lake Erie. It is said, in 1646, that in approaching the Erie country from the east, 'there is a thick, oily, stagnant water which takes fire like brandy.' The Relations of 1648, written among the Hurons, says that the Andastes were below the Neutrals, reaching a little toward the east and toward New Sweden. That Lake Erie was formerly inhabited along its south coast by the Cat nation, who had been obliged to draw well inland to avoid their enemies from the west. They had a quantity of fixed villages for they cultivated the earth and had the same language as the Hurons. Charlevoix says that the Iroquois obtained from the country of the ancient Eries 'apple trees with fruit in the shape of a goose's egg and a seed that is a kind of bean. This fruit is fragrant and very delicate. It is a dwarf tree, requiring a moist, rich soil.' This can be no other than the pawpaw abundant in southern Ohio, particularly along the river and common in the center of the state."⁴

"The Hurons, Neutrals, Iroquois, Eries and 'Andastes lay so completely together * * * that their history evidently had much in common. It is safe to assume that all the southern of these tribes emigrated from the north. * * * It appears then with some clearness that the Eries emigrated from the northeast to the region of Ohio and had likely occupied northern Ohio at least a hundred and fifty years."⁵ In the height of their power, about 1640, they held

⁴ Baldwin "Early Indian Migration in Ohio," Western Reserve Historical Society, Tract No. 47, p. 4.

⁵ Baldwin *Supra* Cit., p. 11.

the land from the east end of the lake to near the west and much of the land intervening to the Ohio river. But the common fate of their cognate tribes awaited them and in 1655 the Iroquois completely blotted them out. They were among the last of the nations that held out against the powerful confederacy, and with their downfall the Iroquois became masters of northeastern Ohio. The Cuyahoga was the international boundary between the Iroquois and the Hurons and "a considerable portion of northern Ohio, east of Sandusky seems to have continued to be even after the Revolution, a partly neutral ground, permanently occupied by no tribe, no doubt the bloody field of many small contests."⁶

From 1700 to the French and Indian war this seems to have been the condition of the Indians in our valley. According to a map prepared by Colonel Charles Whittlesey, during the period from the French war to the Revolution, the Iroquois occupied eastern Ohio from the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas rivers, the Delawares the Muskingum valley, the Shawnees the Scioto valley. The two latter tribes were virtually the tenants of the all conquering Iroquois. To the west of the Cuyahoga along the lake were the Wyandot-Hurons and their allies.

Hulburt estimates the Indian population of Ohio as follows: "Counting four to a family there may have been twelve thousand Indians in the present Ohio in 1770, but as Ohio became the general fighting ground the northern and western nations hurried their warriors eastward to the border and in 1779 there were possibly ten thousand warriors alone within the confines of northern Ohio."⁷

The Eries in their final struggle with the Iroquois were reported to have had two thousand warriors in their fortification.⁸ Captain Hutchins estimated the Indian population of Ohio in 1787, at 7,000.*

INDIAN TRAILS.

The state of Ohio is traversed by many trails made by the Indians on their hunting expeditions and when on the warpath. These trails have been traced by A. B. Hulburt in his book, "Red Men's Roads." They followed the highest points of land from valley to valley. There are two systems, one running east and west, forming the highways of Indian migration from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi valley; the other north and south, connecting the Great Lakes with the Ohio. There are three of the latter: one following the Maumee and connecting with the Wabash, the other leaving Lake Erie at the present site of Erie, Pennsylvania, and crossing the watershed to the headwaters of the Allegheny, and the third following the Cuyahoga river to the great bend in Summit county, near Old Portage, thence crossing the watershed, skirting Summit lake and leading into the Tuscarawas near the present town of Barberton. This path, called the Portage Path, is one of the oldest highways of the west. The Eries used it for war on their southern enemies, the Cherokees, the Creeks and the Shawnees; it was, at one time, the western boundary of the Iroquois nation; was

⁶ Baldwin "The Iroquois in Ohio," Western Reserve Historical Society, Tract No. 40, p. 28.

⁷ Hulburt "Red Men's Roads," p. 13.

⁸ Jesuit Relations of 1660.

* Whittlesey's "Early History of Cleveland," p. 154.

a part of the eastern boundary of the Indian territory by the treaty of Fort McIntosh, 1785, and Fort Harmar, 1789. It was, likewise, used by the pioneers in the transmission of merchandise from Cleveland southward. It was first surveyed by Moses Warren in 1797, who found it eight miles, four chains and five and five-tenths links long. A description of this survey is recorded in Akron. A well kept roadway now follows the greater part of its length.

The Moravian, John Heckewelder, in his map of 1796, shows the Indian trails. The east and west trail in northern Ohio naturally followed the lake shore. It crossed the river near the foot of Superior street. The river trail southward forked at Tinker's creek and made a short cut to the famous trail that followed the summit of the watershed of northern Ohio from east to west. This was the great Indian highway, leading westward from the Alleghenies to the Cuyahoga, Sandusky and Detroit.

INDIAN TREATIES.

Both the French and the English negotiated with the Indians for the land west of the Alleghenies. The British claim was based on treaties and purchase from the invincible Iroquois. In 1684 Lord Howard, governor of Virginia, held a treaty with them at Albany. Governor Dongan of New York suggested that they place themselves under the protection of the British. This they did and made a deed of sale to an immense tract, extending south and east of the Illinois across Lake Huron into Canada. In 1726 a second formal deed placed them under British protection and conveyed their land in trust to them. In 1744, the British claimed to have actually purchased portions of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.⁹ But partly through the agency of the hostile French and partly through the disregard of actual settlers for these treaties, an almost constant warfare and brigandage characterized the region.

When the United States gained its independence, the British attempted to urge upon us the validity of these treaties with the Six nations and to make the Ohio river the western boundary. But the American commissioners would not listen to this and so by the fixing of the Mississippi as our western boundary made the United States heir to the claims of the Iroquois to the western lands. In October, 1784, at Fort Stanwix (Rome), New York, a treaty was made with them, the United States being represented by Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee, and the Confederacy by Cornplanter, Red Jacket and other chiefs. The western boundary of the Six nations was fixed at the western boundary of Pennsylvania and the "Six nations shall and do yield to the United States all claim to the country west of the said boundary."

On the 21st of January, 1785, at Fort McIntosh (Beaver), Pennsylvania, the United States, represented by George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee, entered into a treaty with the chiefs of the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottawa tribes. The boundary affecting Cuyahoga county is described as follows: "The boundary line between the United States and the Wyandot and Delaware nations shall begin at the mouth of the river Cuyahoga and run thence up the said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas

⁹ See Pownall's "Administration of the Colonies."

branch of the Muskingum; then down the said branch to the forks at the crossing place above Fort Laurens; then westerly to the portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort stood which was taken by the French in 1752; then along the said portage to the Great Miami, or Ome river and down the southeast side of the same to its mouth; thence along the south shore of Lake Erie, to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, where it began."

A further treaty with the Wyandots, Delawares and Shawnees was made January 31, 1786, at the mouth of the Great Miami. The Wabash tribes refused to attend. January 9, 1789, at Fort Harmar, a treaty was made with the Iroquois, confirming the treaty of Fort Stanwix, and with the Wyandots, Delaware, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawattamies and Sacs, confirming the treaty of Fort McIntosh. But the ink was hardly dry on the Fort Harmar treaties before its protestations of amity were proved ill founded and the years from 1790 to 1795 was one of bloody warfare in Ohio and the western country. This warfare, however, did not touch Lake Erie at the Cuyahoga. No English settlement had yet been made here. But no doubt the mouth of the Cuyahoga was the rendezvous of many warriors during this distressing period.

The treaty of Greenville, August 10, 1795, terminated, for a time, these hostilities. This treaty was comprehensive and based upon those made at Fort Harmar. It recited the following boundary: "The general boundary lines between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river and run thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence westwardly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami river running into the Ohio, at or near which fork stood Loramie's store, and where commences the portage between the Miami of the Ohio and St. Mary's river, which is a branch of the Miami, which runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttana river."¹⁰

This was the Indian restriction when the Connecticut Land Company purchased the Reserve from the state of Connecticut. The state wisely assumed no liability as to the validity of any Indian claims that might be raised against the purchasers. The directors of the company foresaw what might happen and in their instructions to Moses Cleaveland, gave him authority "to make and enter into friendly negotiations with the natives who are on said land, or contiguous thereto, and may have any pretended claim to the same, and secure such friendly intercourse amongst them as will establish peace, quiet and safety to the survey and settlement of said lands, not ceded by the natives under the authority of the United States." When he reached Buffalo he began negotiations with the Six nations and on the 24th of June, 1796, he concluded a bargain with them. Seth Pease in his journal succinctly described it as follows: "The council began the 21st and ended Friday, following. The present made the Indians was five hundred pounds, New York currency in goods. This the western Indians received. To the eastern Indians they gave two beef cattle and one hundred gallons of

¹⁰ See Albach "Annals of the West," p. 657 ff.

whiskey. The western also had provisions to help them home. The Indians had their keeping during the council."* Moses Cleaveland was a shrewd Yankee at a trade. The Indians' spokesman was Captain Brant, an adventurer who had been adopted by the tribe, and their great chief was Red Jacket.

Upon his arrival at Conneaut, General Cleaveland was asked by Paqua, the chief of the Massasagoes, for a conference, which he granted, July 7, 1796. In his diary is given an account of the council.¹¹ The General in reply to their demands that he explain his intrusion, in diplomatic terms told of his friendship for them and of the title he claimed and naively cautioned them against indolence and drunkenness.

By gifts of trinkets and whiskey the natives were usually satisfied to have the surveys go on uninterruptedly. They did not, however, consider their claims extinguished until the final purchase was made, July 4, 1805. The following letter by Abraham Tappan of Unionville gives the details of this final treaty.¹² "Cleveland was designated as the place for holding the treaty. The Indians to the west having claims to the land in question were invited to attend in council at that place. The Indians residing in western New York, having some claim to the land, sent a deputation of not far from thirty of their number to attend the treaty at Cleveland. They arrived at the place in June, accompanied by Jasper Parish, their interpreter. The treaty was to be held under the auspices of the United States government. Commissioners from the different parties interested in the treaty were promptly and in season at the contemplated treaty ground. * * * For some cause the Indians living to the west and interested in the subject matter of the treaty refused to meet the Commissioners in council at Cleveland. And if we except the deputation from New York, few or no Indians appeared at that place. After staying a few days at Cleveland, and being well assured that the Indians would not meet them in treaty there, the Commissioners proceeded westward; and after some delay, and a show of great reluctance on the part of the Indians, they finally succeeded in meeting them in council. The treaty was held at the Ogantz place near Sandusky City.¹³

"It is said by those who attended this treaty, that the Indians in parting with and making sale of the above land to the whites, did so with much reluctance, and after the treaty was signed many of them wept. On the day that the treaty was brought to a close, the specie, in payment of the purchase money, arrived on the treaty ground. The specie came from Pittsburg, and was conveyed by the way of Warren, Cleveland and the lake shore to the place where wanted. The treasure was entrusted to the care of Lyman Potter, Esquire, of Warren, who was attended by the following persons as an escort: Josiah W. Brown, John Lane, James Staunton, Jonathan Church, Lorenzo Carter and another person by the name of Clark, all resolute and well armed. The money and other property as presents to the Indians was distributed to them the next day after the signing of the treaty. The evening of the last day of the treaty, a barrel of whiskey was

* Whittlesey's "Early History of Cleveland," p. 179.

¹¹ Whittlesey's "Early History of Cleveland," p. 182.

¹² Whittlesey's "Early History of Cleveland," p. 401.

¹³ Albach "Annals of the West," p. 798, says that the treaty was held at Fort Industry, on the Maumee.

dealt out to the Indians. The consequent results of such a proceeding were all experienced at this time."

A letter, written July 7, 1805, by William Dean from the "Sloop Contractor near Black River," to Judge Huntington, then running the mill at Newburg, describes this treasure: "Dear sir: On the 4th instant, we closed a treaty with the Indians for the unextinguished part of the Connecticut Reserve and on account of the United States; for all the land south of it to the west line. Mr. Phelps and myself pay about \$7,000 in cash and about \$12,000 in six yearly payments of \$2,000 each. The government pays \$13,760, that is the annual interest, to the Wyandots, Delawares, Munsees and to the Senecas on the land, forever. The expense of the treaty will be about \$5,000, including rum, tobacco, bread, meat, presents, expenses of the seraglio, the commissioners, agents and contractors. I write in haste, being extremely sorry I have not time to send you a copy of the treaty."¹⁴

Gideon Granger, postmaster general, was present at this treaty. He was interested in lands near Cleveland on the west side of the Cuyahoga river. It was at this time that he made his famous prophecy at Cleveland that "within fifty years an extensive city will occupy these grounds, and vessels will sail directly from this port into the Atlantic ocean."¹⁵

The Indians continued to occupy portions of this land after the arrival of the settlers. They were usually kind and generous toward the pioneers. The Senecas, Ottawas, Delawares and Chippewas made Cleveland their trading headquarters. They would come in the autumn, get their necessary supplies and then scatter for the winter's hunt southward along the Cuyahoga, Mahoning, Tuscarawas, Kilbuck and other rivers. In the spring they would return to Cleveland with their furs and barter them away. Then they would go by canoe to Sandusky, where they cultivated small patches of beans, corn and potatoes.

The Senecas camped, while in Cleveland, in the river valley between Vineyard and Superior lanes, and near the point where the lake trail crossed the river. The noted Indian chiefs at this time were Ogantz or Ogance, of the Ottawas, who was last seen in Sandusky in 1811; Sagamaw, a Chippewa, and Seneca, of the Seneca tribe. Seneca was a noble type of manhood. The pioneer records mention him with kindness and enthusiasm. He was last seen in Cleveland in 1809,¹⁶ and he was killed by a white man in Holmes county in 1816, in self-defense, it was claimed.

Gilman Bryant, who came to Cleveland in 1797, wrote in 1857, "The Indians scattered along the river from five to eight miles apart, as far as the falls. They hauled their canoes above high water mark and covered them with bark and went from three to five miles back into the woods. In the spring, after sugar making, they all packed their skins, sugar, bear's oil, honey and jerked venison to their crafts. They frequently had to make more canoes, either of wood or bark, as the increase of their furs, etc., required. They would descend the river in April,

¹⁴ Whittlesey's "Early History of Cleveland," p. 400.

¹⁵ Whittlesey's "Early History of Cleveland," p. 404.

¹⁶ Whittlesey's "Early History of Cleveland," pp. 261-2 and 419.

from sixty to eighty families, and encamp on the west side of the river for eight or ten days, take a drunken scrape and have a feast."¹⁷

While the settlers of Cuyahoga county were never subjected to the barbarous cruelties of Indian wars, there were occasional isolated instances of friction with the red men. They could always be traced to the baneful influence of whiskey. The first murder in Cleveland was committed in 1803. The victim was also an Indian. Big Son, the brother of Seneca, in a drunken brawl, killed Menompsy, a medicine man, of the Chippewa, or Ottawa tribe. The medicine man had treated Big Son's wife, and she died. The murder was partly in revenge. Through the diplomacy of Lorenzo Carter a clash between the Senecas and Chippewas and Ottawas was avoided.¹⁸

The first execution in Cleveland was that of an Indian, O'Mic, on June 24, 1812. He was found guilty of murdering two trappers, Buel and Gibbs, for their furs, near Sandusky. Of two accomplices in the crime, one shot himself when about to be captured and the other, a mere boy, was suffered to escape, only to be executed four years later in Huron county for the murder of two white men. O'Mic was hanged on a scaffold erected on the northwest corner of the square.¹⁹ His body was exhumed the night of his execution and his skeleton was for many years in possession of Dr. Long, and later of Dr. Isaac Town, of Hudson.*

After the war of 1812 the Indians quietly and gradually vanished from the Reserve. In September, 1823, General Cass and Duncan McArthur made a treaty on the Maumee with the Wyandots, Senecas, Delawares, Shawnees, Potawatommies, Ottawas and Chippewas. All of these tribes, the meager remnants of former great clans, ceded to the United States all their land in Ohio. To the Senecas were granted thirty thousand acres on the Sandusky river in what is now Seneca county, and the following year ten thousand acres more were added to this "Seneca reservation." But the unfortunate Senecas enjoyed their lands only a few years. In 1831 they were ceded to the United States and all the Indians were transported to the west, the descendents of brave warriors submitting meekly to their sad and undeserved fate.

CHAPTER VIII.

EARLY EXPLORERS AND TRADERS—THE MORAVIANS—EARLY MAPS.

Cleveland was not a frontier post like Detroit or St. Louis, frequented by the trapper and trader, garrisoned with soldiery, and with a history that links it almost to the days of chivalry. The town proper was planted in a wilder-

¹⁷ Whittlesey's "Early History of Cleveland," p. 375.

¹⁸ For details see Whittlesey's "Early History," p. 91.

¹⁹ See details in Whittlesey's "Early History of Cleveland," p. 437.

* "Pioneer Medicine on the Western Reserve," Magazine of Western History, volume III, p. 286.

ness, struggled with the forests, and developed into importance within a few decades after the Revolution. Its surrounding farms were peopled in the wonderful onrush of immigrants that made of Ohio a state within fifteen years of the establishing of the Great Ordinance, and the town's rapid growth merely kept pace with the development of commerce and transportation. Our colonial history is therefore very brief.

It is not positively known who was the first white man to visit the Cuyahoga. The French explorers and traders and later the English pushed their way through the western forests, but they have left scanty records of having been here.

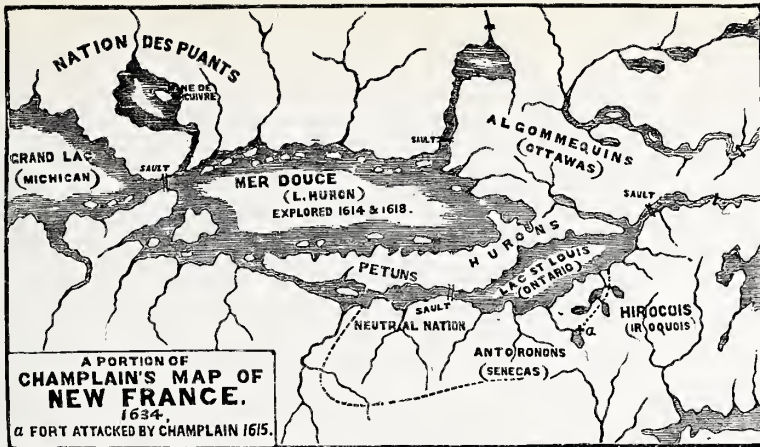
In 1682-3, the tireless La Salle performed one of the most daring and inconceivable of his journeys, when he made his way by land in winter and early spring from Fort Crevecoeur to Fort Frontenac, a distance of twelve hundred miles. The trail which he followed has been the subject of much conjecture. Two general routes were open to him; the one crossing into Canada near Detroit and traversing the peninsula between Lake Erie and Georgian bay, the other passing through Ohio. If he took the latter route he probably took the well known trail that follows the watershed about forty miles south of the lake, and crossed the Cuyahoga valley at old Portage. It is conceivable that he may have taken the trail that hugs the southern shore of the Lake. If he did he probably crossed the Cuyahoga about where Superior street ends. Many historians including Parkman think that he followed the route through Ohio. On the other hand, the occupation of this country by the hostile Iroquois, would naturally lead him to cross at Detroit and traverse the country of the friendly Indians north of Lake Erie.

Whittlesey mentions a number of ax marks in ancient trees that he had examined on the Reserve in the vicinity of Cleveland. Some of these were found in great trees that "must be considered a good record as far back as 1660." They were probably made by traders, French and English, and by Jesuit missionaries, who were known to be in western New York as "early as 1656."¹

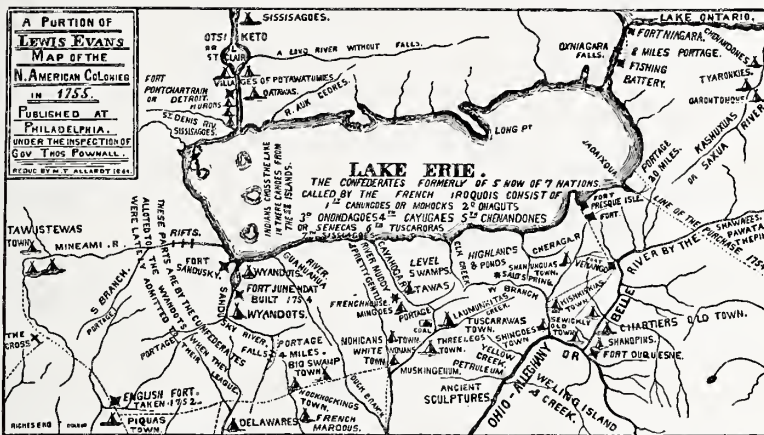
In 1745 English traders were at Sandusky, or "St. Dusky," where they established a trading post on the north side of the bay. They were not suffered to remain, the French expelling them in 1748-49.² It was at this period that George Croghan, a celebrated trader and frontiersman, had a post at the mouth of the Cuyahoga. He was the first trader to visit our river of whom we have definite record. Croghan was born in Ireland and came to Pennsylvania with his parents, settling on the Susquehanna near Harrisburg. He came to the Cuyahoga between 1745 and 1748. He had a remarkable faculty for getting along with the Indians, was appointed Indian agent, was a captain under Brad-dock, built Fort Aug-h-wick, in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, and became a deputy to Sir William Johnson. The French and Indian war reduced him to poverty but his masterful trading with the tribes soon regained him his fortune. In 1763 he was called to England to give information about the Indian boundary. On his way thither he was wrecked off the French coast. In 1766 he returned to the Allegheny river and two years later acquired one hundred and eighteen

¹ "Early History of Cleveland," pp. 47-51.

² Western Reserve Historical Society, Tract No. 6, p. 1.



CHAMPLAIN'S MAP 1634, THE FIRST MADE OF THE LAKE REGIONS



Original in Western Reserve Historical Society

PART OF EVANS MAP, 1755



From the original in Western Reserve Historical Society

BELLIN'S MAP, 1744

Along the southern shore of Lake Erie are the words, "This entire coast is almost unknown." And of northern Ohio, "This region was inhabited by the Eries or Nation du Chat, who have been destroyed by the Iroquois." The Cuyahoga is not shown.

The water shed between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, is shown as just south of the lake shore.



thousand acres in western New York. In 1770 he entertained Washington, then on his way to the Kanawha. On the outbreak of the Revolution he was mistrusted by both sides but he proved his loyalty to the American cause and was allowed to retain his vast possessions. He died in August, 1782, at Passayunk, Pennsylvania. The valiant Croghan of the war of 1812 was his son.³

After the French and Indian war the British forbade the settlement of the land beyond the Ohio and Allegheny. All attempts to hold inviolate their treaty with the Indians, especially the Six nations, were in vain. The white settlers never respected the Indian's claim to the soil. A number of these trespassers were forcibly expelled. Following the treaty of 1782 the United States tried to carry out this policy of exclusion. The settlers who had founded a settlement at Salt Springs in Weathersfield, Trumbull county, were dispossessed by Colonel Harmar in 1785.⁴

During the winter of 1755-6 James Smith, a Pennsylvanian, was held captive by the Delawares on the Cuyahoga. The interesting narrative of his experiences includes a description of the Cuyahoga, the Black and the Kilbuck rivers. "From 1760 to 1764 Mary Campbell, a young girl captured in Pennsylvania, lived on this river, most of the time near the foot of the falls at the forks below Akron."⁵

In October, 1760, during the French and Indian war, Major Robert Rogers, who had helped raise the Provincial Rangers in New Hampshire was ordered to leave Fort Niagara with his battalion and capture the French posts in the west. Coasting along the south shore of the lake in batteaux, he visited the Cuyahoga, where he met Pontiac, the celebrated Indian ally of the French. Albach relates the incident as follows: "Rogers was well fitted for the task. On the borders of New Hampshire, with Putnam and Stark, he had earned a great reputation as a partisan officer; and Rogers Rangers, armed with rifle, tomahawk and knife, had rendered much service and won a great name. Later that reputation was tarnished by greater crimes; tried for an attempt to betray Mackinaw to the Spaniards, he abandoned the country and entered the service of the Dey of Algiers. At the war of Independence he entered the American service, was detected as a spy, passed over to the British and was banished by an act of his native state. Such was the man who was sent to plant the British flag in the great valley. Immediately upon receiving his orders he set out to ascend the St. Lawrence with two hundred men and fifteen boats. * * *

"On the 7th of November they landed at the mouth of Cuyahoga creek. Here they were met by a party of Indians who were deputed to them to say that Pontiac, the great chief of the Ottawas, was near and he demanded that they should advance no further, till they should receive his permission. During the day the great chief appeared and imperiously demanded why the army was there without his consent. Rogers replied that Canada had been conquered and that he was on his way to occupy the French post and to restore peace to the

³ Western Reserve Historical Society, Tract No. 6, p. 1, and Tract No. 37, p. 28, also Hulburt's "Red Men's Roads."

⁴ See Western Reserve Historical Society, Tract No. 6, p. 6, for list of settlers and persons thus forced out of Ohio previous to sale and survey of the Reserve.

⁵ Whittlesey's "Early History of Cleveland," p. 131.

Indians. Pontiac only replied that he would stand in his path till morning. On the next day he delivered a formal reply to the English officer that he consented to live in peace with the English as long as they treated him with due deference. The calumet was smoked and an alliance made. Pontiac accompanied his new friends to Detroit."⁶

Parkman relates the important episode as follows: "On the 7th of November, 1760, they reached the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, the present site of Cleveland. No body of British troops had ever advanced so far. The day was dull and rainy, and, resolving to rest until the weather should improve, Rogers ordered his men to prepare their camp in the neighboring forest. The place has seen strange changes since that day.

"Soon after the arrival of the Rangers a party of Indian chiefs and warriors entered the camp. They proclaimed themselves an embassy from Pontiac, ruler of all that country, and directed, in his name, that the English should advance no further until they had had an interview with the great chief, who was close at hand.

"He greeted Rogers with a haughty demand what his business was in that country and how he dared enter it without his permission."⁷

Rogers published a journal of two volumes relating his experiences with considerable detail. But unfortunately the place of this historic meeting is not told with clearness. By following his journal from day to day, Colonel Whittlesey has concluded that it is extremely doubtful whether their meeting was held here or at the Grand, or some other river, and indeed whether Rogers stopped here at all.⁸

In 1761 Sir William Johnson, the British superintendent of Indian affairs, visited Detroit, after Major Rogers had captured it and had hauled down the French flag, which had for so many years floated worthily over the historic fort. On his way back Sir William skirted the southern shore of Lake Erie and recorded in his diary, "Embarked this morning at six of ye clock and intend to beach near Cuyahoga this day."

From 1760 to 1763, the English traders encroached upon this territory and no doubt some of their hardy number visited our valley. The English schooner "Gladwyn" carried supplies to and from Detroit and it is not improbable that she stopped here occasionally. But in 1763 these peaceful pursuits were abruptly ended by the treacherous conspiracy of Pontiac. Two expeditions sent out by the British during this frontier war are of special interest to Cleveland.

The first was the expedition of 1763 under command of Major Wilkins. It consisted of six hundred regulars, with arms, stores and artillery. On the way to Detroit (November 7, 1763) it was wrecked in a violent storm. Seventy men perished, all the ammunition, several cannon, twenty boats and fifty barrels of provisions were lost. Here again we are left in doubt as to the locality. Dr. Jared P. Kirtland, the eminent physician and naturalist, collected many articles that were found on the shores near the mouth of Rocky river from 1830 to 1869, and he believed that they were the relics of the wreck of the

⁶ Albach "Annals of the West," p. 162.

⁷ "Conspiracy of Pontiac," pp. 147 and 148.

⁸ "Early History of Cleveland," pp. 90-95.

Wilkins expedition. Colonel Whittlesey does not concur with this view but believes that the expedition was wrecked on the north shore of Lake Erie and that the articles found by Dr. Kirtland are from another wreck.⁹

The second expedition was sent out in 1764 under Colonel Bradstreet. He left Niagara in the early summer, stopped at Presque Isle (Erie) and Sandusky and reached Detroit on the 26th of August. He was singularly unfortunate in his dealings with the Indians. He learned the treaties he had made with them were mere acts of savage treachery on their part. He retired from Detroit under the censure of his commander, reached Sandusky and on the 18th of October, he embarked from that place in a panic, without even recalling his scouts, only to be overtaken in a terrible storm and shipwrecked at the mouth of Rocky river. "The boats of the army had scarcely entered Lake Erie when a storm descended on them, destroying several and throwing the whole into confusion. For three days a tempest raged unceasingly and when the angry lake began to resume its tranquillity it was found that the remaining boats were insufficient to convey the troops. A large body of Indians together with a detachment of provincials were therefore ordered to make their way to Niagara along the pathless borders of the lake."¹⁰ Twenty-five boats were lost on the perpendicular ledges that jut out into the lake off Rocky river, together with six brass cannon, most of the baggage and ammunition. It is not known how many lives were lost.¹¹

To the end of the Pontiac war this country was little frequented and until the opening of the Revolution only an occasional British or French trader stopped here.

During the Revolution at least one white man came to the Cuyahoga. This was Major Craig, who received orders from General Irvine, dated "Fort Pitt, Nov. 11, 1782" reading as follows: "Sir: I have received intelligence through various channels, that the British have established a post at Lower Sandusky and also information that it is suspected they intend erecting one, either at Cuyahoga creek or Grand river. But as these accounts are not from persons of military knowledge, nor to be fully relied upon in any particular, and I am anxious to have the facts well established; you will therefore proceed with Lieutenant Rose, my aid-de-camp, and six active men, in order to reconnoitre these two places, particularly Cuyahoga."

Major Craig started on November 13 with his small company. Arriving, as he thought, within a day's journey of the Cuyahoga, he left one man with the horse they had loaded with provisions and pushed forward to the mouth of the river intending to return to the man with the horse, obtain a fresh supply of provisions and then hasten to the Grand river. But he was delayed by storms and when he returned from the Cuyahoga, the soldiers and the horse with the provisions had disappeared. He had to abandon the reconnaissance of the Grand river and after terrible hardships reached Fort Pitt December 2. He reported that there was no sign of British occupancy at the mouth of the Cuyahoga.¹²

⁹ See "Early History of Cleveland," pp. 97-125 for full discussion.

¹⁰ Parkman "Conspiracy of Pontiac," p. 476.

¹¹ For details see Dr. Kirtland's account "Early History Cleveland," pp. 107-114.

¹² Western Reserve Historical Society, Tract 22, p. 3.

"In 1786 a lively trade in furs is known to have been carried on here Of the energetic half civilized men, who for so many generations carried on this business, we know personally nothing; except in regard to Joseph Du Shattar and some of his companions. * * * He had from a youth been in the employ of the Northwest Fur Company along this lake. The mouth of the Cuyahoga and Sandusky were principal points. About 1790 he married Mary Pornay at Detroit and commenced trading on his own account. He had a post nine miles up the river, which is probably the one whose remains have been observed in Brooklyn, opposite Newburg. Here his second child was born in 1794. John Baptiste Fleming and Joseph Burrall were with him a part of the time. * * * Du Shattar was living in 1812 and assisted in the capture of John O'Mic and Semo on Locust Point, the murderers of Michael Gibbs and Daniel Buell at Pipe creek near Sandusky."¹³

In 1786 and 1787 a band of the gentle and persecuted Moravians lived on the banks of the Cuyahoga. Driven from their homes on the Muskingum by the Indians, they sought peace and safety, first at Sandusky, and later on the Huron river, near Detroit. They were determined, however, to start a settlement in this vicinity, and in May, 1786, a company of them, under the guidance of Zeisberger and Heckewelder, started for the Cuyahoga. Owing to storms and sickness which occasioned much suffering, they did not reach here until June 7. They chose as the site of their mission the east bank of the river just below Tinker's creek near the town of Bedford and gave it the significant name of Pilgerruh (Pilgrim's Rest). A space of ground had previously been cleared by a village of the Ottawas; here they planted corn. Heckewelder then went to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, the principal station of the sect and the new colony was left in charge of Zeisberger. They were evidently not pleased with the site, for in the spring of 1787 they removed to the Black river, where their stay was brief. Buffeted about by Indians and British they found no rest until after the war of 1812 when their settlements on the Muskingum and in Canada were left in peace.

John Heckewelder was born March 12, 1734, in Bedford, England. His father was a Moravian and had come to England in 1734 as a representative of the Moravian church. When John was ten years old his parents moved to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to take charge of the Indian mission. When at that place he learned to be a cooper but wished to follow the work of his father, and in 1762 went with the first missionary post to Ohio, to labor with the Indians at Tuscarawas, near the present village of Bolivar in Tuscarawas county. The Pontiac war compelled him to leave the mission and in 1773 he helped in the building of the Moravian towns in the Muskingum valley. In 1780 he married Sarah Ohadburg. This was the first marriage of white persons in the limits of the present state of Ohio; and their eldest child, Johanna Maria, born in April, 1781, was for a long time supposed to be the first white child born in Ohio. The Moravians not believing in war, the Revolution made them suspected by both sides, and they were carried by the British as prisoners of war to upper Sandusky and later to Detroit. It was during the exile from the Muskingum valley that the brutal butchering of the Moravian Indians in that valley took place.

¹³ "Early History of Cleveland," pp. 132-3.

In 1786 Heckewelder returned to Ohio and remained for some time near the Cuyahoga river at the Moravian village of Pilgerruh. On October 8, 1786, he left the Cuyahoga and returned to Bethlehem. In 1801 he returned to Gnadenhuetten, where for nine years he had charge of a large grant of land given by congress to the Moravians; he served also as postmaster and judge of the common pleas court. In 1810 he returned to Bethlehem for the last time; he died there on the 31st of January, 1823.

While on the Cuyahoga river in 1796 he made a map of northeastern Ohio, which is very illuminating, showing the routes of the Indians. Accompanying this map is a description of the Cuyahoga valley. This map and the accompanying description is now in the archives of the Western Reserve Historical society.¹⁴

Colonel James Hillman was engaged in 1786 by Duncan and Wilson of Pittsburg as a packhorseman to carry goods from Pittsburg to the Cuyahoga, where they were delivered to Caldwell & Elliott of Detroit. He says that a log hut had been built on the west side of the river by a trader named Meginnes, who had abandoned it because he had trouble with the Indians. Hillman and his company the same year "built a hut at the spring" which he claims "was the first house built on the Cleveland side."¹⁵ The surveyors, on their arrival ten years later, make no mention of this hut. It was therefore not only in ruins, but had entirely disappeared. It probably was burned and the ashes covered with vegetation. An Englishman, James Hawder, was also employed by Duncan & Wilson at the Cuyahoga, 1786-7. A dilapidated hut was found in 1797 by Pease, on the west side of the river, near Center and Main streets. It was supposed, by the early settlers, to have belonged to French traders. Whittlesey thinks it was built about 1786 for a storage house by the traders.

EARLY MAPS AND NOMENCLATURE.

The Western Reserve Historical Society has a large collection of early maps, charts and atlases. The most important of these maps were compared and described by Judge C. C. Baldwin in Tract No. 25, published by the society in 1875. The first map of the Great Lakes was attempted by Champlain in 1632. It was published in France two years later. This hero of the Quebec frontier, "The Father of New France," sailed up the St. Lawrence in 1603, in two little boats of twelve and fifteen tons. From that time to his death at Quebec, in 1635, he was active in exploration and its attendant warfare. Yet the map he has left shows that he had personal knowledge only of Lake Huron, Mer Douce, and of Ontario, Lac St. Louis. Lake Erie he reduced to a wide stream and Lake Superior to a stream of secondary importance, while Lake Michigan was his Grand Lac expanded like his Huron, to enormous size. He reached Lake Huron always through the Canadian peninsula and Georgian bay.

¹⁴ See Whittlesey's "Early History of Cleveland," pp. 135-44 for list of early missionaries.

¹⁵ Whittlesey's Early History of Cleveland," pp. 363-5.

This northern course was pursued by the Jesuit missionaries who penetrated the Superior region after Champlain's death, because the Ottawa Indians were friendly with them, while the Iroquois, controlling the Niagara route, were hostile. The Jesuits mapped Lake Superior and parts of Huron and Michigan with considerable accuracy and also Lake Neepigon.

Sanson, geographer to the French king, compiled a map in 1656, showing some knowledge of Lake Erie; indeed he gave the general direction of its southern shore more accurately than many subsequent maps. He places the lake far to the south. Galinee in 1670 made a map of portions of the lake including the north shore of Erie, which he visited in 1669.

In 1672 it is supposed that the great La Salle made his first map of the Lakes. Parkman alludes to it as quite accurate. He also shows the Ohio river. In 1670 La Salle sailed on our lake. Its northern coast had been previously visited and it is at least pleasing to our imagination, though probably contrary to facts, to think that he skirted our southern shore and caught a glimpse of the mouth of the Cuyahoga. His route from Lake Erie to the Ohio has not been traced with certainty. The route by way of the head waters of the Allegheny, or the Maumee-Wabash route were the most probable. In 1679 he launched his famous "Griffin" near Niagara and sailed through the lakes to Green bay, whence he entered the Mississippi on February 6, 1682, following it to the Gulf. Father Hennepin, who accompanied La Salle on some of his earlier expeditions, made several maps. On his first, Lake Erie, called Lac de Conty or Erie, is traced with great inaccuracy, extending south to the thirty-fourth parallel, while on the second map, called Lac du Chat, or Erie, it is narrowed to latitude thirty-seven.

Baron La Hontan, published a small map in 1705 to accompany a book of travels. He is as inaccurate as Hennepin and as mendacious. His Lake Erie is long, with a broad, square eastern end. In 1715 a larger edition of his map retained these inaccuracies.

The geographers of Europe naturally relied on these maps of the explorers and on their descriptions for information. Therefore, the maps made by the early geographers are full of inaccuracies. Herman Moll, the English geographer, 1711-20, Peter Schenck of Amsterdam, 1708, and John Homans, the justly celebrated geographer of Nuremberg, about this time, all copied, with more or less variation and imagination, the mistakes of the explorers.

In 1719 and 1721 John Senex of London made a map quite as misleading. He shows Lake "Erius," or "Felis als Cadaraqua" as a narrow, sinuous body of water, the "Felians" or Cat tribe, and the Senecas or "Sinneks" occupying the land around the lake. An earnest attempt at bettering the map of this region was made by William de l'Isle (1675-1726), the royal geographer to the king of France. His map shows the lake and the Ohio coming nearly together.

It remained for Charlevoix, the Jesuit, to trace more detail into the vague outlines of the early map makers. In 1744 appeared his *History of New France*, six volumes, with many charts and maps. His Lake Erie is rounded at the ends and somewhat attenuated in the middle, with a well defined bay or extension to the southward, showing two insignificant streams flowing into it. This bay may be the great curve on which Cleveland is located and one of the

streams may indicate the Cuyahoga. The islands in the west end of the lake are shown as Rattlesnake Island (*des Serpens Sonnettes*) and of the south shore is written: "all this shore is nearly unknown."

With the occupation of Presque Isle by the French in 1753 began the period of more accurate information of this southern shore, that had remained unexplored during the two centuries in which the north shore, the Detroit river, Georgian bay, and Mackinaw were frequented by adventurers and traders. Washington's historic journey in the autumn of 1753 to the headquarters of the Ohio on his diplomatic mission to the French, who had encroached upon that territory, was minutely described in his journal published in 1754, accompanied by a map whose author remains unknown. But the map-maker, relying no doubt on Washington's description and on the map of Charlevoix, gives some interesting details. Lake Erie is given a more accurate course and the region from Presque Isle to the Ohio is well shown.

Lewis Evans, one of the first American geographers to map this region, published a map in 1755 in Philadelphia, printed by Benjamin Franklin and D. Hall. The map has many details. The rivers flowing into the lake from the south are the Cherade, where Conneaut now is, the Elk, which may be the Grand or the Chagrin, the Cuyahoga, traced inaccurately and described as "muddy, pretty gentle." The portage is shown with a French trading house near it to the west. The "Guahadahuri," probably intended for the Black river, which had been named "Canasadohara" by some early traders. The Sandusky river is shown with an inflation, probably meant to represent the bay. The Mineani, or Miami, is shown as flowing due east. This is a very instructive map and is here reproduced.

John Mitchell, M. D., F. R. S., a botanist of renown, who lived in Virginia, and died in England in 1768, published a map in 1755 that was considered the best authority in its time and was used by the commission treating for the peace of 1783. The map was made at the request of John Pownall, secretary of the Board of Trade, and all the information, surveys and reports, then extant, were placed at Dr. Mitchell's disposal. The map is filled with comments and observations like the Evans map, but it is far more artistic, although not always more accurate. The Cuyahoga river is shown. The trail to Sandusky from the Cuyahoga is forty miles through a country called Canahoque, a relic of the ancient name of Black river alluded to above. It is described as the trading and hunting ground of the Six Nations. To the east of the Cuyahoga the Conneaut and two very slight streams, one the Gwahago (*Geauga?*), are shown.

The map of John Heckewelder dated January 12, 1796, is the first extended map with careful descriptions made by an explorer and careful observer who had actually traversed the ground. The original is in the Historical society, donated by Mrs. Morgan of Norwich, Connecticut, the daughter of Moses Cleaveland, among whose papers it was found. Heckewelder was a member of the little Moravian community on Tinker's creek in 1786-7. Some years later he made a careful description of this country which is so full of details, and displays such careful observation that it is inserted entire.

"Altho the country in general containeth both arable Land & good Pasturage; yet there are particular Spots far preferable to others: not only on account of the Land being here superior in quality: but also on account of the many advantages presenting themselves.

"At the first place of utility between the Pennsylvania Line: (yea I may say between Presq' Isle) and Cujahaga; & in an East and West course as the dividing Ridge runs between the Rivers which empty into the Lake Erie; & those Rivers or Creeks which empty into the Ohio: (& which Ridge I suppose runs nearly Paralell with this Lake, & is nearly or about 50 miles distance from the same) Cujahaga certainly stands foremost; & that for the following reasons:

"1. Because it admits small Sloops into its mouth from the Lake, and affords them a good Harbour.

"2. Because it is Navigable at all times with Canoes to the Falls, a distance of upwards of 60 Miles by Water—and with Boats at some seasons of the year to that place—and may without any great Expense be made Navigable that distance at all times.

"3. Because there is the best prospect of Water communication from Lake Erie into the Ohio, by way of Cujahaga & Muskingum Rivers: The carrying place being the shortest of all carrying places, which interlock with each other & at most not above 4 miles.

"4. Because of the Fishery which may be erected at its mouth, a place to which the White Fish of the Lake resort in the Spring, in order to Spawn.

"5. Because there is a great deal of land of the first Quality on this River.

"6. Because not only the River itself, has a clear & lively current, but all the Waters & Springs emptying in the same, prove by their clearnes & current, that it must be a healthy Country in general.

"7. Because one principle Land Road not only from the allegheny River & French Creek; but also from Pittsburg will pass thro that Country to Detroit, it being by far the most level Land path to that place.

"I will now endeavor to give an account of the Quality of the Soil of this Country: and will begin with the Land on the Cujahaga River itself.

"Next to the Lake the Lands in general lay in this part of the Country pretty high, (say from 30 to 60 feet high) except where there is an opening by a River or Stream. These banks are generally pretty level on top & continue so to a great distance into the Country. The Soil is good and the Land well Timbered either with Oak & Hickory or with lofty Chestnuts.

"On the Cujahaga River are, I verily believe as rich Bottoms, or intervals, as in any part of the Western Country. The Timber in these are either Black Walnut, or White Thorn Trees, intermixed with various other Tress as Cherry, Mulberry, &c. The ground entirely covered with high Nettles.

"In such Bottoms, somewhat inferior to the above, the Timber is principally lofty Oaks, Poplar, or Tulip tree, Elm, Hickory, Sugar Maple yet intermixed with Black Walnut, Cherry, Mulberry, Grape Vines, White Thorn, Haw-bush &c, &c, Ash &c. Wild Hops of an excellent quality grow also plentifully on this River.

"The richest Land on this River lieth from where the road crosseth at the old Town downwards. Within 8 or 10 miles of the Lake the Bottoms are but

The agreement of the Society at this time
 whether we might separately and jointly
 stipulate for further and more general
 service a society and mission to settle the
 great improvement must be before us and
 pains to turn to give them as the system the
 hearts of those received may be a mixture of
 their own efforts to purchase and settle the
 We must stand back down of our hearts to bring
 on the Indian's old story and the Indian are
 yet in good health and spirit and have not
 been taken of them from the old land
 The Indian
 John Macdonald
 MOSES CLEVELAND, 1796.

MOSES CLEVELAND. 1796.

Michael Hausmann
Schmid

small, yet Land rich, from here upwards they are larger & richer. At the old Moravian Town marked on my Map, they are exceedingly rich. Some low bottoms are covered with very lofty Sycamore Tress.

"The Land adjoining those Bottoms within 10 or 15 Miles of the Lake is generally ridgy, yet level & good on top, excellently Timbered. Thro' these ridges run numbers of small Streams, & sometimes large brooks; the water is always clear with a brisk current.

"I have traced small streams to their Sources, where I have found a variety of excellent Springs lying off in various directions.

"From these lands upwards towards the old Town & along the path to the Salt Spring; the country is in general pretty level; just so much broken as to give the Water liberty to pass gently off.

"There is a remarkable fine Situation for a Town, at the old Cujahaga Town; & there can be no doubt of a large Trading Town being established here, as both the Road to Sandusky and Detroit crosses here; as also the carrying place between the two Rivers Cujahaga & Muskingum must be at this place.

"Some miles above this Old Town there is a fall in the River. The Rock which runs accross may be about 20 & 30 feet high. No Fish can ascend higher up, or get over this Fall, tho there are Fish above it. Just under the Falls the Fish crowd together in vast numbers & may be taken here the whole year round. At the more Easterly Crossing of this River as the Path runs, (the distance of which I do not exactly recollect but think it between 15 & 20 miles) there is a most remarkable large Square Rock in the Middle of the Stream, which may at a future day, well answer the Pier of a Bridge. At this place there is a pretty large plain on the Northwest Side of the River and in several other places in this Country there are similar Plains or Flatts. On these the Land is rather thin in comparison to the other; yet not so that it would not bear good Grain.

"There are also some Swamps in this Country, yet I have not seen one which might not be cultivated, and make good Meadows.

"Here and there I observed small groves of Pine, but never went to see of what kind they were. I supposed them only to border on some small Lake or Pond.

"There are some beautiful small lakes in this country, with water as clear as Chrystall & alive with Fish. In these lakes as well as in Cujahaga River Water Fowl resort in abundance in Spring & Fall.

"Between the head Waters of Beaver Creek & the head Waters of Cujahaga the Country is rather more broken, yet not too much for tillage. The Land is good.

"From the big Deer Lick on Beaver Creek to the Salt Springs (a distance of about 16 miles) the Country is rather of a colder Nature; but thinly Timbered & much of a wet Clay ground. A com'y of gentlemen have obtained some years ago a Title to this Tract of Country comprehending the Salt Spring.

"I cannot leave Cujahaga without mentioning one Circumstance, viz. That when I left the Moravian Town on that River which was the Eighth day of October 1786 we had not then had one Frost yet, whereas all the Weeds & Bushes had been killed by the Frost some Weeks before, on the dividing Ridge. Ind'n Corn

this year planted at the above mentioned place on the 20th day of June ripened before the Frost set in.

"The Cujahaga Country abounds in Game, such as Elk, Deer, Turkey Racons, etc. In the year of 1785, a Trader purchased 23 Horseload of Peltry from the few Indians then Hunting on this River. Of the country to the Southward of Cujahaga & between the dividing Ridge & Tussorawas where the line strikes across I cannot give a precise description having only seen this country in part, yet what I have seen has been pretty generally good, except it be some barren Plains and large Cranberry grounds. Otherwise off the River and on the path from thence to Mahoning Old Towns, I saw vast bodies of very rich Upland, well Timbered, sometimes level Land, & then broken, especially the latter on the head of the Waters of Beaver Creek towards Mahony.

"From Tuscorawas Northerly for 12 or 15 miles I thought the Land very good, & observed extensive Meadows on the Banks of the Muskingum. But I think near the dividing Ridge the Country is rather Colder. The Country is in some places off the River interspersed with round Nobs or Hills, with short yet thick Trees upon them. The water of this Country is also clear and good.

"I will insert the description the late Geographer to the United States gives to this part of the Country, copied from a Pamphlet he had printed in London in the Year of 1778, which runs thus:

"The Muskingum is Navigable with large Batteaux or Barges to three Legs and by small ones to a Lake at its head. From thence, (namely from three Legs) to Cujahaga (The Creek leads to Lake Erie) the Muskingum is muddy, and not very swift, but no where obstructed with Falls or Rifts. Here are fine Uplands, extensive Meadows, Oak and Mulberry Trees fit for Ship building, and Walnut, Chestnut & Poplar Trees suitable for domestic purposes—Cujahaga furnishes the best portage between Ohio and Lake Erie; at its mouth it is wide enough to receive large Sloops from the Lake. It will hereafter be a place of great importance.'

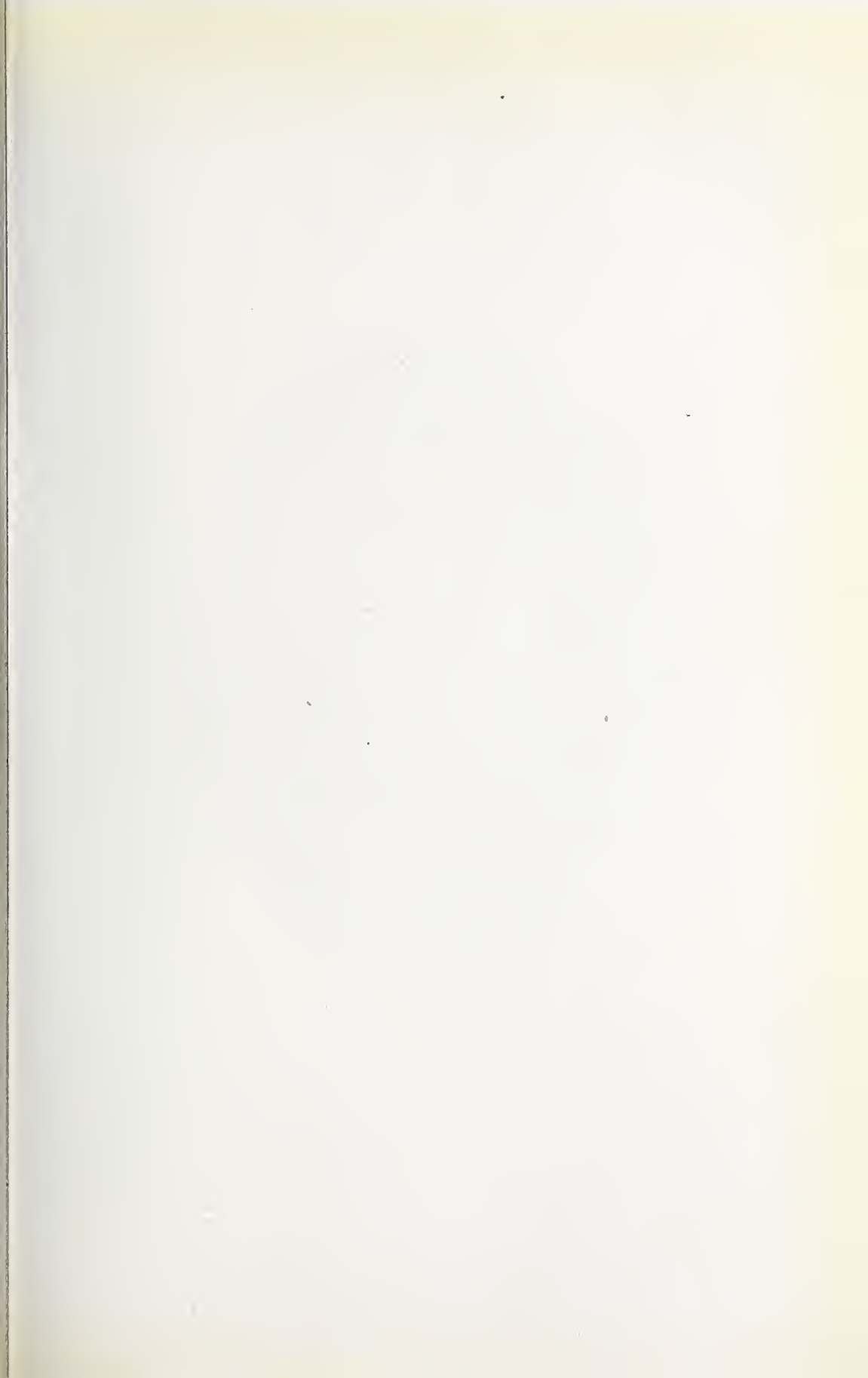
JOHN HECKEWELDER." *

"Bethlehem Jany. 12th 1796.

"John McNair Esqr.

In 1796 came the Connecticut Land Company's surveyors. A manuscript map of the Western Reserve as far as the Cuyahoga, by Seth Pease, is in the collection of the Historical society, as is also a map of the land west of the Cuyahoga. The latter is without date but probably is of the year 1806. These are the first maps of this country based on actual surveys. They give with few exceptions the name of the streams that are now borne by them, ignoring most all of the Indian and French names, but the spelling is not modern. The first engraved map of the Western Reserve was published about 1808, the date is uncertain. It was engraved by Seth Pease and Abraham Tappan. From this date the maps have been based on these early surveys. The name Cuyahoga, however, has not always fared well in the earlier editions. Dr. Jedediah Morse

* For reproduction of Heckewelder's map and description, see Western Reserve Historical Society, Tract No. 64; also "Magazine Western History," Vol. I, p. 109.





From a lithograph

GEN. MOSES CLEAVELAND

in an outline map of 1797 calls it Cayuga and also Cayahoga. It is fortunate that our river has retained its ancient Indian name, surviving the prosaic and practical temperament of the Connecticut surveyors.

CHAPTER IX.

THE CONNECTICUT LAND COMPANY—THE SURVEYING PARTIES —THE TOWN ESTABLISHED.

The details of the survey of the Reserve are given in Whittlesey's Early History of Cleveland. The original manuscript notes of the surveyors are nearly all preserved in the archives of the Western Reserve Historical Society.

The reservation which Connecticut had shrewdly made in her cession of the western claim to the general government was finally sold in 1795. The attempt to sell the lands in 1786 resulted in failure. The Indian outrages made western lands an unattractive investment. The happy termination of Wayne's expedition and his treaty with the Indians, wiped out these unfavorable conditions. At this propitious moment Connecticut, in May, 1795, ordered three million acres of her Reserve sold at a price not less than one million dollars, being one third of a dollar per acre, no portion of this acreage to be sold until enough purchasers were on hand to take it all. During the summer there was much bargaining and by September 2nd enough persons had presented themselves to take the whole tract at one million two hundred thousand dollars.† The thirty-five (sometimes called thirty-six) buyers associated themselves into a partnership or company under the name "The Connecticut Land Company." They were not a corporation in the modern legal sense. To a committee of three, John Caldwell, Jonathan Brace and John Morgan, they gave a deed of trust to their purchase. They adopted articles of association, divided their interests into four hundred shares of three thousand dollars each for voting and apportioning convenience, they determined the manner of surveys and the officers of the party and elected seven directors as follows: Oliver Phelps, of Suffield; Henry Champion, second, of Colchester; Moses Cleaveland, of Canterbury; Samuel W. Johnson, Ephraim Kirby, Samuel Mather, Jr., of Lynn; Roger Newberry, of West Windsor.

Their hardest task was to find an equitable way of distributing the land among the owners in common. They fixed on an ingenious and laborious plan before the surveys were begun. First, they agreed that six of the best townships east of the Cuyahoga should be set aside for sale, the proceeds to go to the general fund of the company. Second, they determined that four other townships of the "next best quality" should be divided into four hundred lots of one hundred and sixty acres each, that is, one lot for each of the four hundred shares. The rest of the land was then to be classified as to quality and

† See Appendix for list of names.

divided into portions called drafts by the committee on partitions. The standard of a draft was to be the best entire township. By this standard of quality and value all other portions were measured. To the inferior townships were added lots and fractional townships until their value equaled that of the standard townships. Ninety-two such townships were measured off east of the Cuyahoga.

A surveying party of thirty-seven men was at once organized.¹ The following were the officers: General Moses Cleaveland, superintendent; Augustus Porter, principal surveyor and deputy superintendent; Seth Pease, mathematician and surveyor; Amos Spafford, John Milton Holley, Richard M. Stoddard, Moses Warren, Jr., surveyors; Joshua Stow, commissary; Theodore Shepherd, physician.

Early in June, 1796, the party were collected in Schenectady and set out for the Reserve. The horses and cattle were driven to Buffalo, while the men took the water route in open boats down the Mohawk, across the "Great Carrying Place," through Oneida lake, down the Oswego river into Lake Ontario, thence around Niagara to Buffalo, a journey of several heavy portages and much hardship through an unexplored wilderness. On the evening of June 17th they reached Buffalo creek and spent several days negotiating with the Indians. On the 27th of June they left Buffalo creek and on Monday, July 4, 1796, "we that came by land arrived at the confines of New Connecticut and gave three cheers precisely at 5 o'clock p. m. We then proceeded to Conneaut at five hours, thirty minutes; our boats got on an hour after; we pitched our tents on the east side."²

In the golden July twilight on the pleasant stretch of white beach that intervened between the lake and the primeval forest this band of hardy Americans celebrated with patriotic ardor, the anniversary of the birth of their country.

On the following day the labor of surveying the new land began. A log cabin was built on the banks of Conneaut creek for a storehouse and shelter. It was named "Stow Castle," in honor of Joshua Stow, the commissary. A spot was cleared around the hut and the first wheat crop on the Reserve was sowed. The surveyors were divided into four parties and were scattered to their tasks of surveying the first four meridians.

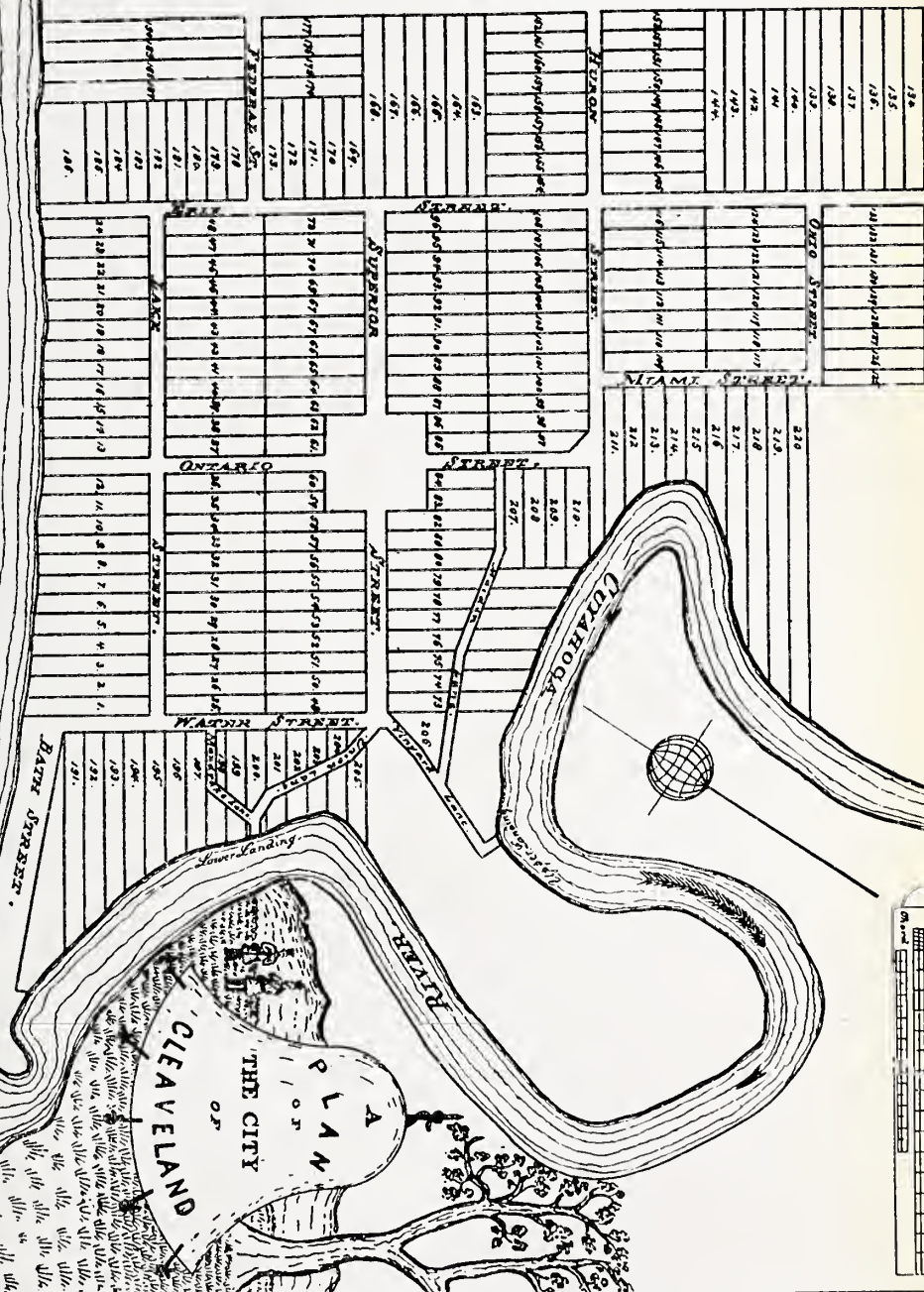
Meanwhile Moses Cleaveland proceeded by boat along the shores of the lake to the mouth of the Cuyahoga. He reached here on the 22d of July, 1796. As he rowed along our shores he saw that the overhanging ledges bordering the lake suddenly yielded to wide bottom lands, covered with a dense growth of trees and underbrush. Through this tangled vegetation a slow, winding stream made its tortuous path to the lake. Crossing the sand bar at its mouth the boat moved slowly along the eastern bank of the river until it reached the place where the ancient Indian trail crossed the valley. Here was a suitable landing and here, near the foot of Union lane, the founders of our city first landed. They eagerly climbed the high bluff and surveyed with enthusiasm the broad, level plain that stretched far to the eastward and northward to the lake. It is not improbable that Moses Cleaveland walked to the point of land that juts prominently into the valley near the present union of Water street and Lake avenue, and that from this place of vantage he scanned the broad valley, the sinuous river and the blue lake, sparkling in the sun.

¹ See Appendix for list.

² From the Journal of Seth Pease.

PART of THE TOWN of CLEVELAND.

PART OF LAKE ERIE.





It was an ideal spot for a town. Indeed there are very few places on Lake Erie that combine so many points of beauty and convenience even if we are unmindful of the navigable river and its fortunate relation to the Tuscarawas valley.

The constitution of the Land company provided for a "Capital town * * * to be surveyed into small lots." General Cleaveland had no special place in mind for the location of this capital town. He had, of course, heard of the Cuyahoga, for it had long been known as a stream with commercial possibilities. In 1765 Benjamin Franklin had suggested this as a suitable place for a military place. Washington had spoken of a possible water route from Lake Erie to Ohio by way of the Cuyahoga and the Tuscarawas. Traders had carried word of it to the eastern supply stations and General Cleaveland, an officer in the Revolutionary army, knew of the reconnaissance of Major Craig in 1782. But it was not until September that he determined upon this as the site of the principal town. He, however, at once ordered the erection of a cabin for the accommodation of the surveyors and another as a storehouse for their supplies. These log houses, the first of the real, permanent settlement of our city, were built on lots 203 and 201, to the south of St. Clair street, near Union lane, where there was a fine spring of clear water in the hillside. Later in the same year a hut was built for Stiles on lot 53, on the east side of Bank street, near Superior.

It is not known who were in this first boatload with Moses Cleaveland, probably Joshua Stow and Job Stiles and his wife. During the summer most of the surveying party, at intervals, came to the Cuyahoga, although the entire party were never here at one time.

Moses Cleaveland was back in Conneaut on August 5th and sent his first report to the company. Of our river he says: "The Cuyahoga is navigable for sloops about eight miles as the river runs, and for boats to the portage, if the immense quantity of trees drove down and lodged are cleared out. The land excellent, the water clear and lively current, and streams and springs falling into all three rivers [the Cuyahoga, the Grand and the Ashtabūla]. We went in a Schenectady boat, the 'Cuyahoga,' about twenty-five miles to the old Moravian Indian town, and I imagine, on a meridian line, not more than twelve or fifteen miles. Here the bottoms widened and as I am informed, increase in width and if possible in quality. I believe we could have proceeded further up the river but found the time allotted and the provision inadequate to perform the whole route. At this place we found a stream that empties into the river which will make a good mill seat [Tinker's creek]. The lands on the lake shore in some places low, here and there a small cranberry pond, not of any great extent, nor discovered low drowned lands of any bigness for twenty or thirty miles on the lake shore. On the east of the Cuyahoga are clay banks from twenty to forty feet high, on the top of the land level covered with chestnut, oak, walnut, ash and some sugar maple. There are but few hemlocks and those only on a swamp, pond or lake, and in the immense quantity of flood wood lodged on the lakes and rivers, I rarely found any of that wood. The shore west of the mouth of the Cuyahoga is a steep bank for ten miles, the quality of the soil I know not, but from the growth and kind of timber, these present no unfavorable aspect. I should, with great pleasure, readily comply with what I suppose you have here-

tofore expected, that I should leave this country about this time. I have not as yet been interrupted in a constant attention to business, more than I could have imagined or would have voluntarily entered into, and I see no prospect of its lessening at present. Those who are meanly envying the compensation and sitting at their ease and see their prosperity increasing at the loss of health, ease and comfort of others, I wish might experience the hardships for one month; if not then satisfied, their grumbling would give me no pain. I apprehend the stagnant waters in Lake Erie (except to the westward) must be of small dimensions. The interior lakes and ponds, though not included in Livingston's computation, are, I expect, few and small, unless the land bears more to the north-west after it passes the Cuyahoga than it does this side, the surplus will not be consequential. It is impossible at present to determine on the place for the capital. More information of the extent of the ceded lands and ye traverse of the lakes and rivers are wanted. This will cause delay and require examination. I believe it will be on the Cuyahoga, it must command the greatest communication, either by land or water, of any other place on the purchase or any ceded lands west of the head of the Mohawk. I expect soon to leave this for the westward and shall make my residence there until I am ready to return to Connecticut. The men are remarkably healthy, though without sauce or vegetables, and in good spirits."³

In consonance with this report he returned to the Cuyahoga and determined that it was the most available "place for the capital." The survey of the town lots was completed by the 17th of October and a name for the capital had been found. It was originally proposed to call it Cuyahoga but its Indian accents were evidently not pleasing to the surveyors, and they urged upon the general the propriety of giving his name to the town. On his return home he speaks of this: "I laid out a town on the banks of Lake Erie which was called by my name." *

After ratifying on September 30, the informal agreement made with the surveyors at Conneaut for extra compensation because of the unusual hardships

³ The original of this letter is in the Western Reserve Historical Society. It is reprinted in the "Annals of the Early Settlers Association," Vol. 3, p. 73.

* The old Saxon name was Clif-londe. The name was variously spelled by various branches of the family. General Cleaveland always included the "a" in the first syllable; it is so found in his letters and on his tomb. There was no uniformity in the spelling of the name of the town named after him. The first field map, made by Amos Spafford, bears the words in Spafford's hand writing, "original plan of the town and village of Cleveland, Ohio, October 1, 1796." But Spafford's second map, 1801, spells it "Cleaveland." The "a" seems to have been locally included until about 1830 or 1832. The village records generally but not uniformly retain the "a" and the newspapers include it in the headings of the papers. In 1832 the "Herald" dropped the "a" because a "sheep's foot" struck the letter in the heading and obliterated it; at least this is the story told in "Annals of the Early Settlers Association," Vol. III, p. 366, by A. J. Williams. The same gentleman also quotes General Sanford as saying that the "Advertiser" dropped the "a" because its sheets, one day, were too narrow to include the whole word in the heading. Whatever the newspaper stories may be, the truth is that the "a" was not at all generally used by outsiders. In 1814 the act incorporating the village spells the name Cleveland." Other Ohio laws, affecting the village, do likewise. So the geographies and Gazetteers omit the "a." This is true of "Morse's American Gazetteer," 1810; "Western Gazetteer," 1817; "Darby's Geographical Gazetteer," 1823; "The Ohio Gazetteer," 1817. In 1812 John Melish published his "Travels" and omitted the "a," as did also McKenney in his "Tour of the Lakes," 1826. The general custom of the world was to follow convenience, and this became the habit of the towns people, as soon as the primitive days were past, and a new influx of population swept aside the custom of the pioneer.



From the original in Western Reserve Historical Society

E

D

C

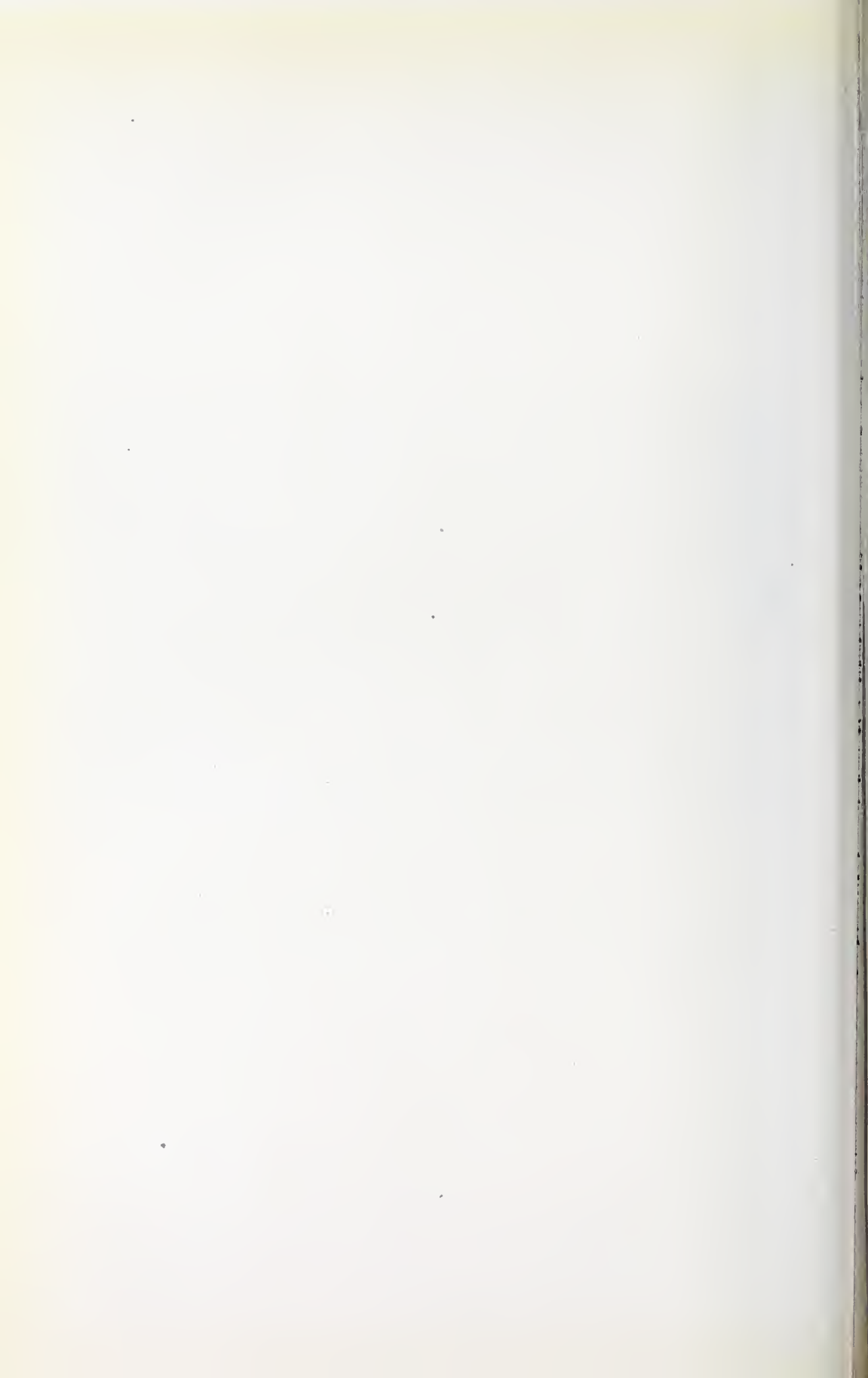
B

A

CAPTAIN ALLEN GAYLORD'S SKETCH OF "CLEVELAND UNDER THE HILL" IN 1800

Retouched by Prof. John Brainard, in 1850

A, surveyor's cabin, or "Pease's hotel"; B, log storehouse of the surveyors; C, Lorenzo Carter's first cabin; D, mouth of the river; E, old river bed, a "stagnant pool," and mound with trees on it, showing that the river had but recently cut it off.



accompanying their work, Moses Cleaveland left the town that bears his name and never returned to it again.

The surveyors left Cleveland, October 18th. Job Stiles and his wife and Richard Landon, one of the surveying party, remained here with food for the winter. Landon soon left for some unknown reason and his place was taken by Edward Paine, a trader with the Indians, who later became prominent in Geauga county. These were the first permanent inhabitants of the "city of Cleveland." During the winter a child was born to Mrs. Stiles. This was the first child born in Cleveland. No physician was in attendance, a neighboring Indian squaw acting as nurse.⁴

Though the surveyors had worked faithfully, they did not accomplish as much as the Land company had hoped. Those running the parallels had mistaken the Chagrin river for the Cuyahoga; supplies were difficult to forward; the tangled wilderness made progress tedious. The company had thought one season would be ample for the survey. The general discontent of the shareholders was foreshadowed in General Cleaveland's first report, quoted above. On January 17, 1797, a meeting of the company was held at Hartford and a committee was appointed to investigate the "very great expense of the company [about fourteen thousand dollars] during the first year, the causes which have prevented the completion of the surveys; and why the surveyors and agents have not made their reports."⁵ A second committee was appointed to investigate the conduct of the directors. A committee on partition, consisting of Daniel Holbrook, Moses Warren, Jr., Seth Pease and Amos Spafford was appointed, and an assessment of five dollars per share was voted.

On February 22, 1797, the committee to investigate the directors reported a complete exoneration. The dissatisfied stockholders were moreover told by Augustus Porter, the chief surveyor, that there was no excess for the "Excess Company," and that the Land company had less than the three million acres which they thought they had purchased.

In the spring of 1797 the second surveying party set out from the Reserve under the superintendence of Rev. Seth Hart. Seth Pease was the principal surveyor and with him were the following surveyors: Richard M. Stoddard, Moses Warren, Amzi Atwater, Joseph Landon, Amos Spafford, Warham Shepard, Phineas Barker, Nathan Redfield. There were fifty-two employees⁶ and Theodore Shepard (or Shepherd), physician.⁷

On their arrival at Conneaut they learned that the families left there had suffered terrible hardships during the winter. Elijah Gun and Anna, his wife, were left at Stow castle during this first winter but when the second surveying party arrived, May 26, Pease enters in his journal, "We found that Mr. Gun's family had removed to Cuyahoga. Mr. Kingsbury, his wife and one child were in a low state of health, to whom we administered what relief we could." James Kingsbury had come here in 1796 for the purpose of seeking a house in the wilderness. He was not connected with the Land company.

⁴ Rice "Pioneers of the Western Reserve," p. 61.

⁵ Whittlesey's "Early History of Cleveland," p. 254.

⁶ Whittlesey is not certain that there were others. P. 275.

⁷ See Appendix for list.

The survey east of the Cuyahoga was completed this season and on December 13, 1797, the committee on partition reported on the four townships that had been surveyed into four hundred lots, each of one hundred and sixty acres. The townships were Northfield, Bedford, Warrensville and Perry. A distribution of the draft was made. In 1806 the surveys of the land west of the Cuyahoga was begun. Amos Spafford, of Cleveland, and Almon Ruggles, of Huron, fixed the boundary between the Firelands and the Reserve. There were in all five divisions made of the draft, the final taking place at Hartford, January 5, 1809. All the unsold lots in Cleveland were then distributed.

This concluded the surveys. The settlement of the new tract began in earnest as soon as the land was apportioned. Comparatively few of the surveyors became settlers. In contrast with the first party, the second party suffered continually with malaria.

CHAPTER X.

PIONEER FAMILIES AND VILLAGE GROWTH.

The success of a pioneer town depends upon the character and virility of its first settlers as well as upon its geographical location. In the heroic age of settlement personality predominates. It leaves its mark upon the character of the community as strongly as the personality of the parent on the child. As the village develops into a town, the individuality of its inhabitants becomes merged in the community interests, and as the town further develops into a city, personal identity is almost entirely destroyed.¹

Whittlesey gives the following list of the first settlers:²

"1796—Job P. Stiles and Tabitha Cumi Stiles, his wife; Edward Paine.

"1797—Lorenzo Carter and Rebecca Carter (nee Aikin); Alonzo, Henry, Laura (Mrs. Strong), Mercy (Mrs. Abell) and Betsey (Mrs. Cathan), their children: Mrs. Chloe Inches, (Mrs. Clement) James Kingsbury and Eunice Kingsbury (nee Waldo), with three children, Amos S., Almon and Abigail (Mrs. Sherman); Ezekiel Hawley and Lucy Hawley (nee Carter) and one child; Elijah Gun and Anna Gun and one child; Pierre Meloche; and Peleg Washburne, who died the same season.

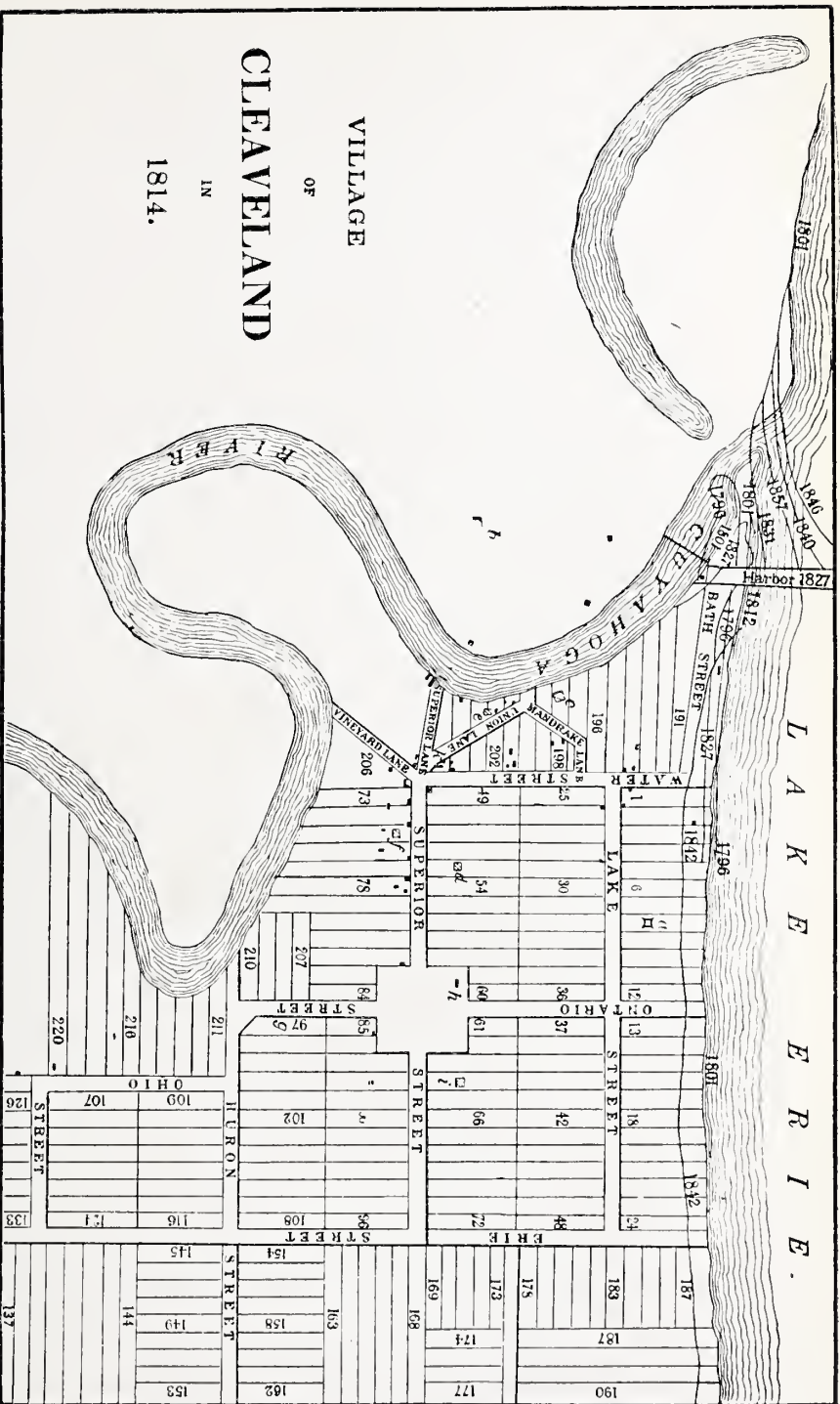
"1798—Nathaniel Doan and Mary Doan (nee Carey), Job and three daughters, afterward Mrs. R. H. Blin, Mrs. Eddy and Mrs. Baldwin; Samuel Dodge; Rodolphus Edwards; Nathan Chapman; Steven Gilbert; Joseph Landon.

"1799—Richard H. Blin, William Wheeler Williams; Mr. Gallup; Major Wyatt.

"1800—Amos Spafford, wife and family; Alexander Campbell; David Clark

¹ Biographical sketches of the pioneers are preserved in the "Annals of the Early Settlers' Association," the Tracts of the Western Reserve Historical Society and in the writings of Charles Whittlesey, Harvey Rice and others. Pen pictures of the village and town written by contemporaries are also preserved in these records.

² "Early History of Cleveland," p. 454.



Buildings in 1814. □ Buildings of an earlier date. a. Fort Huntington, 1813. b. Trading house of 1786. c. Carter's first cabin, 1796. d. Job P. Sittles's first cabin, 1796. e. Surveyor's first cabin, 1796. f. Surveyor's cabin on the hill, 1797. g. Cemetery lot, 1797. h. Jail and Court-House, 1812. i. Kingsbury's first cabin, 1797. k. Carter's house on the hill, 1803.

The different positions of the shore-lines are shown by the dates of the surveys:—1796, 1801, 1812, 1827, 1831, 1840, 1842, 1846, 1857.

Amos Spafford's map of 1801, as copied by Alfred Kelley into Cuyahoga County Records in 1814. Kelley indicated the buildings. The positions of the shore lines were added by Col. Chas. Whittlesey, who reproduced the map in his "Early History of Cleveland."

and wife, Mason, Martin, James, Margaret and Lucy, their children; David Bryant; Gilman Bryant; and Samuel Jones.

"1801—Samuel Huntington and wife; Miss Margaret Cobb; Julius C. and Colburn, sons of Mr. Huntington; Timothy Doan and Polly Doan, Timothy, Jr., Seth, John, Deborah (Mrs. Crocker), Mrs. Samuel Dodge and Mrs. Bronson, their children; Elisha Norton and family."

When the surveyors returned to Connecticut in the autumn of 1796 they left in Cleveland, Job B. Stiles and his wife Tabitha Cumi Stiles, with provisions for the winter. A log hut was erected for them by the surveyors on lot 53 about where Kinney & Levan's store now stands on Bank street near Superior. Richard Landon, one of the surveyors, was left with them but he soon abandoned the isolated settlement and his place was taken by Edward Paine, who was then trading with the Indians. Thus these three persons were the first to spend the lonely winter's vigil in the vast wilderness of the Reserve. When the surveyors returned in the following summer they brought with them James Kingsbury, his brave wife, Eunice, and their three children, Abigail, Amos Shepherd and Almon. The Kingsburys were the first settlers on the Reserve who came on their own account, independent of the Land company. They had passed through a terrible experience in Conneaut the preceding winter. Judge Kingsbury and his wife had reached Conneaut, seeking a home in the wilderness in the summer of 1796. It became necessary for Mr. Kingsbury to return east in the autumn and he left his wife at Conneaut with provisions to last until his return. He was delayed, however, and did not reach Conneaut until the 24th of December, where he found his wife exhausted, an infant that had been born during his absence at the point of death, and the supply of food nearly gone. After terrible hardships he succeeded in bringing some provisions from Erie. The babe died soon afterward. When the second surveying party came to Cleveland, Mr. Kingsbury came with them and here he became identified with the village and was one of the actual founders of our city. He died on his farm near Newburg on the 12th of December, 1847. His long and useful life was given unstintedly to the public service. In 1800 he was appointed judge of the Common Pleas for the county of Trumbull; in 1805, he was a member of the legislature to which he was reelected for a second term; in the War of 1812 he was active in the forwarding of supplies to the American forces, and was a pioneer in all worthy efforts to establish the community.

Job Stiles and his family returned with the surveyors to New England in the fall of 1797 and remained there during the rest of their days.

Lorenzo Carter, another of the arrivals of 1797, was the most picturesque character of our early history. The traditions of the village are filled with allusions to his stalwart bravery, his fearlessness and his success at quelling the Indian troubles and settling frontier disputes. His first cabin, erected in 1797, was located about six rods from the river and about fifteen rods north of St. Clair street. In 1803 he built a more aspiring cabin of logs that were boarded on the outside to give the hut the appearance of a frame building. This cabin was on Union street near lower Superior. The building was burned to the ground just before it was finished, but was immediately rebuilt by the dauntless pioneer. Afterwards he purchased a considerable tract of land on the west side of the river, where he

built a substantial house. He and his sons were engaged in river traffic for a number of years. He died February 8, 1814, aged only forty-seven years. "He was kind and generous to the poor and unfortunate, hospitable to the stranger, would put himself to great inconvenience to oblige a neighbor, and was always at the service of an individual or the public, when a wrong had been perpetrated. In all the domestic relations he was kind and affectionate."³

Elijah Gun, who also arrived in 1797, was for many years the picturesque boatman who ferried the stranger across the Cuyahoga river at the foot of Superior street.

In 1798 arrived two other men who were potent in laying the foundation of our city. Nathaniel Doan (sometimes spelled Doane), was a member of the first surveying party and also of the second. He was so confident of the future of the western country that he brought his family in 1798, consisting of his wife Sarah and four children. He moved into the cabin that had been occupied by Job Stiles and conducted a blacksmith shop, the first in the village, on the south side of Superior street just east of Bank street. In 1799 he moved four miles to the eastward where Doan's Corners commemorate the location of his farm. There he soon established a smithy. He was not only a useful blacksmith, however, but a most useful citizen of the county. He kept a tavern and a store, built a little saleratus factory on his farm, was postmaster and justice of the peace, and in the absence of clergymen, conducted religious services in his own home.

The second pioneer to arrive in 1798, who impressed his personality upon our city, was Samuel Dodge. As Nathaniel Doan was Cleveland's first blacksmith, Samuel Dodge was Cleveland's first carpenter. He was twenty-one years of age and unmarried when he came to our community, had a fair education and was endowed with great energy and good sense. A carpenter is a very useful member of a pioneer community and Samuel Dodge's services were indispensable. He built in 1801 the first frame barn erected in Cleveland, for Samuel Huntington. Tradition has it he received three hundred and thirty dollars as a consideration, and that he took in lieu of cash several ten acre lots located between Euclid avenue and St. Clair street. Dodge street (now 17th) indicates the location of this fortunate bargain. He married the daughter of Nathaniel Doan and built for himself a log hut on the land he had received from Governor Huntington, and there he dug a well on the north side of Euclid avenue near the present location of Dodge street. This was the first well dug in the village. It was lined with small boulders, was covered with a stone slab and provided with a sweep, common in the backwoods. It did samaritan service for many years.*

These four men, Lorenzo Carter, James Kingsbury, Nathaniel Doan and Samuel Dodge, deserve to be remembered as the actual founders of the village of Cleveland, for Moses Cleaveland never returned after his first furtive visit to the

³ "Early History of Cleveland," p. 347.

* "December 14, 1804, Mr. Huntington deeded to Mr. Dodge, for the consideration of three hundred and thirty dollars as named in conveyance, eleven ten-acre lots embracing a strip of land extending from what was called in this deed, the "Middle Road," oftener called "Central Highway," now Euclid avenue, to the lake. * * * Some of this land is still held in the Dodge family. * * * It is said the abstracts of title to this land show the fewest transfers generally—three in all—of any real estate in Cuyahoga county." —O. J. Hodge, "Annals Early Settlers' Association," Vol. V. p. 348.



Judge Kingsbury's House, Woodland Hills Avenue. Built in 1800; still standing. One of the first orchards in the county was planted around this house.



Said to be the oldest house in Cleveland, and to have been used by Astor's Fur Company before Cleveland was surveyed. There is great doubt as to this. Alfred Kelley locates a Trading House on the west side, on his map of 1814, giving date of house as 1786. This may be the house here shown. The house was built of hewn timbers, later covered with sidings. Joel Seranton owned it for a number of years and sold it to Robert Sanderson in 1844. It was moved to Frankfort street from its original location on the flats near the river. See "Annals Early Settlers' Association," No .5, p. 84.



Courtesy of Rev. Arthur Dudlow

Two of the oldest buildings in the city, on Miles Avenue, formerly Newburgh. The frame house was built by Edward Taylor in 1832. The brick house was Newburgh's first town hall, built about 1828. The lower floor had two school rooms, the upper was the Town Hall, reached by a broad stairway from the street. The original Newburgh log schoolhouse stood on this site.



wilderness. But these men endured the privations and vicissitudes of frontier life, reared their families here and plied their honest trades. Their foresight, energy, good sense, and high ideals of civic duty established the village that developed into the metropolis of a great state. Their neglected graves are tokens of the carelessness and ingratitude of our citizenship. Three of them, Samuel Dodge, Lorenzo Carter and James Kingsbury, were buried in the old Erie cemetery; Nathaniel Doan is buried in the East Cleveland cemetery. No public monument commemorates their arduous services.

Among the arrivals of 1800 was Amos Spafford, one of the members of the first surveying party. He lived here but a few years when he removed to the Miami river. He was active in the War of 1812. The condition of the ridge between Doan's Corners and Newburgh, which was more populous than Cleveland in 1806, is set forth by Judge Walworth, who then a boy of sixteen, came to visit the family of W. W. Williams. "Newburgh street was opened previously from the mill north to Doan's Corners, and was then lined with cultivated fields on both sides, nearly the whole distance from Judge Kingsbury's to the mill. But much dead timber remained in the fields. There were some orchards of apple trees on some of the farms and Judge Kingsbury's orchard bore a few apples that season, which was probably the first season of bearing."⁴

In 1800, also came Alexander Campbell, one of the earliest traders to bring a permanent stock of goods to the village; and David Bryant, whose distillery near the spring at the foot of Superior street, proved very popular with the Indians and useful to the pioneers. In 1801 came Samuel Huntington, who is mentioned in another chapter, and Timothy Doan, brother of Nathaniel Doan, who, like his brother, became a useful member of the community. He purchased a section of land for about a dollar an acre near Doan's Corners, where he remained during the rest of his life.⁵

In 1806 two important additions to the pioneer colony were made when Nathan Perry and John Walworth arrived. Nathan Perry was called by Judge Cleveland "the first great pioneer merchant of Cleveland." He was a successful trader with the Indians, was born in Connecticut in 1760, came to Ohio in 1796, brought his family here in 1806, purchased a thousand acres of land in what is now Lake county for about fifty cents an acre and became the owner of a five acre tract in Cleveland between Superior, St. Clair, Water and Banks streets, and of a tract of land afterwards known as the Horace Perry farm near the intersection of Broadway and Perry street. At the corner of Superior and Water street he built a storehouse and dwelling, which was replaced within a few years by a brick store. His business expanded until he became one of the leading business men in northern Ohio, and one of the wealthiest men of the city. He died June 24, 1865. His only child became the wife of Senator Henry B. Payne.

John Walworth came to Painesville in 1800. He moved to Cleveland in 1806 and died on the 10th of September, 1812, leaving three sons, John P., Horace and Ashbel W., all of whom became potent in our community, and two daughters, who were Mrs. Dr. Long and Mrs. Dr. Strickland. He was an active man, kind

⁴ "Early History of Cleveland," p. 428.

⁵ For details of the Doan family, see "Sketch of the Doan Family," by John Doan, "Annals of Early Settlers Association" No. 6, p. 51.

and intelligent, favored by the Indians and popular with all. He held more offices than any other of the early settlers. Governor St. Clair commissioned him as justice of the peace in July, 1802; Governor Tiffin appointed him as associate judge in April, 1803; he was appointed postmaster of Painesville in November, 1804; inspector of the port of Cuyahoga, June 12, 1805; collector of the district of Erie, July 17, 1806; associate judge of Cuyahoga county, January 23, 1806; postmaster of Cleveland in May, 1806, which latter office he held until the time of his death. He was also recorder and clerk of the common pleas court of Cuyahoga county. During the War of 1812 his courage, vigilance and energy did much to dispel the panic among the villagers on the news of Hull's surrender.

In 1808 Abram Hickox became a member of the community. He built his first blacksmith shop near the corner of Superior and Bond, where his sign "Uncle Abram works here," swung over the street for many years. Later he moved his smithy to the corner of Euclid and Hickox street. He was a kind-hearted man as well as a very useful one, and his quaint figure was well known to all of the pioneers. He died in 1845, and was buried in the Erie street cemetery.

In 1808 Doan's Corners received two valuable additions when Samuel Cozad and his brother Elias settled there. They built the first tannery in that neighborhood. Stanley Griswold was another fortunate addition to the village in this year. He had been appointed secretary of the territory of Michigan in 1805, but removed to Doan's Corners soon afterward, where he was made town clerk and soon thereafter was appointed United States senator by Governor Huntington, to fill out an unexpired term.

In 1809 arrived a man who became one of the pioneers in lake traffic and shipbuilding. This was Levi Johnson. He was a native of Herkimer county, New York, and was about twenty-four years old when he came to Cleveland. He built a log cabin on Euclid road near the public square. He was a builder and carpenter; many of the more pretentious houses of the town were his handiwork. In 1814 he built the schooner, "Lady's Master." It was built "upon the hill" and hauled to the river by ox teams. Subsequently he built quite a number of these early trading boats. He built the first stone lighthouse here, also the lighthouse at Cedar Point and Sandusky bay, as well as a considerable portion of the first government pier. His brothers, Samuel and Jonathan joined in these various enterprises.

1810 was an important year to the early settlement, for it welcomed its first lawyer and first doctor. The first lawyer was Alfred Kelley. He was born in Middletown, Connecticut, November 7, 1789, attended Fairfield academy, came to Cleveland on horseback in company with Dr. Jared P. Kirtland and Joshua Stow, two men who afterwards became distinguished in the development of the Western Reserve. Samuel Huntington, who lived in Cleveland before 1810, was a lawyer, but he did not practice here and remained only a few years. Alfred Kelley was Cleveland's first actual lawyer. His strong personality and active mind are impressed upon all of the early village legislation. He became a member of the general assembly, and served almost continuously from 1814 until 1822. He left the stamp of his activity upon many state laws, especially the canal and banking laws. In 1822 he was appointed canal commissioner of the state. He removed to Columbus in 1830, and died there December 2, 1859.



From original drawing in Western Reserve Historical Society

Lorenzo Carter



From original drawing in Western Reserve Historical Society

Mrs. Lorenzo Carter



From the original in Western Reserve Historical Society

James Kingsbury



From original print in Western Reserve Historical Society

Seth Pease



From an old cut

"Uncle" Abram Hickox

Dr. David Long, Cleveland's first physician, also came here from New York, from Washington county. He was educated in New York city and when he joined with lawyer Kelley in a little office on Superior street, there was no physician nearer than Painesville, Hudson, Wooster and Monroe. Dr. Long at once became an active public-spirited member of the new community.* Elias and Harvey Murray, merchants, also arrived in 1810. They built a frame store on Superior street, west of the Forest City block. Samuel Williamson and his brother Matthew were important arrivals in 1810. They built the first tannery in the village of Cleveland. Samuel died in 1834. His son Samuel became one of the distinguished members of the Cleveland bar and served in many public positions. He was for many years the president of the Society for Savings and died in 1884. And he in turn left to the county a distinguished son, Samuel E. Williamson, noted jurist and friend of all good works, who died February 21, 1903.

Mr. Y. L. Morgan has left the following description of the town in 1811:

"The following to the best of my recollection are the names of men who lived in what was then Cleveland in the fall of 1811 and the spring of 1812. Possibly a few names may be missing. I will begin north of the Kingsbury creek on Broadway. The first was Major Samuel Jones on the hill near the turn of the road. Farther down came Judge John Walworth, then postmaster, and his oldest son, A. W. Walworth, and son-in-law, Dr. David Long. Then on the corner where the Forest City House now stands, was a Mr. Morey. The next was near the now American House, where the little postoffice then stood, occupied by Mr. Hanchet, who has just started a little store. Close by was a tavern kept by Mr. George Wallace. On the top of the hill north of Main street, Lorenzo Carter and son, Lorenzo, Jr., who kept tavern also. The only house below on Water street was owned by Judge Samuel Williamson, with his family and his brother Matthew, who had a tannery on the side hill below. On the corner of Water and Superior streets was Nathan Perry's store, and his brother, Horace Perry, lived near by. Levi Johnson came to Cleveland about that time, likewise two brothers of his who came soon after—Benjamin, a one legged man, and I think the other's name was John. The first and last were lake captains for a time. Abraham Hickox, the old blacksmith; Alfred Kelley, Esq., who traded with 'Squire Walworth at that time; then a Mr. Bailey, also Elias and Harvey Murray, and perhaps a very few others in the town, not named. On what is now Euclid avenue from Monumental Square through the woods to East Cleveland, was but one man, Nathan Chapman, who lived in a small shanty, with a small clearing around him and near the present Euclid Station. He died soon after. Then at what was called Doan's Corners, lived two families only, Nathaniel, the older, and Major Seth Doan. Then on the south, now Woodland Hills avenue, first came Richard Blin, Rodolphus Edwards and Mr. Stephens, a school teacher; Mr. Honey, James Kingsbury, David Burras, Eben Hosmer, John Wightman, William W. Williams and three sons, Frederick, William W., Jr, and Joseph. Next on the Carter place, Philomen Baldwin and four sons, Philomen, Jr., Amos, Caleb and Runa. Next James Hamilton; then Samuel Hamilton (who was drowned in the lake), his widow and three

* See "Pioneer Medicine on the Reserve," by Dudley P. Allen, M. D., Magazine Western History, Vol. III, p. 286.

sons, Chester Justice and Samuel, Jr. In what was called Newburg and now Cleveland, six by the name of Miles—Erastus, Theodore, Charles, Samuel, Thompson and Daniel; widow White with five sons, John, William, Solomon, Samuel and Lyman; a Mr. Barnes; Henry Edwards; Allen Gaylord and father and mother. In the spring of 1812, came Noble Bates, Ephraim and Jedediah Hubbel with their aged father and mother (the latter soon after died). In each family were several sons; Steven Gilbert, Sylvester Burk with six sons, B. B. Burk, Gaius, Erectus, etc.; Abner Cochran on what is now called Aetna street. Samuel S. Baldwin, Esq., was sheriff and county surveyor and hung the noted Indian, John O'Mic, in 1812; next Y. L. Morgan with three sons, Y. L., Jr., Caleb and Isham A. The next on the present Broadway, Dyer Sherman, Christopher Gunn, Elijah, Charles and Elijah Gunn, Jr., Robert Fulton, Robert Carr, Samuel Dille, Ira Ensign, Ezekiel Holly and two sons, Lorin and Alphonzo, Widow Clark and four sons, Mason, Martin, James and Rufus.”⁶

May 10, 1813, Captain Sholes came into the town with his company of soldiers. He describes the village as follows: “I halted my company between Major Carter’s and Wallace’s. I was here met by Governor Meigs, who gave me a most cordial welcome, as did all the citizens. The governor took me to a place where my company could pitch their tents. I found no place of defense, no hospital and a forest of large timber (mostly chestnut), between the lake and the lake road. There was a road that turned off between Mr. Perry’s and Major Carter’s that went to the town, which was the only place that the lake could be seen from the buildings. This little cluster of buildings was all of wood, I think none painted. There were a few houses back from the lake road. The widow Walworth kept the postoffice, or Ashbel, her son. Mr. L. Johnson, Judge Kingsbury, Major Carter, Nathan Perry, George Wallace and a few others were there. At my arrival I found a number of sick and wounded, who were of Hull’s surrender sent here from Detroit, and more coming. These were crowded into a log cabin and no one to care for them. I sent one or two of my soldiers to take care of them, as they had no friends. I had two or three good carpenters in my company and set them to work to build a hospital. I very soon got up a good one, thirty by twenty feet, smoothly and tightly covered and floored with chestnut bark, with two tier of bunks around the walls with doors and windows and not a nail, a screw or iron latch or hinge about the building. Its cost to the government was a few extra rations. In a short time I had all the bunks well strawed and the sick and wounded good and clean, to their great joy and comfort, but some had fallen asleep. I next went to work and built a small fort about fifty yards from the bank of the lake in the forest. This fort finished, I set the men to work to fell the timber along and near the bank of the lake, rolling the logs and brush near the brink of the bank to serve as a breastwork. On the 19th of June, a part of the British fleet appeared off our harbor, with the apparent design to land. When they got within one and a half miles of our harbor, it became a perfect calm, and they lay there till afternoon when a most terrible thunderstorm came up and drove them from our coast. We saw them no more as enemies. Their object was to destroy the

⁶ “Annals of Early Settlers Association,” No. 3, p. 67.



From an old cut

HOME OF ALFRED KELLEY

Second brick building in Cleveland, built in 1816 on Water street where the Cleveland Transfer Company later had its buildings. To this pretentious house Alfred Kelley took his new bride, whom he had brought from the east, in the first carriage seen in Cleveland. They occupied the house until 1827 when it was rented to various tenants, among them Hon. John Allen. It was torn down about 1850.

public or government boats then built and building in the Cuyahoga river and other government stores at that place.”⁷

The war of 1812 seems to have had a blighting effect upon our village. Very few arrivals occurred until about 1816, when Noble H. Merwin came. He purchased the tavern of George Wallace on the corner of Superior street and Vineyard lane, later called South Water street, and also a parcel of land on Division street, later called Center street. His tavern was soon called the Mansion house.

R. T. Lyon states that Mr. Merwin came to Cleveland in 1815. His family, however, did not arrive until 1816. In his little tavern Mr. Merwin entertained many of the distinguished men of the day. He was later interested in the forwarding and commission business and held many offices of public trust. In 1816 Leonard Case arrived. His accession to the community was invaluable (a sketch of Mr. Case is found in the chapter on the Case School of Applied Science).

Captain Lewis Dibble gives this description of the town in 1816:

“On leaving Doan’s Corners one would come in a little time to a cleared farm. Then down about where A. P. Winslow now lives [Euclid avenue and Giddings street], a man named Curtis had a tannery. There was only a small clearing, large enough for the tannery and a residence. The brook that crossed the road there was called Curtis brook. There was nothing else but woods until Willson avenue was reached and there a man named Bartlett had a small clearing, on which was a frame house, the boards running up and down. Following down the line on what is now Euclid avenue, the next sign of civilization was found at what is now Erie street, where a little patch of three or four acres had been cleared, surrounded by a rail fence. Where the Methodist church now stands, corner Euclid and Erie streets [Cleveland Trust Company], a man named Smith lived in a log house. I don’t remember any building between that and the Square, which was already laid out, but covered with bushes and stumps.”⁸

In 1818, Ahaz Merchant arrived. He was born in Connecticut, March 21, 1794. He was county surveyor from 1833 to 1835 and from 1845 to 1850. Much of the early engineering work in the city and county was done by him. All of the old streets were resurveyed by him and he established their grades. And he platted the early city allotments on both sides of the river. He died March 28, 1862.

In 1818, Reuben Wood, who afterward became governor of Ohio, and Orlando Cutter, who brought with him a stock of goods valued at twenty thousand dollars, a very large amount for that time, and Samuel Cowles, settled here. The Cowles family has indelibly impressed itself upon the community. Levi Sargent brought his family to Cleveland in 1818. His son John H. Sargent, became one of the foremost men in railroad building and other extensive engineering works in Ohio. John was a lad when he came to Cleveland

⁷ Whittlesey’s “Early History of Cleveland,” p. 442, quoted from a letter to John Barr, dated July, 1858.

⁸ “Annals Early Settlers Association,” No. 7, p. 54.

and has left a description of the town as it appeared some years later. "Orlando Cutter dealt out groceries and provisions at the top of Superior lane. I can still remember the sweets from his mococks of Indian sugar. Nathan Perry sold dry goods, Walworth made hats and Tewell repaired old watches on Superior street. Dr. Long dealt out ague cures from a little frame house nearly opposite Banks street at first but not long after from a stone house that stood a little back from Superior street. The 'Ox Bow Cleveland Center' was then a densely wooded swamp. Lorenzo Carter lived on the west side of the river, opposite the foot of Superior lane. He was a great hunter; with his hounds he would drive the deer onto the sand spit between the lake and the old river bed, where they would take to the water, when Carter's unerring aim would convert them into venison."⁹

Asa Sprague, came in April, 1818. He says:

"I arrived a few weeks after the first census had been taken. Its population was at that time but one hundred and seventy-two souls; all poor and struggling hard to keep soul and body together. Small change was very scarce. They used what were called 'corporation shin plasters' as a substitute. The inhabitants were mostly New England people and seemed to be living in a wilderness of scrub oaks. Only thirty or forty acres had been cleared. Most of the occupied town lots were fenced with rails. There were three warehouses on the river; however very little commercial business was done as there was no harbor at that time. All freight and passengers were landed on the beach by lighter and small boats. To get freight to the warehouses, which were a quarter of a mile from the beach, we had to roll it over the sand and load it into canal boats. The price of freight from Buffalo to Cleveland was a dollar a barrel, the price of passage on vessels ten dollars, on steamboats, twenty dollars."¹⁰

In 1819, picturesque Joel Scranton arrived in the little village. His energy and common sense soon made him one of the leading men of the place. He brought with him a schooner load of leather, which formed the basis of his trading and of his fortune. He purchased the flats on the west side of the river and they were known for many years as "Scranton flats." The leading street through them is still known by his name. John Blair came here from Maryland in 1819. He had three dollars in his pocket, began to speculate in pork and soon developed into a large produce and commission merchant on the river. In 1820 came Peter Weddell, one of the leading factors in the commercial life of the town, engaging in the trading business on the lake and later on the canal. The Weddell house was built by him.

John Willey arrived in 1822. He was the first mayor of the city of Cleveland, was for a number of terms a member of the house of representatives and of the senate, and served as judge on the bench of common pleas. His clearness of mind was of great service to the young community and to the newly made municipality.

Richard Hilliard came in 1823 from New York and engaged in the mercantile business. His place was located on Superior street where the old Atwater build-

⁹ "Annals Early Settlers Association," No. 6, p. 12.

¹⁰ "Annals Early Settlers Association," No. 2, p. 74.



Original lithograph by Thomas Whelpley, in Western Reserve Historical Society

A

B

C

D

CLEVELAND IN 1833. LOOKING EAST FROM THE CORNER OF BANK AND ST. CLAIR
STREETS

A, the "Old Academy," B, Trinity church, corner Seneca and St. Clair, C, Old Stone Church,
D, courthouse.

ing stood. He soon had one of the leading dry goods and grocery establishments in the county. He formed a partnership with William Hayes under the firm name of Hilliard & Hayes. Later on he built a brick block on the corner of Water and Frankfort streets. He organized a company with Courtland Palmer of New York and Edwin Clark of Cleveland for engaging in the manufacturing business on the flats. He was later a promoter of railroads and other extensive enterprises. He died December 21, 1856.

In 1824 Harvey Rice, a schoolteacher, came to Cleveland. He was twenty-four years of age, a graduate of Williams college, one of the first college graduates to reach the town. He died in 1891. A monument erected to his memory stands in Wade park. He was the father of the Ohio state school law, one of the founders of the Cleveland public schools, a legislator of eminence and a writer of pleasing grace. He has left for us a description of the town at the time of his arrival, on the 24th of September, 1824. "A sand bar prevented the schooner from entering the river. The jolly boat was let down and two jolly fellows, one from Baltimore, and myself, were transferred to the boat with our baggage, and rowed by a brawny sailor over the sand bar into the placid waters of the river and landed on the end of a row of planks that stood on stilts and bridged the marshy brink of the river to the foot of Union lane. Here we were left standing with our trunks on the wharf end of a plank at midnight, strangers in a strange land. We hardly knew what to do but soon concluded that we must make our way in the world, however dark the prospect. There was no time to be lost, so we commenced our career in Ohio as porters by shouldering our trunks and groping our way up Union lane to Superior street, where we espied a light at some distance up the street, to which we directed our footsteps.

"In the morning I took a stroll to see the town and in less than half an hour saw all there was of it. The town even at that time was proud of itself and called itself the 'gem of the West.' In fact the Public Square was begemmed with stumps, while near its center glowed its crowning jewel, a log courthouse. The eastern border of the Square was skirted by the native forest which abounded in rabbits and squirrels and afforded the villagers a 'happy hunting ground.' The entire population did not at that time exceed four hundred souls. The dwellings were generally small but were interspersed here and there with pretentious mansions." ¹¹

Judge Rufus P. Spaulding, eminent in the public annals of our state and a distinguished member of the Cuyahoga county bar, has this to say of his first visit to Cleveland:

"In the month of March, 1823, I first saw Cleveland. I came from Warren in Trumbull county, where I then lived, in company of Hon. George Tod, who was then President Judge of the third Judicial Circuit, which embraced, if I mistake not, the whole Western Reserve. We made the journey on horseback and were nearly two days in accomplishing it. I recollect the judge, instead of an overcoat, wore an Indian blanket drawn over his head by means of a hole cut in the center. We came to attend court and put up at the house of Mr. Merwin, where we met quite a number of lawyers from adjacent counties. At this time the village of Warren where I lived was considered altogether ahead of Cleveland in impor-

¹¹ "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. 3, p. 35.

tance; indeed there was very little of Cleveland at that day east or southeast of the Public Square. The population was estimated at four hundred souls. The earliest burying ground was at the present intersection of Prospect and Ontario streets. Some years afterward, in riding away from Cleveland in the stage coach, I passed the Erie Street Cemetery just then laid out. I recollect it excited my surprise that a site for a burying ground should be selected so far out of town."¹²

In 1825 arrived John W. Allen from Litchfield, Connecticut. He studied law here with Judge Samuel Cowles, was elected president of the village from 1831 to 1835 and mayor of the city in 1841. In 1835 he was a member of the Ohio senate and in 1836 was sent to congress from this district, serving two terms, became postmaster in 1870, reappointed in 1874, was one of the first bank commissioners of the state of Ohio and active in building the first railroads. He was a gentleman of great refinement and dignity of bearing, untiring in his efforts to develop the city. He died October 5, 1887.

Another distinguished arrival at that time was Sherlock J. Andrews, who came here from Wallingford, Connecticut, where he was born in 1801. He was graduated from Union college and educated for the bar. In 1825 he formed a partnership with Samuel Cowles. The traditions of the bar are replete with stories of his wit, the elegance of his diction, his learning and his dignity. From the time of his arrival to the day of his death, on February 11, 1880, he occupied a leading place in our city.

David H. Beardsley arrived in 1826, and the following year was appointed collector for the canal in Cleveland, a position which he held for over twenty years. He was born in 1789 in New Preston, Connecticut, and died in Cleveland in 1870. In 1825 came Melancthon Barnett, who took a position as clerk in the store of Mr. May. Afterwards he became a partner under the firm name of May & Barnett. He was the father of General James Barnett, who occupies so large and distinguished a place in the history of our city.

The next period of the development of the town may be said to have begun about 1830, with the rise of canal traffic. Seth A. Abbey arrived in 1830. He occupied for a number of terms the position of city marshal and later judge of the police court. Norman C. Baldwin came in 1830. He was born in Goshen, Connecticut, July 29, 1802. On his arrival here he formed a partnership with Noble H. Merwin and later organized the firm of Giddings, Baldwin & Company, which owned one of the first lines of steamers on the lake and a large line of packets on the canal. He was president of the bank of Cleveland. He retired from business before the war and died June 12, 1887. Richard Winslow, who came here in 1830, brought considerable capital with him and embarked in the wholesale grocery business. He became one of the leading men of the city.

In 1832 Henry B. Payne came to Cleveland. He was born in Hamilton, New York, educated in Hamilton college, was admitted to the bar, and immediately took active part in public affairs, became a member of the city council, a member of the first board of waterworks commissioners, was a sinking fund commissioner, city clerk, in 1851 a member of the state senate and in 1874 congressman from this district, was a member of the Hayes-Tilden Commission and in 1884

¹² "Annals Early Settlers Association," No. 1, p. 42.



From original lithograph in Western Reserve Historical Society
LOOKING EAST FROM BROOKLYN HILL IN 1833

was chosen United States senator. He died September 9, 1896. He was actively identified with the great railroad and transportation interests of the community.

In 1833 came John A. Foot, a native of New Haven, Connecticut. His father was the governor of Connecticut, and author of the noted Foot Resolution, which brought forth the famous Webster-Hayne debate. A graduate of Yale college, he immediately took rank among the leading lawyers of the town, forming a partnership with Sherlock J. Andrews. He held numerous public offices and was interested in reformatory, educational and philanthropic work. He died July 16, 1891. Thomas Burnham also arrived in 1833. He was a native of Saratoga county, New York, came to Cleveland with a young bride and became a school-teacher on the west side, in a little schoolhouse on the corner of Washington and Pearl streets. Later he became mayor of Ohio City and was one of the successful business men of the west side.

Milo Hickox arrived in Cleveland from Rochester in 1831. He left a description of that date describing the town: "Cleveland is about two thirds as large as Rochester, on the east side of the river and is the pleasantest sight that you ever saw. The streets are broad and cross each other at right angles. The courthouse is better than the one in Rochester; the rest of the buildings altogether, are not worth more than four of the best in that place and one room of a middling size rents for one dollar per month. Everything that we want to live upon commands cash and a high price. Mechanics' wages are low. Journeymen get from ten to twenty dollars per month and board; I get nine shillings and six pence per day and board myself. * * * There are between fifteen and twenty grog shops and they all live. There was one opened here last week by a man from Rochester. There is a temperance society with ten or a dozen male members. The Presbyterian church has four male members, Baptist six, Methodist about the same; the Episcopal is small; they have a house, the others have not. The courthouse is used at this time for a theatrical company and is well filled with people of all classes. My health has not been good since we have been here. About four weeks since, we awoke in the morning and found ourselves all shaking with the ague. I had but one fit myself. My wife had it about a week every day, and my son three weeks every day, and what made it worse, my wife and son both shook at the same time. I spent one day in search of a girl; gave up the chase and engaged passage for my wife to Buffalo, to be forwarded to Rochester. She was to leave the next morning. I was telling my troubles to an acquaintance, who told me that he would find a girl for me, or let me have his, rather than have my family leave, so we concluded to stay." ¹³

In 1835 James D. Campbell, arrived. He was a distinguished lawyer, occupying many places of public trust, an intimate friend of the leading public men of the day, one of the founders of the Western Reserve Historical Society and a trustee of Case School of Applied Science. He was but a youth when he came to the city and has left us a description of the town as he first saw it: "As the steamer came up the river the boy read the signs on the warehouses: Richard Winslow, Blair & Smith, Foster & Dennison, W. V. Craw, Robert H. Backus, Gillett & Hickox, C. M. Giddings, N. M. Standart, M. B. Scott, Griffith & Standart, Noble H. Merwin; passed scores of steamers, schooners and canal boats,

¹³ "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. 3, p. 75.

exchanging wheat and flour from the interior of Ohio for goods and salt to be carried to the canal towns from the lake to the Ohio river. Walking up Superior lane, a steep and unpaved road, you passed the stores of Denker & Borges, Deacon Whittaker's filled with stoves, George Worthington, hardware, at the corner of Union lane, where Captain McCurdy had lately retired from the dry goods business, Strickland & Gaylord, drugs, etc., Stanford & Lott, printing and bookstore, and T. W. Morse, tailor. On reaching the top, Superior street, one hundred and thirty-two feet wide, spread before you—the widest of unpaved streets with not a foot of flag sidewalk except at the foot of Bank street in front of a bank. It was lined with a few brick two and three story buildings. A town pump stood at the corner of Bank street near the old Commercial bank of Lake Erie, on the corner, of which Leonard Case was president and Truman P. Handy, cashier. There were three or four hotels. Dr. Long had a fine two story residence at the corner of Seneca street. Mr. Case; C. M. Giddings, Elijah Bingham, William Lemon, John W. Allen and a few others had residences dotted around the Public Square, on which the Old Stone Church occupied its present site, and in the southwest corner stood the courthouse. The postoffice occupied a ten by fifty foot room in Levi Johnson's building below Bank street and you received your letters from the hands of Postmaster Daniel Worley and paid him the eighteen pence or twenty-five cents postage, to which it was subject, according to the distance it had traveled. The great majority of the best residences were on Water street, St. Clair and Lake streets. A few good houses had been built on Euclid avenue, but the Virginia rail fence still lined it on the north side where Bond street now is, to the Jones residence near Erie street, where Judge Jones and the senator (John P. Jones) lived in their boyhood. There were groves of fine black oaks and chestnuts on Erie street between Superior and Prospect streets and a good many on the northeast part of the Public Square and between St. Clair street and the lake. With its splendid houses, its numerous groves, its lofty outlook upon the lake, its clear atmosphere as yet unpolluted by smoke, Cleveland was as beautiful a village as could be found west of New Haven."¹⁴

In 1836 a number of important additions were made to the business and professional life of the community. Among these are William Bingham, who became one of the leading hardware merchants of the west; Franklin D. Backus, afterward one of the leaders of the Ohio bar; D. W. Cross, who practiced law for many years and afterward became a prominent coal operator; William A. Otis, one of Cleveland's first great iron masters and bankers; and Charles Bradburn, a merchant, who devoted much time to educational matters.

From this time forward the development of the city was more certain. Except for the hiatus caused by the great panic of 1837, the progress of the town was rapid and continuous. The personal era of its history ceased with the swift influx of population, detailed in the succeeding chapter.

The first comprehensive history of Ohio was written by Caleb Atwater in 1838. It is a quaint record of the development of the state up to that period and contains the following description of Cleveland: "Cleveland has often been alluded to already in this work and we cannot easily forget so important a town. It has gained its position from its natural advantages and from its intelligent

¹⁴ "Cleveland Leader," February 2, 1896.



From lithograph by Thomas Whelpley—original in Western Reserve Historical Society

A

B

C

LOOKING WEST ON EUCALID AVENUE, ABOUT WHERE BOND STREET NOW IS, 1833.
A, courthouse on square. B, Old Stone Church and Trinity Church. C, residence of Hon.
J. W. Allen

active, wealthy and enterprising population. Taking both sides of the river into view Cleveland contains twelve thousand people, but in 1825 it contained only six hundred. It is delightfully situated on a high sandy bank of Lake Erie, seventy feet above the lake at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river and on both sides of the Erie and Ohio canal. In the summer season, while its port is crowded with its mercantile marine of lake vessels, steamers and canal boats, Cleveland is a busy, bustling city. If we look off on the lake we see many a sail spread to the breeze of this beautiful inland water.

"This town will soon run up to fifty thousand people and forever continue to be an important inland city. The people here have all the elements of prosperity in or near the town; freestone for buildings, limestone, cedar and gypsum on the lake islands; iron ore and coal in Tuscarawas county on the canal; pine forests in Canada across the lake; water power in abundance in the river and in the canal; and a population as stirring, enterprising and industrious as any in the world."¹⁵

In 1846 Henry Howe first made his journey through the state and gathered his material for his "Historical Collections." He says of our city: "Excepting a small portion of it on the river it is situated on a gravelly plane, elevated about one hundred feet above the lake, of which it has a most commanding prospect. Some of the common streets are one hundred feet wide and the principal one, Main street, has the extraordinary width of one hundred and thirty-two feet. It is one of the most beautiful towns in the Union and much taste is displayed in the private dwellings and the disposition of shrubbery. The location is dry and healthy and a view of the meanderings of the Cuyahoga river, and of the steamboats and shipping in the port, and of the numerous vessels on the lake under sail, presents a picture exceedingly interesting from the high shore of the lake.

"Near the center of the place is a public square of ten acres, divided into four parts by intersecting streets, well enclosed and shaded with trees. * * *

"The harbor of Cleveland is one of the best on Lake Erie. It is formed by the mouth of the Cuyahoga river and improved by a pier on either side extending four hundred and twenty-five yards into the lake, two hundred feet apart and faced with substantial stone mason work. Cleveland is the great mart of the greatest grain growing state in the Union and it is the Ohio and Erie canals that have made it such, though it exports much by way of the Welland canal to Canada. It has a ready connection with Pittsburg through the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, which extends from the Ohio canal at Akron to Beaver creek, which enters the Ohio below Pittsburg. The natural advantages of this place are unsurpassed in the West, to which it has large access by the lakes and the Ohio canal. But the Erie canal constitutes the principal source of its vast advantages. Without that great work it would have remained in its former insignificance." *

The Geographers and Gazetteers speak modestly of the town. In 1810, "Morses' American Gazetteer" says: "Cleveland is a town in New Connecticut. This town has been regularly laid out and will probably soon become a place

¹⁵ Page 342-3.

* Pp. 497-8.

of importance, as the Cuyahoga will furnish the easiest communication between Lake Erie and the Ohio; with little expense, a safe harbor may be formed in this town for vessels and boats which trade on the lake. In the compact part of the town were in 1802, ten or twelve homes, and in the whole town about two hundred inhabitants." The "Ohio Gazetteer," of 1817, says: "Cleveland is a commercial post town. It is situated at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river on the southern shore of Lake Erie, and during the late war, it was a considerable depot for provisions and munitions of war, as also a place for building various kinds of boats and other water crafts, for military service on the lake. It is a considerably noted place of embarkation for various ports on the lake."

Thos. L. McKenney, in his "Tour of the Lakes," 1826, says: "Cleveland is a pretty place, which is nested upon a high bluff, and composed of some fifty houses."¹⁶

CHAPTER XI.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION.

Whittlesey's Early History, page 456, gives the following table showing the early population of our city:

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| 1796 | 4 | |
| 1797 | 15 | |
| 1800..... | 7 | |
| 1810 | 57 | |
| 1820 About | 150 | |
| 1825 About | 500 | |
| 1830 U. S. Census | 1,075 | |
| 1832 About | 1,500 | |
| 1833 About | 1,900 | |
| 1834 City Census | 3,323 | |
| 1835 City Census | 5,080 | |
| 1840 U. S. census | 6,071 | Ohio City .....1,577 7,648 |
| 1845 City Census | 9,573 | Ohio City .....2,462 12,035 |
| 1846 City Census | 10,135 | |
| 1850 U. S. Census | 17,034 | Ohio City about .....3,950 20,984 |
| 1851 City Census | 21,140 | |
| 1852 City Census | 25,670 | |
| 1860 U. S. Census..... | 43,838 | (two cities united.) |
| 1866 City Census | 67,500 | |

¹⁶ Page 107.

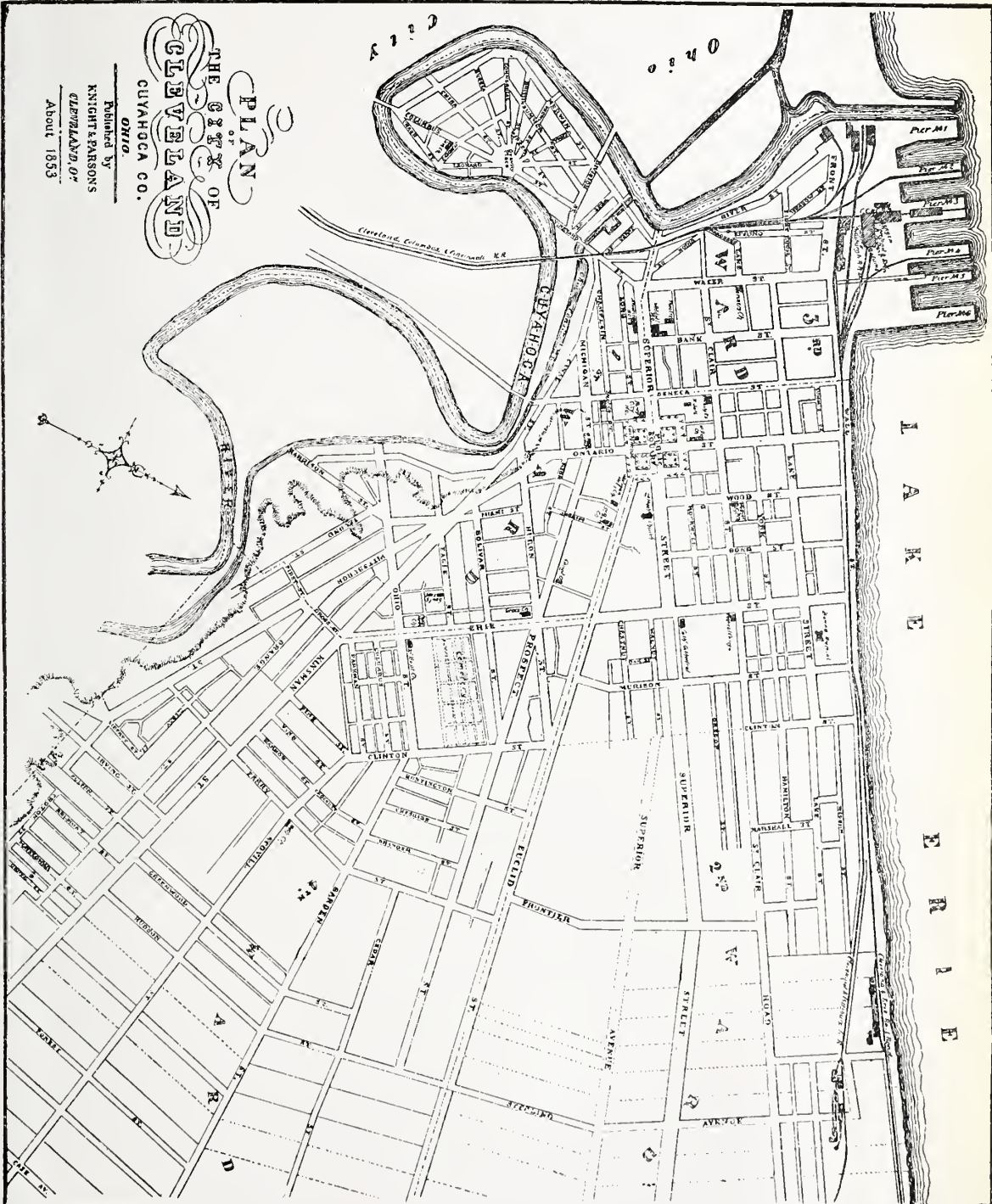
СУУАНДСА СО.

Published by

KNIGHT & PARSONS

CLEVELAND, O.:

About 1853



To this table may be added the following:

| | | |
|------|--------------|---------|
| 1870 | U. S. Census | 92,829 |
| 1880 | U. S. Census | 160,146 |
| 1890 | U. S. Census | 261,353 |
| 1900 | U. S. Census | 381,768 |
| 1910 | (Estimated) | 500,000 |

These figures reveal the slow and severe struggle of the frontier village, the gradual development of the town, the growth of the commercial city and finally the development of the manufacturing metropolis. These stages of growth are clearly defined. Until 1830 Cleveland was a mere village. The survey of Amos Spafford and the plan of the land company for the disposal of town lots, were altogether too pretentious for the straggling group of modest houses and country stores that fringed the wide streets. In 1830 the population passed the thousand mark and the town stage was soon reached. But the city was not assured until 1860, when the population numbered nearly 44,000. The city development was sure, although not as rapid as Colonel Whittlesey surmised when he estimated, that "the census of 1870 should give about 100,000; of 1875, 162,000, and of 1880, 262,000."¹

The metropolitan stage was reached in 1900, when the population was 381,268. The growth of the last decade has been the largest. The accumulated momentum of one hundred years and the energy of its varied industries, have brought the city to the half million mark. An analysis of the growth of this population will be here attempted.

The earliest settlers were New Englanders. They came from Connecticut and Massachusetts, with a liberal quota from New York and New Hampshire, and some from Vermont and Rhode Island. For many years, the early newspapers contained the marriage and death notices from Connecticut, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and other eastern states. The pioneers transformed the universal forests into farm land, established the village, engaged in the small trade and commerce of that day and brought with them in their clumsy wagons, all the elements of New England culture and character, for they immediately established academies and colleges in the primeval woods, and built churches and schoolhouses wherever they settled.

But this early, hardy population was inadequate to the industrial demands that followed in the wake of steamboat and railroad transportation. Various causes, political and economic, combined to produce that wonderful invasion of the middle west by the North-European, in the middle of the last century. And Cleveland was in the pathway of this majestic stream of emigration. Its principal ethnic parts were the English, the Irish and the German, the last two greatly preponderating. Unfortunately there are no reliable data of the earliest arrivals in Cleveland of these emigrants.

In 1829 it was estimated that 600 emigrants arrived here in a fortnight and settled in our neighborhood, mostly upon farms.²

¹ "Early History," p. 457.

² "Herald" No. 501.

The Irish immigration settled on the west side, near the mouth of the river. Major W. J. Gleason gives the earliest Irish emigrants as follows: The first Irish immigrant to locate in Cleveland was William Murphy, 1830. Among the earlier families are the following: 1833, the Evans family; Arthur Quinn and John Smith; 1834, Dr. Bailey, Dr. Johnson, the Sanders family, Joseph Turney; 1835, Hugh Buckley, Sr., David Pallock; 1836, Hugh Blee, Patrick Smith, Father Dillon, Father O'Dwyer; 1837, Captain Michael C. Frawley, D. McFarland, the Cahill, Conlan and Whelan families; 1838, Father Peter McLaughlin, Michael Feely, Michael Gallagher, Phillip Olwell; 1839, the Farman and Gibbons families and Charles C. Rogers; 1840, Patrick Farley; 1841, John and William Given; 1842, Rev. A. McReynolds, William Milford; 1845, John, Matthew, Thomas and Patrick **McCart** and the McMahon family; 1847, Professor Fitzgerald, Patrick W. and William W. Gleason, Patrick Breslin, Peter F. and Patrick McGuire, Squire Duffy, William McReynolds, Dr. Strong and the Story families.³

There was a considerable influx of Manxmen in those years. In 1854 they had organized "The Monas Relief Society." William Kelley of Newburg was the pioneer Manxman of Ohio, coming to this state in 1826.

There were also a number of Scotch and Welsh families among the early immigrants. "The St. Andrews Society" was organized in May, 1846. George Whitelaw, president; Alexander McIntosh, John McMillen, vice presidents; Robert Ford, David McIntosh, James Robertson, William Bryce and Alexander Paton, managers; Rev. C. S. Aiken, chaplain; Dr. J. L. Cassels, physician; James Proudfoot, treasurer; James Dods, secretary. The corresponding secretary was James Proudfoot, the painter-poet, whose dainty Scotch verse and rollicking songs will be remembered by the older members of the society. September, 1850, the Scotch organized the Caledonian Literary association. The developing manufacturies, trades and professions of the city, received many of their sturdiest recruits from these Scotch emigrants, as did also rapidly growing Presbyterianism.

In 1848 the population was estimated at 13,696 and the first analysis of the nativity of the population was given in the city directory of that year: United States, 8,451; Germany, 2,587; England, 1,007; Ireland, 1,024; Scotland, 176; Wales, 62; Canada, 145; Isle of Man, 148; Nova Scotia, 7; France, 66; Holland, 3; Newfoundland, 2; New Brunswick, 9; Poland, 4; Prussia, 3; Boncet. sea, 2.

Over one-half of the population was of American birth, of American born parents, a condition that prevailed only a few years longer.

In 1849 the city sexton reports the nativity of cholera victims: Ireland, 49; Germany, 44; England, 14; American, 11; Wales, 4; Scotland, 2; Holland, 2; Norway, France, Isle of Man, each 1; unknown, 1; total, 130. The mortality was mostly among the foreign born who lived in squalid quarters "under the hill."

1850.

The United States census of 1850, gives no analysis of the population by country. The school attendance of the county is given, 11,601, of whom only 1,547 are foreign born children, while of illiterates, the county had 736, of whom 175 were natives and 561 foreigners.

³ For further list see "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. IV, p. 632.

In 1854 the common pleas court reports that 1,407 foreigners had declared their intention to become naturalized. Of these, 423 came from Ireland, 202 from Great Britain and Canada and 500 from Germany.

1860.

Nor does the census of 1860 analyze the population. The city then had 43,417 inhabitants according to the official census. The population of the county was 78,033. There were in the county 14,501 white males of foreign birth, and 14,280 white females of foreign birth, and 28 colored persons of foreign birth, a total of 28,809. There were 49,224 persons of native birth. Unfortunately, we have no analysis of the population of the city. A survey of the names in the city directory, however, reveals a new element. Central and southern Europe are sending a considerable number to us. The Slavs, first the Bohemians, then the Hungarians, were becoming factors in the city. Italy began in an insignificant way, that emigration which is today of considerable strength. The North European influx was by far the largest and the Germanic people still predominated in it, with England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales following in this order.

The beginnings of the Hungarian immigration date to 1852, with the arrival of the families of David and Morris Black, who settled near the junction of Woodland and Willson avenues. The Blacks soon left their market garden to begin their successful careers as manufacturers of ladies cloaks and garments. This important branch of our city's manufacturing interests remains largely in control of Hungarians. The Hungarian population settled along Woodland avenue and East 105th in the old twenty-third ward. In 1888 they organized their first church and one of their first building and loan associations. In 1889 Hungarian Hall on Clark avenue was built for the Hungarian societies on the west side and in 1890 Hungarian Home on Holton street for the east side society. The Hungarian population includes not only a large number of workmen, but multitudes of craftsmen, cabinetmakers, locksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, machinists, etc.

1870.

In 1870 Cleveland had become a well established city of 92,829. The census fortunately tells us whence this population came. The closing of the war brought a new immigration; 1,293 colored persons lived in the city. The native population was 64,018 and the foreign, 38,815. The native born population came principally from the following states: Connecticut, 748; Illinois, 266; Indiana, 198; Iowa, 47; Kentucky, 225; Maine, 215; Maryland, 206; Massachusetts, 1,099; Michigan, 486; Missouri, 124; New Hampshire, 215; New Jersey, 294; New York, 5,417; North Carolina, 140; Ohio, 40,951; Pennsylvania, 1,801; Rhode Island, 78; Vermont, 494; Virginia and West Virginia, 457; Wisconsin, 158; District of Columbia, 53.

Cleveland was thus in 1870 in its native born population peculiarly an Ohio city, over four-fifths of her native population was born in this state. It is not known what portion of these Ohio born citizens were natives of Cleveland or Cuyahoga county.

The foreign born population came from the following countries: Asia, 1; Australia, 5; Austria, 2,155; Bohemia, 786; British America, 2,634; Denmark, 49;



From the original in Western Reserve Historical Society

This interesting picture was taken from the top of a building on Superior street, below Seneca, probably the Weddell House. It shows the new county jail, built in 1851-2, before the "old courthouse" was built. The "Old Stone Church" looms majestically in the background and the old city hotel, on Seneca street, is clearly shown. The square is filled with shade trees. Back of the Old Stone Church, the tower of the Baptist church is dimly seen.

France, 339; Germany, 15,855; England, 4,533; Ireland, 9,964; Scotland, 668; Wales, 285; total Great Britain, 15,449; Greece, 1; Holland, 495; Hungary, 97; India, 1; Italy, 35; Mexico, 6; Norway, 6; Poland, 77; Russia, 35; South America, 3; Spain, 2; Sweden, 26; Switzerland, 704; Turkey, 2; West Indies, 1.

The German total was divided: Baden, 2,394; Bavaria, 2,621; Hanover, 705; Hessen, 1,741; Mecklenburg, 677; Prussia, 5,356; Saxony, 208; Nuremburg, 1,356.

There are no figures to show the number of native born inhabitants whose parents were foreign born. But in the county there were 81,314 native born, and 50,696 foreign born, yet of this total of 132,010, there were 94,093 whose parents, one or both, were foreign born. There is no doubt, therefore, that in 1870 the majority of our population was either foreign born or of foreign born parentage. In this foreign strain of blood Germany and Great Britain shared about equally, making 32,000 of the 38,000 foreigners, while the Slavs constituted scarcely 1,000 and the Italians only 35, and added to the German strain were 576 Dutch, Swedes, Danes and Norwegians and 704 Swiss. The Grecian and the Indian had each but 1 representative, while the Turk had 2. The Romance nations were best represented by 339 French, while there were only 2 from Spain. One lone Asiatic represented his vast continent. Our city was now beginning to be metropolitan. The representatives of all the leading types of the human race had found shelter and employment among us.

1880.

In 1880 the population of 160,146 indicated a growth of over forty per cent in ten years. This population is roughly classified as follows: White, 158,084; colored, 2,038; Chinese and Japanese, 23; Indians, 1.

Of these 100,737 were native born and 59,409 were foreign born. There is no data of the nativity of the foreign born in the city but in the county the following figures will show the distribution.

Native—total, 128,190: Ohio, 101,980; Pennsylvania, 4,780; New York, 10,059; Virginia, 698; Kentucky, 349; Indiana, 556; Maryland, 381; West Virginia, 106; Michigan, 1,281; Massachusetts, 1,897; other states, 6,093.

Foreign—total, 68,753: British America, 4,884; England and Wales, 10,839; Ireland, 13,203; Scotland, 1,705; German Empire, 27,051; France, 506; Norway-Sweden, 248; Switzerland, 935; Bohemia, 5,627.

Italy is not shown in this list. From other sources of information it may be inferred that at least 300 Italians lived here in that year. The general proportions of the principal contributors to our population remained quite the same as in 1870, only one notable change taking place. Bohemia multiplied the number of her representatives over seven times.

The census reports indicate that there were 56,919 persons employed in the city in all occupations. This number was distributed among the following countries: United States, 26,730; Ireland, 6,570; Germany, 12,506; Great Britain, 4,911; Sweden-Norway, 182; British America, 2,017; all others, 4,083.

This may be taken as the distribution of the nativity of the normal adult population.

1890.

By 1890 the metropolitan character of our population was well established. Of the 261,353 inhabitants, 164,258 were native born, and 97,095 foreign born. Of the native born 99,723 were of foreign parentage, leaving only 64,535, or about one-fourth of the population native born of native parents. Of the foreign born population 42,469 were males over twenty-one years of age, and over one-half of them, or 25,133, were naturalized.

There is no data from which to discover the parentage of the foreign born population for this decade. The nativity of the entire population was as follows: both parents natives, 61,668; one or both parents foreign, 99,733; foreign born, 96,927; colored, 3,035.

The nativity of the mothers: United States, 72,678; England and Wales, 21,652; Scotland, 3,953; Ireland, 32,147; Germany, 80,195; Canada, 5,262; France, 953; Scandinavia, 1,211; Russia, 2,159; Bohemia, 17,747; Hungary, 3,918; Italy, 879; other foreign countries, 11,913; unknown, 3,651.

The aliens were distributed as follows:

North and South America—Canada and Newfoundland, 610; Mexico, 1; South America, 7; Cuba and West Indies, 2.

Great Britain and Ireland—England, 1,333; Scotland, 308; Wales, 109; Ireland, 1,081.

Germanic—Germany, 4,735; Austria, 854; Holland, 56; Belgium, 6; Luxemburg, 1; Switzerland, 118.

Scandinavia—Norway, 29; Sweden, 104; Denmark, 61.

Slav—Russia, 335; Hungary, 858; Bohemia, 1,583; Poland, 727.

Latin—France, 56; Italy, 199; Spain, 2; Portugal, 2; Greece, 6.

Asiatic—Asia, 19; China, 27; Japan, 3; India, 1.

Africa, 1; Australia, 4; Turkey, 9; others, 9.

Of these aliens 7,906 could speak English, while 5,370 could not. About half of them had been here over five years. Among the native born the sexes were about evenly divided but there were 5,000 more males than females among the foreign born. The notable additions to our population were made by the great increase of the Slavs and the Latin influx. Asia and Africa also increased their contributions. The English speaking races diminished and the Germanic continued to come in about the same ratio as before.

The Slavic population in Cleveland is grouped by Magdalena Kucera in an article in "Charities," January 14, 1905, as follows: Bohemians; Poles; Slovaks; Slovenes, who are also called Croatians and Russians.

The Bohemian immigration was the first of this group to come to Cleveland in large numbers. They began to come in the decade between 1860 and 1870 and settled on Broadway, near Willson. Their colony grew rapidly, and flourished materially. Within thirty years there were among the Bohemian population thirty physicians, twenty lawyers, many teachers and a large number of business men. They had representatives in public office, and every trade and profession. There were in 1905, five large Bohemian Catholic churches and school and four Bohemian Protestant missions.



From an old cut
View on Euclid Avenue



From an old cut
View on Case Avenue



From an old cut
A residence on Prospect Street



From an old cut
Euclid Avenue

FOUR VIEWS OF THE RESIDENCE STREETS, ABOUT 1870

The Poles came somewhat later, their large influx beginning in 1882, when the strike in the rolling mills afforded them work. The colony embraces several lawyers and physicians, and multitudes of laborers. Two Polish weekly papers are published.

The Slovaks followed in the wake of the Poles. Their colony comprises mostly day laborers.

The Croatians and Russians established themselves on the south side, near University Heights, where they maintain an orthodox church, and the residence of the bishop.

There are several settlements of Italians who began to come about this time. The Murray Hill settlement is recruited principally from the province of Campo Basso. A settlement on Fairmount street near the pumping station is nearly all from the town of Rionero Sannitico in the province of Campo Basso. The group on Clark avenue near the woolen mills is from north central Italy. The largest of the settlements is in the neighborhood of Orange street. Its colonists are from Sicily, and furnish many of the fruit dealers of our city. The Orange street settlement serves as a basis or station for laborers for the entire state of Ohio. Many of the men hired by the railroad companies throughout the state have their mail forwarded from here. Besides filling the ranks of common laborers the Italian colonies have given talented recruits to the stone cutters' and designers' arts.

1900

In 1900 the population was 371,768, and our metropolitan character was fixed. Whatever vicissitudes may hereafter visit this community the historian will have always to record that in this decade Cleveland was an international city, not in the sense in which Paris, or London, or New York are world cities, but in the literal sense, that with us dwelt the representatives of all races.

Of this population only 87,740 were native born of native parents, 163,570 were native born of foreign parents and 124,354 were foreign born, that is, about one-fourth of our city is native born of the second generation, or over, nearly one-half (42.8 per cent) is native born of foreign parentage and one-third (32.6 per cent) is foreign born. (This is exclusive of negroes.) Of the entire population, 288,491 or 75.6 per cent are born of foreign parentage. Our city's ethnic complexion is therefore almost European. The great ethnic group besides the whites are represented as follows: colored, 6,104; negro, 5,988; Chinese, 103; Japanese, 11; Indian, 2.

The native born population came principally from the following states: California, 177; Connecticut, 876; District of Columbia, 143; Georgia, 207; Illinois, 2,389; Indiana, 1,834; Iowa, 540; Kentucky, 1,206; Louisiana, 129; Maine, 329; Maryland, 734; Massachusetts, 1,517; Michigan, 4,931; Minnesota, 321; Missouri, 763; Mississippi, 96; Nebraska, 156; New Hampshire, 238; New Jersey, 791; New York, 11,688; North Carolina, 250; Ohio, 209,206; Pennsylvania, 10,764; Rhode Island, 148; South Carolina, 178; Tennessee, 425; Texas, 118; Vermont, 540; Virginia, 1,360; West Virginia, 656; Wisconsin, 846; Kansas, 344.

The great bulk, 54.6 per cent, of our native population was born in Ohio. The interstate immigration has relatively greatly decreased in the last decade.

The foreign population came from the following countries: Africa, 18; Asia, 88; Australasia, 37; Austria, 4,630; Belgium, 26; Bohemia, 13,599; Canada, English, 7,839; Canada, French, 772; Central America, 4; China, 94; Cuba, 17; Denmark, 373; England, 10,621; Finland, 79; France, 485; Germany, 40,648; Greece, 42; Holland, 804; Hungary, 9,558; India, 10; Poland Russia, 4,119; Poland, unknown, 144; Portugal, 8; Roumania, 39; Russia, 3,607; Scotland, 2,179; South America, 30; Spain, 9; Sweden, 1,000; Switzerland, 1,288; Turkey, 41; Wales, 1,490; West Indies, 42.

These combine into the larger ethnic group as follows: North and South America, 8,683; Great Britain and Ireland, 27,410; Germanic, 47,401; Scandinavian, 1,701; Slav, 35,395; Latin, 3,609; Asiatic, 200; African, 18.

The following represents the lineage of our population: Total population, 381,768. Native born—total, 257,137: Ohio, 209,206; other states, 47,931. Foreign born—total, 124,634: Great Britain and Ireland, 27,410; North and South America, 8,683; Germanic, 47,401; Scandinavian, 1,701; Slav, 35,395; Latin, 3,609; African, 18; Asiatic, 200; Indian, 2.

Of the foreign born population 36,883 were naturalized, 10,414 were aliens, 7,417 unclassified. Of the foreign born 57,144 were males over twenty-one years of age, of whom 9,530 or 16.7 per cent could not speak English, while of the naturalized group 2,921 or 7.9 per cent could not speak English, and of the alien group 44.8 per cent could not speak English.

In its ethnic complexity our population may be roughly divided into nine parts. Two of these parts are native born of native parents, four are native born of foreign parents, and three are foreign born. The foreign born may again be roughly divided into eleven parts, some, not over four of these parts, would be taken by the Germanic races including Scandinavia, Great Britain and Ireland with Canada and other American colonies would cover three parts. The Slav would likewise take three parts and the remaining part would be taken by the Latin with the slightest possible aid of the Asiatic and the African.

In 1908 there were 92,616 voters registered by the board of elections. Of this number 30,910, or nearly one-third were naturalized whose nativity is given as follows: England, 2,836; Canada, 1,414; Germany, 11,101; Ireland, 3,705; Scotland, 556; Wales, 366; Bohemia, 2,488; Poland, 418; France, 93; Hungary, 1,906; Austria, 2,460; Russia, 1,723; Italy, 1,119; India, 1; West Indies, 4; Spain, 3; Switzerland, 408; Isle of Man, 90; Sweden, 328; Denmark, 112; Finland, 21; Norway, 67; Netherland, 9; Belgium, 11; Africa, 1; Arabia, 1; Holland, 218; Roumania, 334; Australia, 6; Moravia, 3; South America, 1; Uruguay, 1; Syria, 11; Greece, 3; Turkey, 22; Isle of Malta, 1; Chile, 1; total, 30,912.

For a number of years the police department of the city has kept a record of the number of immigrants that arrived in the city and the number that settled here. The following table shows this immigration since 1870, and in the appendix is given a detailed table showing the conditions by country each year:



RESIDENCE AND FARM OF T. N. BRAINARD, BROOKLYN, CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO. 140 ACRES.

From an old lithograph

ONE OF THE OLDEST HOUSES ON THE SOUTH SIDE

The Brainard homestead in 1873. Shows the old Brighton (afterward South Brooklyn) street car.



RESIDENCE OF J. A. ENSIGN, ESQ. CORNER OF KINSMAN AND ENSIGN STREETS, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

From an old lithograph

CORNER KINSMAN AND ENSIGN ROADS, 1873

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL IMMIGRATION.

| Year. | Whole number arrived. | Whole number set- tled in city. |
|------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1871 | 27,449..... | 3,485 |
| 1872 | 26,273..... | 231 |
| 1873 | 35,781..... | 3,685 |
| 1874 | 18,043..... | 1,880 |
| 1875 | 16,286..... | 1,323 |
| 1877 | 9,512..... | 739 |
| 1878 | 9,953..... | 638 |
| 1879 | 12,768..... | 1,010 |
| 1880 | 29,447..... | 3,469 |
| 1881 | 69,039..... | 8,846 |
| 1882 | 73,118..... | 9,272 |
| 1883 | 37,937..... | 4,555 |
| 1884 | 32,419..... | 5,227 |
| 1885 | 6,376..... | 2,726 |
| 1886 | 20,314..... | 2,321 |
| 1887 | 23,980..... | 5,337 |
| 1888 | 20,338..... | 5,061 |
| 1889 | 16,061..... | 4,730 |
| 1890 | 15,291..... | 5,639 |
| 1891 | 13,665..... | 5,995 |
| 1892 | 7,210..... | 3,111 |
| 1894 | 3,545..... | 790 |
| 1895 | 6,169..... | 2,104 |
| 1896 | —..... | 3,152 |
| 1897 | —..... | 1,642 |
| 1898 | —..... | 2,526 |
| 1899 | —..... | 3,900 |
| 1900 | —..... | 4,590 |
| 1901 | —..... | 6,388 |
| 1902 | —..... | 10,752 |
| 1903 | —..... | 13,651 |
| 1904 | —..... | 7,086 |
| 1905 | —..... | 14,138 |
| 1906 | —..... | 16,275 |

Our population that began in so small and simple a manner with English blood from New England, has thus become bewilderingly complex. Its first ethnic additions, the Celt from Ireland and the Teuton from Germany, were soon absorbed into our municipal life so that the taunting epithets "Irish" and "Dutch" are no longer heard among us. The Germanic influx has indeed from the first been the strongest single European factor both in the records of the naturalization bureau, in the population of the city, and in the cultural and commercial elements that have contributed to its greatness. While the streams of immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland have waned those from the German centers have

quite maintained their strength, although Prussia's home policy is now checking German emigration. The Slavic infusion began feebly in the '60s from Bohemia, and later was augmented from Poland and Hungary until it has now reached formidable proportions. The Latin race is the last of the European group to come to us in considerable numbers.

These successive ethnic waves have risen and fallen with the industrial prosperity of the country and with the European conditions that made their coming possible. Commingling with the original New England life of our city they have become absorbed into American customs and ideals, mellowing our own austere civilization with the best influences of their culture. It is becoming increasingly impossible to give an ethnic definition of an American.

Our population is an industrial population. Manufacture and commerce have enticed these teeming thousands to our city. In 1900, 297,681 of our population were over ten years of age. Of these 153,856 or 57.1 per cent were engaged in gainful occupations, divided as follows:

| Occupation | Male | Female |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Professional service | 5,401 | 2,496 |
| Domestic and personal | 17,415 | 14,246 |
| Trade and transportation | 34,927 | 6,248 |
| Manufacture and mechanical | 55,879 | 10,602 |

The industrial conditions of our city, however, do not preclude the possibility of home life. Cleveland has always been a city of homes. Its geographical position has made expansion easy and its cheap building lots have made individual homes possible. Flat and apartment house building began virtually with the decade of 1900. There were in 1900, 63,205 dwellings in the city, housing 81,915 "families," this making six persons to a dwelling and 4.7 persons to a "family" group. But in private families the average number of persons was 4.5. This is a decrease over 1890, when there were 4.9 persons to a family group and over 1880, when there were five persons.

The following table shows the size of these families:

| Year. | One person. | 2-6 persons. | 7-10 persons. | 11 and over. |
|-------|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1900 | 3.4% | 77.9% | 16.9% | 1.8% |
| 1890 | 2.3% | 76.2% | 19.7% | 1.8% |

This shows the natural tendency of the increase of the small family group in our city life, and the decrease in families of seven persons or over.

The ownership of homes and the number of families in a dwelling are both very important factors in the life of the city. There were 50,354 dwellings with one family in them, 10,224 dwellings with two families in them and 2,627 with three or more families in them. The following table shows the decrease in the number of one family dwellings:

| Year. | One family per per Dwelling. | Two families per per dwelling. | Three families and over per dwelling. |
|-------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1900 | 79.7% | 16.2% | 4.1% |
| 1890 | 83.9% | 13.2% | 2.9% |

This table would be greatly modified for the year 1910, because the number of double houses, apartment houses and tenements has greatly increased.



VIEW FROM THE SOUTH
ALFRED KELLOGG, SCRANTON AV. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

From an old lithograph

SCRANTON AVENUE IN 1873

The ownership of homes is shown in the following:

| Total homes. | Owued. | Free. | Encumbered. | Rented. | Unknown. |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------------|---------|----------|
| 80,014 | 29,139 | 16,240 | 12,246 | 48,844 | 2,031 |

The increase in owned homes is shown in the following:

| Year. | Owued. | Free. | Encumbered. | Rented. |
|-------|--------|-------|-------------|---------|
| 1900 | 37.4% | 21.3% | 61.% | 62.2% |
| 1890 | 24.7% | 57. % | 43. % | 60.9% |

These figures reveal a very healthy condition of home life in our population. A larger proportion of the people of Cleveland own their own homes than is true of any other large American city.

There remains one other important phase of the growth of our population, namely the comparative growth of Cleveland with its competitors. While Cleveland was laid out as the "capital city" of the Reserve, it had to make this claim a reality by overcoming several rivals in a severe pioneer struggle for supremacy. It was not until three or four decades had passed that its superiority over its Western Reserve neighbors became clearly established, and its lake port competitors are even now growing with marvelous strides. It was not until the century had passed that Cleveland became the metropolis of the state.

There are three kinds of towns that Cleveland has had to overcome in competition. First, those that were its immediate neighbors in the county. Newburg was its strongest early local rival. "Cleveland a town six miles from Newburg" is the classic phrase describing their relative importance. A gristmill and immunity from malaria on account of its higher ground were the causes of this ancient inequality. Ohio City, on the west side, and Euclid, on the east, thrived for a time, but these, like all other towns now suburban, grew like adjacent buds from the more thrifty Cleveland. In this local rivalry one city alone was possible. While agriculture was the leading pursuit and the stage coach the only means of travel, many villages could thrive. But the canal and steam transportation enabled the city to absorb them all. Secondly, was the larger rivalry of the Western Reserve and adjacent territory. This, too, was a pioneer rivalry. It depended, as do all intercity struggles, on the lines of transportation. In stage coach days Ravenna, Painesville, Kent, Wooster, Warren, Elyria, Norwalk and Ashtabula were all more or less prominent. Some of them had a much better start toward municipal importance than Cleveland. Painesville, Warren and Ravenna were peculiarly prosperous with their environs of rich farming land. The canal brought a new rival—Akron—which for a time was the milling center of all this region. It had what Cleveland lacked, ample water power. Had not the steamboat and the railroad antiquated the old stage and canal routes, it is interesting to speculate how these rivals would now rank.

But steam gave Cleveland an eminence, both by land and by lake. Her geographical situation was strategic. A third class of rivals appeared, the lake ports, and they are still in the field. They include the smaller harbors of Conneaut, Lorain, Toledo and Sandusky. The continued supremacy of our city will depend upon her wisdom in constantly developing the transportation factors that have made us preeminent in Ohio. Some of these rivals are growing with remarkable rapidity and it may be but a few years before they will assume great commercial importance.

A fourth rivalry, an interstate competition, early developed with other lake ports, Buffalo and Detroit, Duluth and Milwaukee, and Chicago. In point of age Detroit is the ancient city, Buffalo the medieval city, Milwaukee and Chicago the modern cities, and Duluth, the recent city. And of all of these, Chicago alone, by reason of her fortunate situation, has outdistanced Cleveland.

What the undisclosed future, with its unlimited possibilities for physical advancement, holds in store for these peaceful rivals on the borders of our inland waterways, not even sanguine conjecture dare foretell.

MAP OF CLEVELAND AND VICINITY SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF PRINCIPLE ETHNIC GROUPS. 1910

NOTE- THESE GROUPS CAN BE SHOWN
ONLY IN A GENERAL WAY.
THE GERMAN POPULATION SETTLED
LARGELY ON THE WEST SIDE.



DIVISION III.

**SANITATION, HEALTH AND FIRE PROTECTION,
THE PARKS, THE MEDICAL AND DENTAL
PROFESSIONS.**

CHAPTER XII.

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITIONS: THE SEWER SYSTEM, GARBAGE DISPOSAL, SMOKE INSPECTION AND BOARD OF HEALTH.

With the crowding of population, came the important questions of sanitation. Cleveland has been singularly free from great scourges. The early settlers suffered greatly from malaria, the ague driving many families from the river north to the bluff near Doan's Corners and Newburg. In 1832, the Asiatic cholera, prevalent in many American cities, reached Cleveland, and again in 1849 and 1854. There have been brief epidemics of typhoid and diphtheria, smallpox, and lesser contagions.

Cleveland is, however, a healthy city. The cool breezes of Lake Erie temper the summer's heat and the winter's cold, compensating in some degree for the prevalence of catarrh which their moisture brings.

SEWER SYSTEM.

The topography of Cleveland makes the problem of drainage comparatively easy. Most of the city is built upon a plain bisected by the valley of the Cuyahoga, and traversed by many brooks or runs, some finding their way directly to the lake, others merging with the river valley. Into these runs, and into the lake, the early sewers emptied direct. The first sewers were scarcely more than drains, and were built only for local purposes. There was no comprehensive drainage system. The city was divided into sewer districts only for purposes of taxation. The sewers in the different districts were of various levels; there was no common interceptor, and all of them sought the most direct outlet to the lake or the river for the discharge of their sewage.

There was a great deal of opposition to building these drains, arising from a conflict between the abutting property owners and the city, as to the relative amount each should share in the expense. In 1856 a state law was passed providing for the assessing of cost to abutting owners, and some years later the law fixed the ratio of expense between the city and the adjacent owner.

The early drains were built of stone or brick, primarily for the carrying of surface water, and were near the surface. Culverts were built along the streets for the same purpose. As the city grew and more extended sewers were necessary, the old drains had to be discarded.

The first official suggestion for a sewer system was made by Engineer T. R. Scowden, in 1853, as an appendix to his report on water works to the special committee of the city council. He detailed no plan, but advised a careful survey of the contours, and suggested two interceptors, one along the lake and the other parallel with the river. He said that the water works and sewerage system should be built together under the same authority.

The mayor, in his annual message in 1858, said: "the adoption of a general system of sewerage must follow as a necessary consequence of the introduction of water from our water works, but it is not necessary that this general system should be carried into effect all at once. It may be done gradually, to enable one or more main sewers to be constructed, as they may be needed, without the necessity of a loan of money and without the whole expense being required to fall upon the land adjoining the sewer. A law has recently been passed by the legislature authorizing main sewers to be constructed by special assessment upon all the lands benefited by the sewer. The passage of this law was hastened in reference to the immediate necessity of a main sewer from some point on Euclid avenue, to the lake, to carry off the water conducted upon it by a drainage of an area of more than two hundred acres."¹

Nearly forty years elapsed before such a comprehensive system of sewers, was adopted by the city. The sewer mentioned by Mayor Starkweather, for the draining of Euclid avenue, was cut through the ridge on Sterling and Case avenues at a cost of nine hundred and fifty-two dollars and forty-three cents.² It was called the Sterling sewer, and was nine hundred and fifteen feet long. It was apparently only a drain for surface water.

In 1859 there was considerable activity in the building of sewers. A brick sewer was built on Willson avenue from near Euclid to Curtis avenue, fifteen hundred and forty-nine feet, costing two thousand, forty-two dollars and seventy-five cents. A sewer was also built the next year on East River street, costing two thousand, one hundred and eighty-four dollars; and one on Depot street; while the old stone sewer on Front street, one of the oldest in the city, was "relaid." The entire amount spent by the city in sewer and culvert repair and construction for the year, five thousand, nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars was considered a large sum for that purpose.

In 1864, Dr. John Dickinson, the health officer, complained of the great need of sewers. He says the channels in the gutters of the paved streets are not deep enough to carry away the surface water after a heavy rain, nor of sufficient grade "to keep the water from stagnating on them," especially on River, Superior and Ontario streets.

In 1865 a new state law enabled the city to greatly extend its system of sewers. Previous to that year, the city had built twenty-three thousand, one hundred and sixteen feet of sewers. In 1865 John Whitelaw became city engi-

¹ See Annual Report, 1858.

² See Engineer's Report, 1858.

neer, and he built twelve thousand, eight hundred and six and three-fourths feet, at a cost of twenty-nine thousand, six hundred and seventy-four dollars and twenty-two cents. In 1865-6, the principal sewers built were three thousand, three hundred and sixty-five feet on St. Clair street; six hundred ninety-three and one-fourth feet on Pearl street; two thousand, eight hundred and thirteen feet on Erie street; one thousand feet on Spring street; and two thousand, three hundred and forty-one on Oneida alley and branches.

In 1866 an ordinance was passed for building a main sewer on Case avenue from the lake to Kinsman street, and plans were made for an intercepting sewer from the lake "along the C., C., & C. R. R. track, and through East River, Merwin, James, Champlain and Canal streets, to Eagle street," designed to intercept "all the sewers now discharging, or that may hereafter be built and discharged, into the river, between the lake and Eagle street."³

In 1868 other large additions were made to the system; five and one-third miles of main sewers were built, costing two hundred and twenty-nine thousand, six hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighty-one cents, and including Case, Eagle, Sterling and Perry streets, while four and two-thirds miles of branch sewers, costing fifty-eight thousand, three hundred and ten dollars and sixty-nine cents were built. Bonds were issued to cover the costs of these improvements. In 1869, the Erie and Main street sewers were begun.

The period from 1865 to 1882, may be considered the second period of the development of the system. There was little change in the building of sewers, and the amount spent by the city from year to year varied with the funds available.

In 1880 agitation began for better sewers. The city engineer says: "If the city becomes a large city, it will need an intercepting sewer along the lake to Willson avenue."⁴ In 1881, the mayor in his message says, the Cuyahoga river is "an open sewer through the center of our city."⁵ And the city engineer reports that there are fifteen sewer districts, that ten main sewers east of the Cuyahoga river, and one west emptied into the lake, six main and submain sewers west of the river discharged into the river and four into Walworth run, eleven main and submain sewers east of the river discharged into the river, and four into Kingsbury run, making twenty-five sewers that discharged into the river, while the increasing number of factories and oil refineries added to the vile condition of the river. In April, 1882, the city council appointed Mayor Herrick, John Whitelaw, engineer of the water works, and B. F. Morse, city engineer, as a special committee, to make plans for a comprehensive sewer system. The committee retained Rudolph Hernig, C. E., of New York. On June 26, 1882, he reported, recommending an intercepting sewer to discharge into the lake at Marquette street. The rapid growth of the city has left Marquette street in the down town sections and it is fortunate the plan was never executed. A new law was passed by the legislature providing for the sale of five hundred thousand dollar sewer bonds and a board of sewer commissioners, composed of five members, appointed by the mayor and the council, to serve five years without pay to have charge of the

³ See Engineer's Report, 1866.

⁴ "Reports," 1880.

⁵ "Annual Reports," 1881.

construction, maintaining and cleaning of sewers, but the board of improvements were to devise the plans.* Later, under the federal plan, the board of control had charge of the sewers, and when the present code was enacted, the director of public service had charge of them.

In 1884 the city engineer made plans to better the condition of the sanitation of the river, first, by an intercepting sewer, second, by providing an artificial current in the river. The last project though several times suggested, has not been acted upon, but the first project was taken up, and the city council directed its attention to the problem of cleaning the river of its pollution. In 1885, it authorized the opening of a street in Walworth run valley, from Scranton avenue to Clark avenue, and in this street a main sewer was built to divert sewage from the river.

Plans for a comprehensive sewer system lay dormant until 1895, when Mayor McKisson appointed an expert sanitary commission for the purpose of studying the threefold problem of water supply, intercepting sewer and river purification. The commission consisted of Rudolph Hernig, C. E., of New York, George H. Benzenberg, C. E., of Milwaukee, Desmond Fitzgerald, C. E., of Boston, M. E. Rawson, chief engineer of the department of public works, and M. W. Kingsley, superintendent of the water works. The commission reported that the water supply be taken from a point far out into the lake, to the westward of the current discharged by the river and that an intercepting sewer be built, to discharge into the lake, some eight or nine miles east of the Public Square. A project for flushing the river, by discharging a supply of water into it, pumped from the lake through a large tunnel, to a point six miles up the river, was suggested but not recommended by the commission. The legislature, in 1896, authorized the issuance of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars bonds for beginning the intercepting sewer, and plans were at once made for this enormous project.⁶

It was decided to build the west side portion of the interceptor first, on account of the urgent needs of that portion of the city. Accordingly, work was commenced on the Alger street section, in 1897. The same year, work on the Walworth run branch was commenced; these portions of the work were pushed rapidly toward the river. It was not until April, 1902, that construction began east of the river. This was at a point near the outlet, in Collinwood, on land purchased by the city. The work has steadily progressed from that day, and in a few years the interceptor will be completed. It is one of the great engineering achievements of our city. It is built of reenforced concrete, portions of it lined with brick, and its largest diameter is thirteen feet six inches. Portions of it were laid more than forty feet under the surface, and its outlet is nearly four thousand feet from the shore where it discharges through a vast pipe laid on the bottom of the lake, in about forty feet of water.

In April, 1909, there were five hundred and five miles of sewer in the city.

In 1858, "Rules relating to plumbers" were adopted by the city. They have been revised from time to time until they now are embodied in a voluminous plumbing code.

* Ohio Laws, April 16, 1883.

⁶ For detailed account of this sewer, see address by Walter C. Parmley, "Association of Engineering Societies," Vol. 33, No. 5.

GARBAGE DISPOSAL.

When Cleveland was a village, the refuse and garbage not consumed by chickens and pigs, was burned on the ash heap or thrown on the common dumps in Kingsbury run, Walworth run, and the river valley. It took the town a long time to get rid of this habit.

The earliest attempts at municipal cleaning were made by private parties at their own initiative. The city interfered only when the debris which accumulated became offensive.

Measured by present standards of sanitation, our city was not able to boast of cleanliness in its earliest years, although travelers always spoke of it as a most beautiful town. The smoke and grime of the modern factory were absent, as was the filth incident to crowded slums and ghettos, but garbage disposal and street cleaning were unknown.

In 1861, the health officer complained that he had great trouble with refuse thrown into the streets, and recommended that scavengers be employed by the city, or that the work of collection be let by contract.

It appears that the householders in certain sections of the city, did not take kindly to sewer accommodations. In 1864, the health officer asked that the city council compel all landlords to make sewer connections, because the waste water thrown into the yards made "mud holes" and contaminated the community.* It was several years before the council took action.

It was customary to place swill in pails or barrels, in the alleys at the rear of the houses. The swill was collected and wheeled away in carts or wagons. The collection was not regular, and often the barrels and pails were tipped over before they could be emptied. In 1867, Dr. John Dickinson the health officer, complained of these conditions and asked for an ordinance regulating the removal of swill. This was done, but the following year the health officer reported that "swill contractors are not removing swill regularly," and in 1869, that "the yards and some of the alleys are in a filthy condition this spring, caused by the accumulation of swill," and he earnestly urged the city to take some action for the removing of garbage. But the city council refused to pass "an ordinance asking for bids for removal of offal." In 1870 the same health officer reports: "Now that hogs are allowed, under the ordinance, to be kept in the city, those parties gathering swill from houses with hand carts, wheelbarrows and wagons, should be forced to keep said carts covered, and not to be wheeling along the streets after 10:00 a. m."

In 1871, the city undertook to do some of the removing, for an item in the budget records "removing swill, six hundred and sixty-two dollars and thirty cents." The experiment was not very successful. In 1878 a new plan was devised. The city secured a plot of ground in the valley, at the intersection of West River and the Old River streets. Here any one who wished could deposit garbage in a shed built for that purpose. Once every day the contractor removed the garbage and disinfected the shed. This was especially provided for grocery stores, hotels and other large producers of garbage. The householder was not relieved and the health officer recommended that each housewife burn as much

* See Report, 1864.

garbage as possible.⁷ The shed in the flats made work in that vicinity irksome in hot weather, and the plan obviously could not last, so the city council authorized the removal of swill and garbage by contract by the year. This likewise did not prove satisfactory, because the contractors were inclined to shirk. In 1884, at the instance of the board of health, bids were asked for the removal of garbage per cubic yard. In 1895, the conditions had become intolerable. The health department wrote in its annual report, "Our city produces between seventy-five and one hundred and twenty-five tons of garbage daily, which is thrown around on the various dumps of our city, and a small portion is placed in a scow and hauled out into the lake, for a distance of about ten miles, to be dumped."⁸

In 1895, the commission on public improvements, appointed by Mayor McKisson, reported in favor of a one hundred and fifty thousand dollar bond issue for a garbage disposal plant. This commission was composed of J. G. W. Cowles, Samuel Mather, Dr. W. H. Humiston, Kaufman Hays, Henry W. S. Ward, and H. M. Case. In 1896, the legislature authorized the city to erect and operate a garbage reduction plant, and to borrow one hundred thousand dollars with which to build it. Accordingly, in 1897, a contract was let to the Buckeye Refuse Reduction Company for a garbage disposal plant, which was ultimately to revert to the city. Early in 1898 the contract was sublet to the Newburg Reduction Company, which owned at that time a reducing plant for treating dead animals. The contract ran for five years from the date the plant began its operations, which was August 2, 1898. The contract price was sixty-nine thousand, four hundred dollars per year, regardless of quantity, including collection and disposal. There was much complaint at first that garbage was not collected regularly. In 1900 the works were remodeled after the Chamberlain process, their capacity made one hundred tons per day. On January 1, 1905, the city purchased the plant and greatly increased its capacity. The city now removes the garbage from the yards in metal cans, collected by steel wagons. The garbage is hauled to a siding on Canal street and shipped to the works at Willow Station, nineteen miles away. The wagon bodies are lifted from the wheels and shipped as collected. At the plant the garbage is sorted, and rendered. The plant has been run at a profit to the city. In 1905 the net profit was five thousand, six hundred and eighty-five dollars; and in 1906, twenty-five thousand, eight hundred and three dollars. Thus Cleveland is in the "unique position of being the first and only city in the United States, and probably in the world, to own and operate a garbage and reduction plant."⁹

SMOKE INSPECTION.

Only after the factory period was well started, was our city covered with the soft coal soot and smoke that has blackened its buildings and hovers over it like a

⁷ See Report Health Officer, 1878.

⁸ Report, 1895.

⁹ "Engineering News," May 2, 1907.

cloud. In 1883, the legislature passed a law giving the city power "To regulate and compel the consumption of smoke emitted by the burning of coal."* John Vandeveld was appointed smoke inspector. His powers were limited and he met with much opposition in his efforts to lessen the smoke nuisance. The first year he made one thousand, one hundred and sixty-three official visits, sent out five hundred and thirty-five notices, brought ten cases into courts, and was instrumental in having one hundred and forty furnaces changed. He also interested the large refineries of the Standard Oil Company, and the railroads in experimenting for proper stoking of coal. The inspector acted only on complaints made to him and sent notices to offenders to abate the nuisance complained of, giving usually thirty days for betterment. Very little practical work seems to have been accomplished, for in 1900 the Chamber of Commerce took up the question with much vigor, had a new and more effective law passed, and the mayor appointed Professor Charles A. Benjamin, of Case School of Applied Science, as inspector. He was given three assistants and a clerk. The policy adopted was to educate the factory owners and the engineers to the use of better coal and smoke consuming devices. Considerable progress has been made. The introduction of natural gas slightly mitigated the nuisance.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The first board of health of Cleveland was appointed by the village trustees in 1832, when the cholera was threatening the town. The record of the trustees reads, "At a meeting of the board of trustees of the village of Cleveland, on the 24th of June, 1832, present J. W. Allen, D. Long, P. May and S. Pease, convened for the appointment of a board of health, in pursuance of a resolution of a meeting of the citizens of the village on the 23rd instant, the following gentlemen were appointed: Dr. Cowles, Dr. Mills, Dr. St. John, S. Belden, Charles Denison." Later, Dr. J. S. Weldon and Daniel Worley were added to the board.

In 1849, when the cholera scourge visited Cleveland for the second time, A. Seymour, Wm. Case and John Gill constituted the board of health, and provided a temporary hospital on the upper floor of the Center block on the flats. The rooms were whitewashed and physicians were in constant attendance. The board reported daily to the community. They were instrumental in the passage of an ordinance for the council prohibiting the sale of vegetables and fruits on the streets, especially "among our foreign population."¹⁰

In 1850, the city council was authorized to establish a board of health with power to abate nuisances and "take such prompt and efficacious measures as in their opinion may be necessary" in case of infectious disease.¹¹ The size of the board was left to the option of the council.¹²

The general revision of the municipal laws of the state, in 1878, provided that the board of health consist of the mayor and six members appointed by the

* O. L., February 13, 1883.

¹⁰ See "Herald," Vol. 32, p. 34.

¹¹ Ohio Laws, March 7, 1850.

¹² In 1858, Dr. Gustave Webber was appointed city physician and F. W. Marseilles, health officer. The new law under which they received their appointment, empowered them to abate nuisances, gave them charge of the pest house and general supervisory powers over sanitary matters.

council. They were to serve three years without pay. and appointed a health officer. In 1882, the health officer appointed a district physician in each ward.

April 30, 1886, the legislature authorized the board to appoint sanitary policemen, one for every fifteen thousand inhabitants. When the federal plan was adopted, in 1891, all these officers were appointed by the mayor and later by the mayor and council. During the fluctuations of the appointing power, the authority of the board has been gradually increased, until its arbitrary power is very great.

In 1893, an important revision of the sanitary laws¹³ increased its power to abate nuisances, amplified its powers of inspection, extending it to dairies, slaughter houses, meat shops, food stuffs, food and water supply for animals, and included a quarterly inspection of the sanitary condition of schoolhouses. The board's power of quarantine was made absolute and its regulations intended for the general public were given the same force as city ordinances. The board was given control of all registrations of births, deaths and marriages, the granting of burial permits, and later, in 1896, the board was given the power to appoint a board of examiners to examine plumbers, and with the sanction of the city council, to appoint an inspector of plumbing.¹⁴

A substantial increase was made in the number of district physicians, in 1905, and there are now a number in each ward, and there are thirty-three sanitary policemen.

CHAPTER XIII.

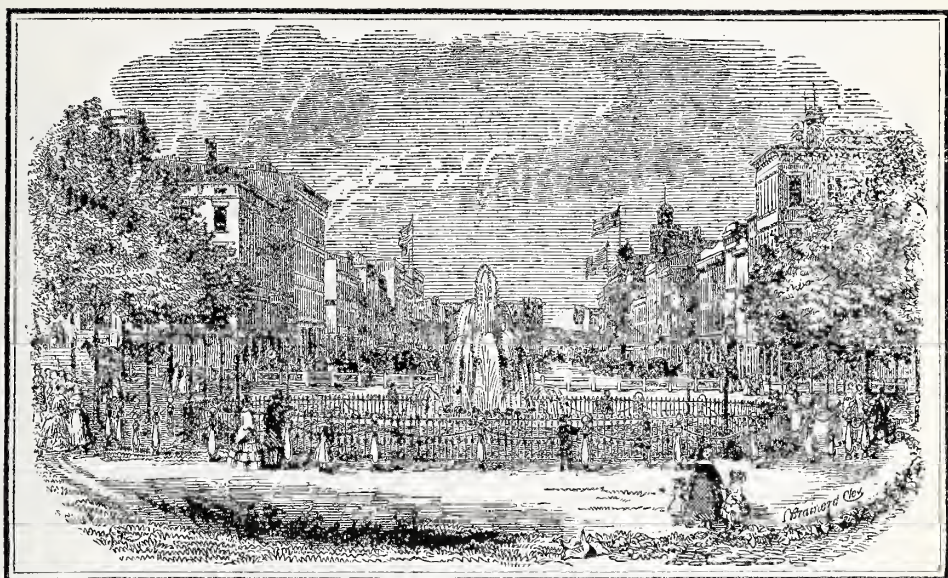
THE WATER SUPPLY.

With an inexhaustible lake, multitudes of springs and a gravel subsoil for good wells, our city has never had a water famine, although, in spite of these natural favors, there have been two periods where man's short-sighted economy interfered with nature, and the water from the lake was polluted by the refuse from the city.

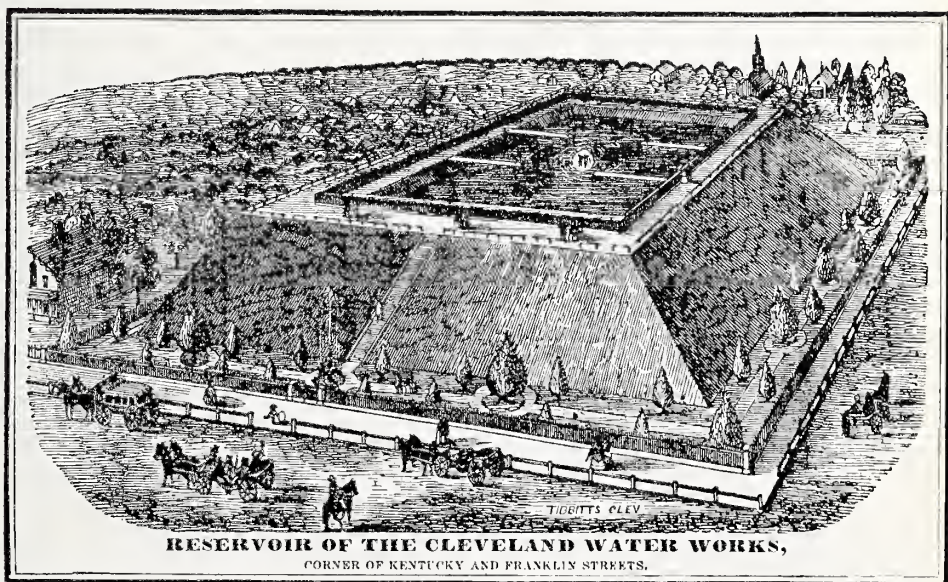
The village was supplied with water from springs and wells. There was a fine spring on the hillside near Superior lane, where Lorenzo Carter first built his cabin in 1797, and another near the foot of Maiden lane, where Bryant's distillery was built a few years later. It was easy to dig wells through the sandy loam into the gravel, and the town folks had no trouble in finding an abundance of water. A town pump was put up on the corner of Superior and Water streets and one on the Square, and deep cisterns were placed at numerous intervals for storing water to put out fires. A favorite drinking well was the spring near the barn of the Cleveland House, on the northwest corner of the Square. On the corner of Prospect street and Ontario, was a pump and a drinking tank or reservoir for horses. "On the south side of Superior street nearly opposite the City Hall, I should think, there was a spring of soft water, and near it a shelter was built of

¹³ 90 Ohio Laws, p. 87.

¹⁴ 92 Ohio Laws, p. 342.



From an old cut
THE FIRST FOUNTAIN ON THE SQUARE, 1856, LOOKING WEST ON SUPERIOR STREET



From an old cut

RESERVOIR OF THE CLEVELAND WATER WORKS,
 CORNER OF KENTUCKY AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

The Kentucky Street Reservoir in 1856, when first used

boughs of trees in summer, and here many of the women used to congregate for washing, hanging their clothes on the surrounding bushes. The wells, what few there were, contained only hard water. The only water carrier for a long time was Benhu Johnson, who, with his sister, a Mrs. White, lived on Euclid street, about where the Vienna Coffee House is now. [1880.] Benhu, with his wooden leg, little wagon and old horse, was in great demand on Mondays, when he drew two barrels of water at a time, covered with blankets, up the long steep hill from the river, now known as Vineyard street, to parties requiring the element. In fancy I see him now, with his unpainted vehicle, old white horse, himself stumping along, keeping time to the tune of 'Roving Sailor,' which he was fond of singing, occasionally starting 'Old Whity' with a kick from the always ready leg, especially if he had been imbibing freely."¹

In 1849, M. H. Fox and Brothers offered to carry water from the spring on the hillside, near the foot of Huron street, to the square, through a one-half inch pipe. They would thus supply fifty barrels a day, and provide for a fountain of three jets, for the small sum of one hundred and sixty-five dollars the year. "The jets would be small and throw a stream twelve to fifteen feet, but they would be ornamented. * * * The jets would diffuse a cooling spray, and fill a big tub with water, for the consolation of thirsty horses."² The city spurned these jets, but later a drinking trough was placed on the Square for horses.

On January 25, 1833, the legislature granted to Philo Scoville and others, a charter as "The Cleveland Water Company," organized for "the purpose of supplying the village of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga, within the present corporate limits thereof, with good and wholesome water." The authorized capital stock was twenty-five thousand dollars. The project lay dormant until 1850, when an extension of the charter rights was secured from the legislature, and a little stock was sold. But nothing more came of the scheme, for about this time the growing city was impelled both by sanitary reasons and for the protection against fire, to do something.

Public meetings were held to urge the city to action. There was considerable doubt whether the city or private parties should build the water works. In 1850, George A. Benedict and others petitioned the city council, urging upon them the employment of a hydraulic engineer for studying the various water sources and the cost of a city water works. In January, 1851, the council passed a resolution, introduced by William Bingham, appointing the mayor and three others he should name as a committee to report to the council on the question of a municipal water supply, and empowering them to employ an engineer. The mayor, William Case, appointed as his associates, William J. Warner, Dr. J. P. Kirtland and Colonel Charles Whittlesey. An abler committee could not have been named. After nearly two years of painstaking work, this committee, on October 29, 1852, made a report to the council. As to the sources of supply, the committee investigated Shaker run, Mill creek, Tinker's creek and Chagrin river. They believed any one of these various streams might be adequate, but concluded that "Lake Erie is the only source to which we can resort for an

¹ Mrs. George B. Merwin, "Annals Early Settlers Association," No. 1, p. 72.

² "Herald," Vol. 32, No. 27.

unfailing supply of pure, soft water." * As to control, they agreed that "All experience shows that such undertakings can be carried on more economically by individuals or companies than by municipal corporations, and also better managed after construction," but that private construction would be impractical in Cleveland, because not enough capital was at hand. "One thing is clear to us," they said, "the city should by no means allow the power to pass from them of keeping the control, or assuming it at such times as they might think proper, upon certain stipulated terms." In the light of present day discussion of municipal ownership, these words are of interest. As to methods, they recommended pumping the water from the lake with "powerful engines, to afford a supply of three million gallons by daylight," an amount ample for seventy-five thousand people; that the water should be stored in a reservoir at least a hundred and fifty feet above the lake and thence distributed over the city. As to the location, they recommended that the intake should be "at least as far as one mile east from the foot of Water street, and to extend the suction pipe some one thousand, five hundred feet into the lake to avoid the impurities of the shore." As to the cost, the committee estimated that the two Cornish engines, the aqueduct, reservoir, distributing pipes, real estate and labor would cost three hundred and fifty-three thousand, three hundred and thirty-five dollars and ninety-five cents. Finally, the committee urged the immediate employment of a competent hydraulic engineer, and said "Mr. Scowden, of the Cincinnati water works, to whom we have alluded, is a gentleman whose science and experience entitle him to great confidence in the planning and execution of such works, and we feel no hesitancy in suggesting his name to the council."

Accompanying this report was an analysis of water in the vicinity of Cleveland, made for the committee by Professor W. W. Mather, of Columbus. Some of its items are highly interesting. From a well "about fifty yards west of the theatre, between Superior and Center streets, from the oldest part of the city. * * * The water is used for many purposes, but is not much used for drink. Its taste is unpleasant, and color yellowish. The water is bad and contains much organic matter." Water from a well on Professor Cassel's place, "on the ridge on Euclid street, two miles from the city," was found "colorless, and very pure and soft." "Water from the Cuyahoga river, taken at a time of low water, in August, at a depth of ten feet, at the railroad bridge, so as to avoid the impurities of the surface and the slime of the bottom," was found "clear and soft and almost limpid, and by standing some days, became entirely limpid with a scarcely perceptible, light, flocculent sediment." Water taken from the lake one half mile from shore, and one mile east of the lighthouse, was entirely "limpid, cool and pleasant to the taste," even though taken "in a calm sultry evening in August." And water from the spring at Jones' livery stable, northwest corner of the Square, "was hard, and not pleasant to the taste, though much used." Many other places were tested, but the water from the lake was recommended.

The report of this first committee was accepted by the council, and referred to a special committee, instructed to engage competent engineers, "to examine the report, make the necessary survey and draw plans for the work, to be submitted to the council at an early date."

* See Committee's Report.

Theodore R. Scowden was appointed engineer, and on February 28, 1853, he made a report approving in general, the findings of the committee, and estimating the cost at three hundred and eighty thousand, seven hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty-five cents. The following June, he reported further the details of three plans, to the first board of trustees of the water works, who had been elected the preceding April.³ This board consisted of H. B. Payne, B. L. Spangler, and Richard Hilliard, and upon them devolved the duty of building our first municipal water works. The first plan contemplated a reservoir of one million gallons capacity, at the corner of Sterling avenue and Euclid street, and a pumping station at the foot of Sterling avenue, at an estimated cost of four hundred and thirty-one thousand, three hundred and thirty-five dollars and sixty cents. The second plan included either the building of an embankment reservoir, with five million gallons capacity at Sterling avenue and St. Clair street, costing five hundred and forty-four thousand, eight hundred and seven dollars and four cents, or with the reservoir at Superior street and Sterling avenue, costing six hundred and seventy thousand, four hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty-four cents. And the third plan, which was the one adopted, placed the entire works on the west side of the river, a five million gallon reservoir on Kentucky and Prospect streets, and an engine house at the foot of Kentucky street, at an estimated cost of four hundred and thirty-six thousand, six hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty cents.

The electors had, April, 1853, voted on a bond issue, with the following results

| | For | Against |
|------------------|-------|---------|
| First ward..... | 365 | 55 |
| Second ward..... | 285 | 218 |
| Third ward..... | 423 | 61 |
| Fourth ward..... | 157 | 265 |
| Total | 1,230 | 599 |

On August 10, 1854, work on the engine house was begun, and September 1st, work on the reservoir. The contractors were to furnish all materials for the reservoir "within one mile of the reservoir." Water was let into the mains on September 19, 1856. The bond issues totaled five hundred thousand dollars, but the premiums raised the available amount to five hundred and twenty-three thousand and thirty-eight dollars and sixty-three cents; the total cost was, five hundred and twenty-six thousand, seven hundred and twelve dollars and ninety-nine cents. The works were formally opened on September 24, 1856, while the state fair was being held here. It was the occasion of a great jollification, the entire city joining with its thirty thousand visitors, to celebrate the opening, with bands of music, parades and illuminations.

At the intersection of Superior street and Ontario street, in the center of the square, "A capacious fountain of chaste and beautiful design was erected, from which was thrown a jet of pure crystal water, high in the air, which, as the center of greatest attraction, gratified thousands of spectators."⁴

³ By Act of Legislature, March 11, 1853.

⁴ Engineer's Report, 1856.

The water from our first water works was taken from the lake, "three hundred feet west from the old river bed, by laying an inlet pipe, made of boiler plate three-eighths of an inch thick, fifty inches in diameter, and three hundred feet long, extending from the shore to the source of supply, at twelve feet depth of water. The inlet pipe terminates in the lake at a circular tower, constructed of piles driven down as deep as they can be forced into the bottom of the lake, forming two consecutive rows of piles, two abreast, leaving an eight foot space, between the outer and inner rows, which space is filled with broken stones to the top of the piles. The piles are then capped with strong timber plates, securely bolted together and then fastened with iron to the piles.

"The outside diameter of the tower is thirty-four feet, the inside diameter is eight feet, forming a strong protection around an iron well chamber, which is eight feet in diameter and fifteen feet deep which is riveted to the end of the inlet pipe. An iron grating fixed in a frame, which slides in a groove, to be removed and cleaned at will, is attached to the well chamber, and forms the strainer, placed four feet below the surface of the lake. The water passes into the well chamber, and out at the inlet pipe."⁵

An oval brick aqueduct, four feet by five feet, three thousand feet long, connected the inlet pipe at the shore with the pump well; thence the water was forced to a stand pipe made of boiler plate, four feet in diameter at the bottom, and three feet at the top, one hundred and forty-eight feet high. A brick tower encased the stand pipe. At the top of the tower was a "look out" reached by spiral stairs, from which visitors could get a fine view of the lake and city.

The reservoir on Kentucky street embraced six and fifteen one-hundredths acres on a natural ridge thirty feet high. It was made of earth, lined with a layer of clay two feet thick and paved with brick; the outer slope was turfed with sod, and the summit was encircled by a walk. A white picket fence enclosed the terrace. This was a favored place. From the summit there was a "fine panoramic view of the city and the village of Newburg, six miles away."⁶

The engine house of brick, housed two Cornish engines, which were worked alternate weeks, the first of their kind erected west of the mountains.⁷ Originally the trustees planned for a capacity that could care for one hundred thousand inhabitants, but the works as finally built, were supposed to have twice that capacity. Joseph Singer, the assistant of Engineer Scowden, was made the first superintendent and engineer of the new plant.

The vision of the trustees was far overreached by the actual growth of the city. Within a decade the water works were antiquated. The sewage of the city and increasing filth of the river's current discolored the water, made it unpalatable and a menace to health.

In 1866 public agitation roused the council to action. Investigations were made, and a detailed report from Professor J. L. Cassels, of the Cleveland Medical college, was received. In 1867 surveys for a new tunnel were made, plans were completed and bonds issued, and on August 23, 1869, work was commenced by sinking a shaft to a depth of sixty-seven and one-half feet near

⁵ Engineer's Report, 1857.

⁶ "Daily Herald," Sept. 24, 1856.

⁷ Engineer's Report, 1857.

the shore. From this shaft a tunnel, five feet in diameter, was pushed out under the lake. On August 17, 1870, after numerous delays, a crib, eighty-seven and one-half feet in diameter, was towed into the lake some six thousand, six hundred feet from the shore, where the water was about forty feet deep. From this point a tunnel was started to meet the one being pushed from the shore. On October 11, 1872, the shore and lake sections of the tunnel were successfully united. March 2, 1874, the entire work was completed, and the following day water was run through to supply the city.

The new tunnel was six thousand, six hundred and sixty-one and sixty-one one-hundredths feet long, five and two-twelfths feet vertical diameter, and five feet horizontal diameter, the lake shaft was ninety and two-tenths feet below the surface of the water, and the bottom of the shore shaft was sixty-seven and five-tenths feet below the surface of the water. Each shaft was eight feet in diameter. The protection crib, which attracted a great deal of attention as an engineering feat, was a pentagon sixty-eight feet high, each side measuring fifty-four feet, built of white pine timber twelve inches square. Inside of this was an inner wall, twenty-four feet from the outer, the faces of all the walls were sheathed with two inch oak planking, and the space between the inner and outer wall was filled with stone, and four hundred cords of stone were piled on the outside of the crib.

The engineers reported many difficulties. After encountering a bed of quicksand while sinking the shore shaft, water and inflammable gas came up through a seam in the clay, making a bulkhead necessary. But before this could be built, three hundred feet of tunnel had been filled with sand. The tunnel was commenced over again, at a deflection of twenty degrees, and many underground springs were encountered. On April 7, 1871, workmen were alarmed by a great noise behind them, and rushing toward the shore, found water pouring through the masonry for a distance of one hundred and fifty feet. Extra pumps were then employed to keep the tunnel clear.

The new engine house was built of brick, near the old one, two new engines, a Cuyahoga duplex, and a Worthington duplex were installed, and began work July 18, 1876. The old Cornish engines were used only as auxiliaries. The total cost of the work was three hundred and twenty thousand, three hundred and fifty-one dollars and seventy-two cents, and seven lives were sacrificed to the city for this improvement.⁸ The workers twice crossed the old preglacial river channel, filled to a depth of from sixty to eighty feet with soft clay.

Upon the completion of the new tunnel, the old intake was abandoned. The outer crib gave constant trouble.

Within twenty-five years a new supply was necessary, and on July 17, 1886, the city council asked the city engineer, John Whitelaw, to report on the cost of a new tunnel from the lake crib to the pumping houses, with all the necessary equipment. His estimate was five hundred and ninety-one thousand, eight hundred and forty dollars. On November 24, 1888, proposals were received, and two thousand, one hundred and ninety-eight feet were built that year. On January 29, 1889, the shore and lake sections were united, and on November 17, 1890, the new tunnel was completed. It was nine thousand, one hundred and

⁸ Engineer's Report.

seventy-seven and five-twelfths feet long, and seven feet in diameter.⁹ While quicksand was a constant annoyance, the construction of the tunnel was singularly free from accidents and casualties, due to the experience in building the former tunnel and to the advance made in engineering science. The water was not free from sediment, and in stormy weather was quite murky. The two tunnels had a capacity of one hundred and twenty million gallons per day.

The bringing of the water from the west side to the east, under the Cuyahoga river was originally accomplished by laying pipes in trenches dredged in the bottom of the stream. This, of course, made the pipes inaccessible. Indeed, one of the first serious mishaps to the system was caused by a break in the first pipe so laid across the river in 1856 when the works were first used. When the channel of the river was widened, 1897-8, changes were made necessary and it was determined to put the pipes into tunnels large enough to be always accessible. Four tunnels were made, three of them six hundred feet long, and one five hundred and seventy-five feet long. The shafts at each end are nine and one-half feet in diameter, while the tunnels are eight feet in diameter and lined with brick.¹⁰

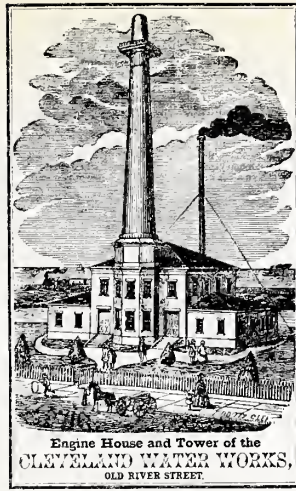
The Kentucky reservoir with a capacity of six million gallons, and a head of one hundred and fifty-eight feet above the lake, was entirely antiquated by 1875. Originally all the water was pumped directly into this reservoir and then distributed over the city. With the increase of population, additional pumps were added and these pumped the water directly into the service mains, while the old pumps still filled the reservoir.

In 1880 steps were taken to secure better high pressure service, and by 1885, two new reservoirs, located on the heights that overlook the city from the east, were opened for service. The Fairmount reservoir, on Fairmount street near Woodland Hills, is now used for low pressure. It has an area of six hundred and five thousand, two hundred and sixty-five square feet, a depth of twenty feet, and is divided into two basins, by an embankment, one having a capacity of forty-seven million gallons, the other of thirty-three million gallons. The high pressure reservoir is on Kinsman street in Woodland Hills park. It has an area of two hundred and fifty-six thousand, two hundred and twenty-four square feet, a depth of twenty-three feet, and a capacity of thirty-seven million gallons. With the opening of these reservoirs, the Kentucky reservoir was abandoned and converted into a park.

By 1895, both the quality of the water and the inadequacy of the service, were the subject of much critical comment. In consonance with the general forward movement in public works begun at that time, the mayor appointed a commission of twenty-two citizens, who, through a subcommittee of four, Samuel Mather, C. F. Brush, L. E. Holden and Wilson M. Day recommended as the most important of all the urgent public improvements needed by our city, a new and ample water works system. The necessary bonds were issued and a new tunnel was commenced. The following description of the building of this tunnel is taken by permission bodily from the "Engineering Record," Vol. 48, No. 24. It is written by Charles Goffing, C. E., of the Cleveland water works.

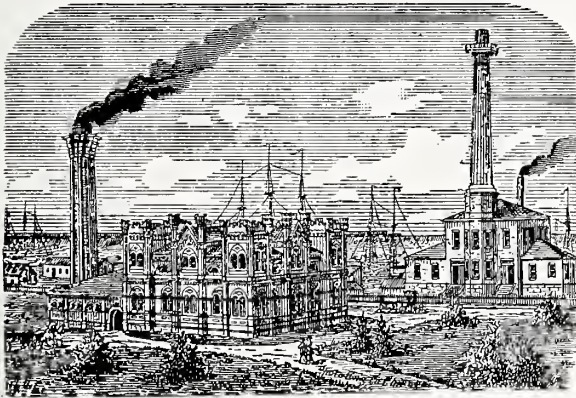
⁹ Engineer's Report.

¹⁰ See "Engineering Record," Vol. 38, p. 449.



From an old cut

The first pumping station, 1856. Shows the "lookout" on the tower; old river bed just beyond, and the newly built railroad.



From an old cut

CITY WATER WORKS, SECOND STAGE, 1872

CITY WATER WORKS

The building on the right is the original pumping station



THIRD STAGE OF THE CITY WATER WORKS, 1888

Showing ore docks in the background occupying the old river bed.



THE NEW WATER SUPPLY TUNNEL OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

"The tunnel is circular nine feet in internal diameter, beginning at a shaft on the grounds of the new Kirtland street pumping station and running north-westerly twenty-six thousand and forty-eight feet in a straight line to the intake shaft. The intake shaft is sunk inside of a steel and concrete crib one hundred feet in diameter located approximately four miles from shore. The position of the crib was selected so as to bring the intake as far west of the mouth of the Cuyahoga river as possible and place it out of the path of the discharge from the river, which is easterly down the lake. The tunnel lining consists of three rings of shale brick laid in natural cement mortar, the walls being about thirteen inches thick. The excavation was through soft clay and was all carried on under air pressure.

"The contract for the construction of the tunnel and shafts was made with Mr. W. J. Gawne and approved by the city council September 8, 1896. Work was begun on the sinking of the shore shaft October 8, 1896, and this was the first work in the actual construction of the tunnel. At first the sinking was done without air pressure, but it was found that the clay was too soft, all the bracing in the lower part of the shaft giving way and allowing the upper part to settle and be thrown out of plumb. An air lock was then put in the shaft and all the subsequent work was carried on under pressure of from twenty to twenty-five pounds. The tunneling from this shaft was prosecuted without accident or serious interruption until May 11, 1898, when a distance of six thousand, two hundred and eighty feet was completed. On that day an explosion occurred in the heading which so badly burned the eight men in the tunnel that they all died within a few days. As a section sixteen feet long had just been mined out, the concussion loosened the supports and the clay roof caved in making a conical cavity extending approximately twenty feet above the roof. After the debris had been cleared away, it was found necessary in order to pass the cave-in to line the excavation with flanged steel plates. After this section was passed the tunnel was carried on in the usual manner until July 11th of the same year, when a distance of six thousand, five hundred and forty-one feet having been completed, a second explosion occurred which instantly killed three bricklayers and eight helpers in the heading. The invert had just been completed and several of the men were caught in the cave-in of the clay roof. After recovering the bodies of all of the men, the heading was closed by the brick bulkhead and no more tunneling was done from this drift.

"Besides the work done from the shore shaft, tunneling was started in the intake shaft and in two intermediate temporary shafts in wooden protection cribs. Temporary crib No. 1, eleven thousand, six hundred and twenty-five feet from the shore shaft, was placed in position May 27, 1897, and the contractor began sinking the shaft September 17. He carried on tunneling from this point in two drifts, the east drift connecting with the tunnel built from the shore, the junction being made on July 9, 1899. The west drift was carried to a point four thousand, eight hundred and fifty-eight feet from shaft No. 2 and a brick bulkhead was built closing the end of the tunnel. No serious accident occurred on the work built from shaft No. 2.

"Temporary crib No. 2 was located at a distance of seven thousand, two hundred and eighty feet from crib No. 1; it was placed in position September 8, 1897, and the contractor began sinking the shaft January 14, 1898. This work was done during the winter months when the lake was covered with ice. The jarring of the crib due to the impact with the moving fields of ice caused serious injury to the shaft so that great difficulty was experienced in keeping the water out. The surrounding clay was so softened by water following down the sides of the shaft that an air pressure of nearly forty pounds per square inch had to be used in putting in the bottom and starting out the tunnel. After the soft material had been passed, no further difficulty was experienced, and the work was continued in the usual manner, the east heading meeting the west drift from crib No. 1 November 10, 1900. The heading driven westward from shaft No. 3 was extended three thousand, five hundred feet, and a brick bulkhead was built, the contractor deciding to do the balance of the tunneling from the intake.

"The permanent intake crib was placed in position July 1, 1898. The contractor began sinking the shaft on July 4, 1900, and finished July 8, 1901, a great deal of delay having been caused by difficulties in keeping the water out. The contractor resumed work June 13, 1901, in the west drift crib No. 2, as it had been decided to do some more tunneling from this point in order to hasten the completion of the work. August 14, 1901, while the men were in the tunnel cleaning up, the crib superstructure caught fire and was burned to the floor line, five men losing their lives by being burned, while five others were drowned. All the men in the tunnel at the time of this accident were rescued. The work of rebuilding this crib was immediately started and was well under way when, on August 20 of the same year, the shaft at the intake crib broke off at the bottom of the lake allowing the remaining part of the shaft to fill with water and soft clay, the upper portion of the shaft in rising partly wrecking the superstructure of the crib. Four men were in the bottom of the shaft at the time of the accident and were buried in the clay. The fifth man who was in the air lock on top of the shaft fell down and was drowned.

"The contractor not taking active steps to proceed with the work at the two cribs, the city took charge and pushed repairs of the broken shaft and also the tunneling in the west drift from crib No. 2, using much of the contractor's machinery. It required a great deal of time to regain lost ground as the superstructure of crib No. 2 had to be rebuilt, new machinery set up, the tunnel cleared of water and debris, a new floor, air pipes and electric light wires had to be rebuilt at the face of the work. It was a slow and difficult task to remove the broken section of the shaft in the intake crib and to provide and rebuild the top of this shaft and connect it with the old work below. Air pressure was put on the intake shaft and the clay which had swelled in from the tunnel opening at the bottom was removed and the bodies of four men recovered. Tunneling was carried on in both headings until the two drifts met December 11, 1902, completing the tunnel for its entire length. December 14, 1902, an explosion of gas occurred in the west drift of shaft No. 3. Four of the men over in the tunnel at the time were killed or died from injuries sustained. Besides the lives lost in the various accidents a number of men died from the effects of the "bends," or caisson disease.

"In the season of 1903, the city carried on the work of clearing the tunnel of the quicksand which had seeped in through the joints in the brickwork. The walls of the tunnel were cut in a great many places to ascertain the character of the brickwork, which was found to be very poorly done in a good many places. The last work remaining to be done in the tunnel consisted of rebuilding a section immediately west of shaft No. 3 where the roof of the tunnel had sagged while the brickwork was being constructed and where the tunnel had been reinforced for a distance of fourteen feet by additional rings of brickwork making the net diameter about seven feet. The tunnel was here rebuilt to its proper dimension and the openings for the temporary shafts arched over and the shafts filled with clay to the level of the bottom of the lake. The steel and cast iron cylinder of the two shafts from the top down to the bottom of the lake were unbolted and removed. The tunnel was entirely filled with water on November 15 and the upper sections of the intake shaft were removed."

Water was first pumped from the tunnel February 1, 1904. The water was pumped through the tunnel and returned to the lake until February 11, when it was first pumped into the mains from the new station on Kirtland street. On April 6, 1904, all pumping through the west side tunnels was discontinued for city use. These tunnels are now held in reserve for fire use, and are connected with a series of special high pressure service mains that are laid through the business and manufacturing sections of the city. The same year a high pressure service for the higher altitudes of the city, especially the heights to the east, was installed.

The city is now provided with one of the largest water intake tunnels in the world, twenty-six thousand feet long, nine feet in diameter, terminating in forty-nine feet of water, and with a daily capacity of one hundred and seventy million gallons. W. M. Kingsley, C. E., then superintendent of the water works, was the chief engineer, and C. F. Schultz, his first assistant.¹¹

WATER RATES.

There was considerable difficulty in adjusting the early water rates. The water was used sparingly, street and garden sprinkling was prohibited from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. The trustees were constantly struggling between the Charybdis of an annual deficit and the Scylla of a want of patronage. They did boast of their meager surplus, even though they despaired at the lack of popularity. The following table of the first water rates will explain this unpopularity.

"Ordered, that the following rates for supplying water per year be charged to consumers, payable semiannually, in advance, at the office of the trustees of the water works:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Dwelling house, not exceeding three rooms..... | \$5.00 |
| Each additional room up to sixteen..... | .50 |
| Over sixteen rooms, each | .25 |
| Bath tubs | 2.00 |

¹¹ See "Engineering News," Vol. 40, p. 82, also "Engineering Record," Oct. 22, 1898.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Water closets | 2.00 |
| Hotels, per room | 1.00 |
| Boarding house, per room | 1.00 |
| Bathing houses, per tub | 5.00-10.00 |
| Plugs for washing sidewalks and windows..... | 2.00 |
| Livery stable, per stall, up to twenty stalls..... | 2.00 |
| Each additional stall | 1.00 |
| Private stables, each horse kept..... | 2.00 |
| Bakeries, from | 5.00-10.00 |
| Stores | 5.00 |
| Offices and sleeping rooms..... | 3.00-5.00 |
| Churches, from | 5.00-10.00 |
| Schools, from | 5.00-10.00 |
| Cabinet and carpenter's shops | 3.00 |
| Printing offices | 5.00-10.00 |
| Market stalls | 5.00 |
| Markets | 5.00-20.00 |
| Stone yards | 5.00 |
| Blacksmith shops, per fire | 3.00 |
| Steam engines, per horse power..... | 2.00 |
| Steam apparatus for warming houses and other buildings, to be assessed..... | |
| Colleges, hospitals, courthouse, jails, to be assessed..... | |
| Water to sprinkle streets, to be assessed..... | |
| Distilleries and rectifiers, gas works, breweries and malt houses, slaughter houses, railroads, to be classified..... | 1½c per barrel |
| Foundries and machine shops | 1½c per barrel |
| Plastering for each one hundred bushels of lime..... | 2.50 |
| Wetting and grinding brick with mortar, per thousand..... | .10 |
| Private fountains, to be assessed | |
| September, 1856." | |

The following rates were charged for sprinkling yards, in addition to tariff of rates for dwellings:

For 66 feet or less front: 5/8-inch tap, free; 3/4-inch tap, \$2.00; 1-inch tap, \$2.50. For 66 feet to 100 feet front: 5/8-inch tap, \$2.00; 3/4-inch tap, \$2.75; 1-inch tap, \$3.00. For 100 to 150 feet front: 5/8-inch tap, \$3.50; 3/4-inch tap, \$4.81; 1-inch tap, \$5.25. For 150 to 200 feet front: 5/8-inch tap, \$5.00; 3/4-inch tap, \$6.88; 1-inch tap, \$7.50.

In 1856 these rates were reduced a little, and revisions in rates were made annually until 1887, when a system of charges was adopted that remained until 1893. In 1896 a revision was made that continued until 1910.

The introduction of meters has materially affected the water rates. Early in the '70s meters were introduced. The following table will illustrate their introduction:

| Year | 3/4-inch. | Inch. | 1½-inch. | 2 in. | 3 in. | 4 in. | Total. |
|------------|-----------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1874 | 6 | 17 | 13 | 25 | 4 | .. | 65 |
| 1875 | 13 | 42 | 24 | 22 | 7 | 3 | 111 |
| 1876 | 47 | 56 | 31 | 23 | 8 | 3 | 168 |

With the completion of the new tunnel came the universal introduction of meters in houses, by Professor E. L. Bemis, the superintendent of water works. The following indicates the progress of this work:

TABLE SHOWING THE PER CENT OF CONNECTIONS METERED AND THE EFFECT OF
METERING ON THE PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION.

| Years | Total Connections in Use | Total Meters in Use | Per Cent of Connections in Use Metered | Gallons Used Each Inhabitant Per Day |
|-------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| 1874 | 5,693 | 73 | 1.28 | 45.36 |
| 1875 | 6,349 | 126 | 1.98 | 57.09 |
| 1876 | 7,130 | 185 | 2.59 | 49.22 |
| 1877 | 7,760 | 266 | 3.43 | 55.91 |
| 1878 | 8,384 | 312 | 3.72 | 51.13 |
| 1879 | 9,285 | 389 | 4.19 | 62.69 |
| 1880 | 10,013 | 444 | 4.43 | 65.25 |
| 1881 | 11,486 | 540 | 4.70 | 76.76 |
| 1882 | 12,923 | 761 | 5.89 | 68.41 |
| 1883 | 14,841 | 913 | 6.15 | 75.60 |
| 1884 | 16,963 | 1,057 | 6.23 | 82.66 |
| 1885 | 18,411 | 1,175 | 6.38 | 93.49 |
| 1886 | 20,395 | 1,365 | 6.69 | 91.26 |
| 1887 | 22,655 | 1,525 | 6.73 | 95.97 |
| 1888 | 25,477 | 1,644 | 6.45 | 95.08 |
| 1889 | 28,287 | 1,725 | 6.10 | 98.71 |
| 1890 | 30,938 | 1,794 | 5.80 | 106.05 |
| 1891 | 33,940 | 1,856 | 5.47 | 111.16 |
| 1892 | 36,508 | 1,930 | 5.29 | 117.56 |
| 1893 | 38,166 | 1,992 | 5.22 | 129.73 |
| 1894 | 42,013 | 2,143 | 5.10 | 112.83 |
| 1895 | 44,666 | 2,228 | 4.99 | 136.60 |
| 1896 | 46,389 | 2,355 | 5.08 | 128.50 |
| 1897 | 48,207 | 2,474 | 5.13 | 136.30 |
| 1898 | 49,832 | 2,606 | 5.23 | 138.20 |
| 1899 | 52,303 | 2,810 | 5.37 | 153.30 |
| 1900 | 53,473 | 3,140 | 5.87 | 168.90 |
| 1901 | 55,130 | 3,540 | 6.42 | 169.40 |
| 1902 | 56,816 | 11,296 | 19.88 | 167.80 |
| 1903 | 58,852 | 25,193 | 42.81 | 141.60 |
| 1904 | 60,627 | 30,370 | 50.09 | 138.50 |
| 1905 | 64,137 | 44,706 | 69.70 | 130.80 |
| 1906 | 69,128 | 56,712 | 82.04 | 123.00 |
| 1907 | 72,225 | 63,993 | 88.60 | 117.50 |
| 1908 | 74,490 | 69,733 | 93.61 | 100.30 |

At first the introduction of meters did not seem to allay the difficulty of adjusting the differences between the large and small users. The meter rates in 1875 were as follows:

| | | |
|------|--|---------------------------|
| When | 50,000 cubic feet are used in six months..... | 16.0c per 1,000 gallons. |
| When | 100,000 cubic feet are used in six months..... | 14.7c per 1,000 gallons. |
| When | 200,000 cubic feet are used in six months..... | 13.3c per 1,000 gallons. |
| When | 300,000 cubic feet are used in six months..... | 12.4c per 1,000 gallons. |
| When | 400,000 cubic feet are used in six months..... | 11.7c per 1,000 gallons. |
| When | 500,000 cubic feet are used in six months..... | 11.2c per 1,000 gallons. |
| When | 600,000 cubic feet are used in six months..... | 10.9c per 1,000 gallons. |
| When | 700,000 cubic feet are used in six months..... | 10.7c per 1,000 gallons. |
| When | 800,000 cubic feet are used in six months..... | 10.52c per 1,000 gallons. |
| When | 900,000 cubic feet are used in six months..... | 10.4c per 1,000 gallons. |
| When | 1,000,000 cubic feet are used in six months..... | 10.29c per 1,000 gallons. |

In 1877 it was ordered that the rates for water furnished by meter measure shall be upon the following basis for each collection of six months, or less:

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| For the first | 50,000 cubic feet or less..... | 1.2 mills per foot. |
| For any amount | 50,000 and 100,000 cubic feet..... | 1.0 mills per foot. |
| For any amount | 100,000 and 200,000 cubic feet..... | .9 mills per foot. |
| For any amount | 200,000 and 300,000 cubic feet..... | .8 mills per foot. |
| For any amount | 300,000 and 400,000 cubic feet..... | .7 mills per foot. |
| For any amount exceeding | 400,000 cubic feet..... | .6 mills per foot. |

"Provided that in no case shall the charge be less than ten (\$10) dollars per annum.

Payment shall be made in advance as in other cases upon the estimate of the secretary of the probable consumption for six months, subject to adjustment according to the actual amount consumed as indicated at the subsequent reading of the meter."

In 1908, the meter rates were as follows:

Rule 2. Meter Rates.—"The rates for metered water for premises inside the city limits shall be uniform, to wit: 40 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, equal to 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ cents per 1,000 gallons, provided that when the meter is furnished and set by the water department, and the water taken through a $\frac{5}{8}$ inch meter, no payment shall be less than \$1.25 each semiannual collection, where the semiannual assessment rate is less than \$4.50 and shall not be less than \$2.50 semiannually in all other cases, but the payment for water used through a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch meter shall not be less than \$5.00 semiannually; through a 1 inch meter, \$6.00; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch meter, \$8.00; 2 inch meter, \$12.00; 3 inch meter, \$25.00; 4 inch meter, \$40.00; 6 inch meter, \$75.00.

"Where such meter, however, is furnished and set by the consumer, the minimum semiannual payment shall not be less than \$2.50 in the case of a meter $\frac{3}{4}$ inch or less, and \$4.00 for all larger meters."

The administration of the water works was originally entrusted to a board of three trustees, elected by the people for three years.* During all the

* Act of March 11, 1853.



From an old cut

Erie street cemetery entrance and fence as first erected, 1870: the oldest graves can be seen through the central arch



From an old cut

Woodland cemetery, 1870



Soldiers' Monument, Woodland Cemetery



Fountain in Woodland Cemetery

mutations of the city government from that day to 1891, when the federal plan was inaugurated, the board of water works trustees remained quite unchanged. The federal plan placed the water works under the care of the department of public works, presided over by a director of public works, appointed by the mayor. In 1902, when the uniformity decision of the Supreme court annulled the federal plan, the water works were placed under the care of the board of public works, consisting of three members elected by the people. In 1909, when the Paine law went into operation, the board of public works was disbanded and a director appointed by the mayor again resumed control. There has, from the beginning, been a superintendent and engineer. Originally these two offices were held by one man, but as the work became complex, two men were necessary and with the development of the system, a multitude of assistants and employees have become necessary. These will be under civil service rules, when the new civil service board, appointed in January, 1910, has completed its classification.

CHAPTER XIV.

CEMETERIES.

The first burial in Cleveland was that of David Eldridge, a young man employed by the Land Company in its second surveying party. He was drowned while crossing the Grand river in 1797. Aloñzo Carter, son of Lorenzo Carter, was present and describes the burial: "We got some boards and made a strong box for a coffin. We put him in and strung it on a pole with cords to carry him up to the burying ground. Built a fence around the grave."¹ The grave was made in the first burial place of the village, lot No. 97 and part of 98, on the east side of Ontario street, at the present corner of Prospect avenue. The second burial was that of Peleg Washburne, a blacksmith's apprentice of Nathaniel Doan, who died of dysentery, in 1797. At least one Revolutionary soldier was buried there, David Clark, 1806. December 2, 1825, Hiram Hunt, who owned lots 97 and 98, gave notice that he intended to occupy them for building purposes and that no further interments would be permitted there.

ERIE STREET CEMETERY.

In 1826 the village secured a tract of land on Erie street for a cemetery, which was at first called the City cemetery, and later the Erie Street cemetery. The entire tract contains ten and a quarter acres but at first only two acres were used. There was popular disapproval at locating a burial ground so far out of town. No records of the interments and sale of lots before 1840 are in existence. It is not definitely known whether any records were kept or whether they were destroyed. In 1840 the entire ten acres were replatted and laid out in twelve sections with from two to three hundred lots in each section, and from that date a careful record has been kept. The lots were virtually all sold by 1860. In 1870

¹ Whittlesey's "Early History of Cleveland," p. 396.

and 1871 the iron fence that surrounds it and the imposing Gothic gateway still standing on Erie street, were erected. The arch cost eight thousand, two hundred and ninety-six dollars.

The first interment was in September, 1827, that of Minerva M. White, the infant daughter of Moses and Mary White. The oldest graves are found just inside the Erie street entrance. All the remains were removed from the old Ontario Street cemetery and interred in the two long lines of graves that run east and west, just inside the entrance. Among the graves that should be cherished by our citizens, tenderly cared for and conspicuously marked with appropriate monuments are those of Lorenzo Carter, James Kingsbury and Abraham Hickox. Lorenzo Carter died in 1814 and was buried in the Ontario Street cemetery. His grave was removed to the Erie cemetery, where a slab marks the place, just to the left as one enters by the Erie street entrance. To the shame of the city, these graves are entirely neglected.

Among other pioneers buried in this cemetery are the following: Dan Kelley, A. W. Walworth, Chas. R. Giddings, Horace Perry, Seth Doan, Captain M. Gaylord, Nathan Perry, Samuel Dodge, Zalmon Fitch, and Peter M. Weddell.

On the right of the path that enters from Erie street and facing the entrance, a stone was erected in 1844. It was an oblong slab of sandstone with this inscription:

JOC-O-SOT.

The Walking Bear

a Distinguished

Sauk Chief.

DIED AUGUST, 1844.

Erected by the citizens

of Cleveland and a friend

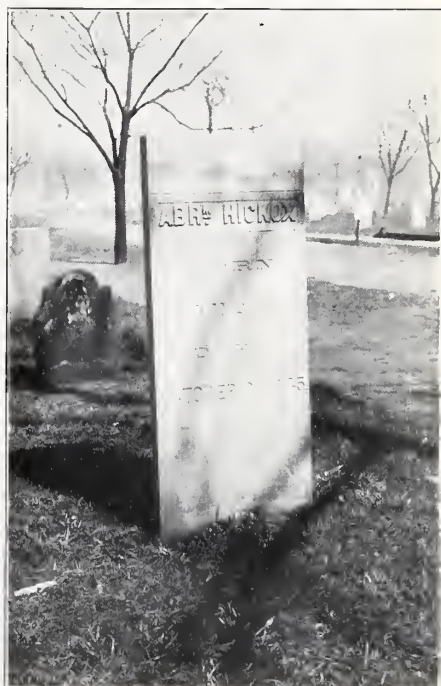
of Cincinnati.

On the back of the stone an Indian's profile and a bow and arrow are traced. The falling of a branch from an oak tree that was being cut down, broke the stone into three pieces about 1890. It was riveted together but the habitual neglect of the city has left the pieces to disintegrate. Walking Bear had been in Washington on a mission of peace, and was overtaken with sickness when on his way home. He was landed at Stockley's pier, where J. G. Stockley cared for the poor chief until his death a few days later, of quick consumption. The "Cleveland Herald," September 3, 1844, contains a notice of his death, as having died that day. It also appears that the funeral was held at the Second Presbyterian church on the 4th. The date on the tombstone is evidently an error.

Many bodies have from time to time been removed from Erie cemetery by relatives to other burial places, and in recent years the city has quietly been buying the lots and removing the remains to other cemeteries, intending ultimately to use the ground for other purposes. The city has allowed this, the oldest existing burial place in the city, to fall into decay, with the characteristic American disregard for historical values.



THE GRAVE OF LORENZO CARTER
Erie Cemetery



THE GRAVE OF ABRAM HICKOX
Erie Cemetery

WOODLAND CEMETERY.

After the cholera epidemic, in 1849, discussion began for a new burial place. Erie cemetery was no longer out in the country but "dwellings have sprung up all around it."¹ In 1852 the city purchased sixty acres of the "Bomford tract" from Benjamin F. Butler on Edwards road, for thirteen thousand, six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents. The land was located just beyond Willson avenue. Edwards road was changed to Kinsman street and later to Woodland avenue. The cemetery from the first was named Woodland in token of the fine grove of forest trees on it. H. Daniels, of New York, was called to plan the ground. An Indian mound, sixty feet in diameter, in the cemetery, was preserved and a walk built around it. At first only twenty acres were platted, seven hundred lots and three miles of avenues were laid out. June 14, 1853, the ground was dedicated to its sacred use; addresses were delivered by Samuel Starkweather and Rev. F. W. Adams. The first interment was on June 23, 1853.

In 1870 a stone gateway with chapel and waiting room on either side was erected at a cost of seven thousand, five hundred dollars.

MONROE CEMETERY.

Monroe cemetery, containing twelve acres, was opened November 12, 1841. It is located on the west side of Monroe avenue and Mill street (West Thirtieth). In 1874 a stone gateway, resembling the one on the Erie Street cemetery, was erected and two years later the office and waiting room were added, all costing seven thousand, seven hundred dollars.

AXTELL STREET CEMETERY.

The old Axtell Street cemetery in Newburg, sometimes called the Eighteenth Ward cemetery, was one of the oldest burial places in the county. It was opened early in the last century, the exact date is not recorded. John W. McGuffey, for a great many years sexton, affirms in a letter to the author that it was first opened "about 1800." It comprised eight acres on Axtell street (East Seventy-eighth) about one-fourth of a mile north of Broadway. In 1880 the city sold the land to the Connoton railroad and in the winter of 1881 over three thousand bodies were removed to the new Harvard Grove cemetery, which had been provided by the railroad company.

Many of the Newburg pioneer families were buried in this old cemetery, among them the following: Miles, Holly, Hubble, Morgan, Hamilton, Burk, Wiggins, Quayle, Edwards, Gaylord, Jewett, Ames.

LAKE VIEW CEMETERY.

At a meeting of gentlemen held May 24, 1869, the Lake View Cemetery Association was organized and two hundred acres were purchased on Euclid ridge,

¹ "Herald," Vol. 32; No. 44.

bordering on Euclid avenue. The name Lake View was given it by Judge Sherman. There were twenty acres of natural forest on the site and a bountiful stream of water. A. Stranch, of Cincinnati, was consulted as landscape engineer. The first officers of the association were: J. H. Wade, president; C. W. Lepper, treasurer; L. E. Holden, clerk; O. D. Ford, superintendent. The land cost originally one hundred and forty-eight thousand, eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighty-four cents and sixty-five thousand dollars were immediately spent in beautifying the grounds. Many of the distinguished men of our city are buried in this cemetery, and there are the Garfield monument, the Wade memorial, the Hanna memorial, the Burke memorial, the John Hay memorial and other notable and beautiful monuments.

RIVERSIDE CEMETERY.

This was first opened to the public in 1876, when the Riverside Cemetery Association purchased the old Brainard farm overlooking the Cuyahoga valley near the junction of Scranton avenue and Columbus street. The cemetery contains one hundred and two and one-half acres of land and cost one thousand dollars an acre. E. O. Schwagerel was employed as landscape architect to design the grounds. The first officers were: Josiah Barber, president; George T. Chapman, vice president; Alfred Kelley, treasurer; J. M. Curtiss, superintendent. The cemetery was opened with a centennial memorial service held November 11, 1876. A number of distinguished guests were present, including Governor Rutherford B. Hayes. Many trees were planted by the various guests and officers of the association.

CATHOLIC CEMETERIES.

St. Joseph's, the first Catholic cemetery in Cleveland, was consecrated by Bishop Rappe, January 22, 1849. It comprised fifteen acres on Woodland avenue beyond Willson. The first burial took place in 1850. At first only four acres were used. In 1878 Bishop Gilmour ordered the entire tract graded and allotted. Since 1878 the beautifying of the cemetery has been due largely to the efforts of the Rev. Chancellor George F. Houck.

St. John's cemetery is located on Woodland avenue, near St. Edwards and Holy Trinity churches. About thirteen acres were purchased May 4, 1855. The first burial took place in 1858. In this cemetery all the priests of Cleveland who died while holding parishes here, are buried. The cemetery was platted according to the older ideas and is not laid out as a park.

St. Mary's cemetery is located on Burton street and Clark avenue. It contains five acres and was opened in 1861.

Calvary cemetery comprises one hundred and five acres on Leland avenue, six miles south of the square. One half of the cemetery was opened November 26, 1893. The first interment was made the following December.

The following cemeteries are now in the city: Agudath Achim, Lansing avenue, near West Fifty-seventh, southeast; Anshe Chesed, Fulton road, corner Bailey avenue, southwest; Anshe Emeth, Fir avenue, near West Fifty-eighth street, northwest; B'nai Abraham, Fir avenue, near West Fifty-eighth, north-



GRAVES OF JOHN DOANE AND HIS
FAMILY
Presbyterian Church Cemetery, East
Cleveland



GRAVES OF JAMES KINGSBURY AND
HIS FAMILY
Erie Cemetery

west; Brainard cemetery, Broadview road, near Chesterville; Broadview, Broadview road, near West Thirty-sixth, southwest; Brooklyn Heights, West Thirty-fifth, southwest end; Calvary (Catholic), foot of East Ninety-ninth, southeast; Denison Avenue, Denison avenue, opposite Twenty-second place, southwest; East Cleveland, Euclid avenue, opposite East One Hundred and Twenty-third; Erie Street, East Ninth, corner Sumner avenue, southeast; Harvard Grove, Lansing avenue, near East Fifty-seventh, southeast; Highland Park, Kinsman road and Warrensville; Keneseth Israel, Lansing avenue, near East Fifty-seventh, southeast; Lake View, office 12316 Euclid avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-third; Mayfield, Mayfield road, opposite Coventry road, Cleveland Heights; Monroe Street, Monroe avenue, foot of West Thirty-second, southwest; Moses Edelstein, Lansing avenue, near East Fifty-seventh, southeast; North Brooklyn, Scranton road, corner Wade avenue, southwest; Ohavei Emuna, Harvard avenue, near East Fifty-ninth, southeast; Ohew Zedek, 5903 Lansing avenue, southeast; Riverside, West Twenty-fifth, junction Scranton road, southwest; St. John's (Catholic), Woodland avenue, near East Seventy-first, northeast; St. Joseph's (Catholic), Woodland avenue, corner East Seventy-ninth; St. Mary's (Catholic), West Forty-first, corner Clark avenue, southwest; St. Mary's (Polish), Brecksville road, Newburg; West Park, Ridge road, Brooklyn township; Woodland, Woodland avenue, corner East Seventy-first, southeast.

CHAPTER XV.

FIRE PROTECTION.

In 1829, a hand fire engine, the first in the village, was brought to Cleveland. But this engine was evidently not used very much for in 1833 the first volunteer company was formed when the "Live Oak No. 1" was purchased and a group of volunteers, under the guidance of Captain McCurdy, worked the engine at fires. The following year a regular fire company was formed, and Captain McCurdy was chosen foreman. A new engine was purchased for them, called "Eagle, No. 1." A regular fire department was soon organized, and "Neptune, No. 2," "Contest, No. 3," "Phoenix, No. 4," "Forest City Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1," and "Hope Hose Company, No. 1," were added within two years. In April, 1836, "Cataract No. 5," was organized.

On May 17, 1836, the council passed an ordinance regulating the newly established department. "The fire department of the city of Cleveland, shall consist of a chief engineer, two assistant engineers, two fire wardens, in addition to aldermen and councilmen (who are ex officio fire wardens), and such fire engine men, hose men, hook and axe men as are, or may be, from time to time, appointed by the city council." The duties of each of these officers are then prescribed, and penalties fixed for damaging the department property, or for obstructing the firemen at their work.¹

¹ Council Records, May 17, 1836.

At a meeting May 4, 1836, the council established the first fire limits of the city, as follows: Following the center of Cuyahoga river from the lake to the center of Huron road, thence easterly along the center of Huron road to the center of Erie street, thence northerly in Erie street to Lake Erie, thence westerly along the shore of Lake Erie to the Cuyahoga river. This virtually embraced the boundary of the town.

Number 1 was located on Superior street, just west of Water street; No. 2, on Seneca street, where the Blackstone building now stands; No. 3 seems to have been too small an engine for practical use and was early counted out; No. 4 and the hook and ladder company were located on St. Clair street, where the present No. 1 has its engine house and the department its headquarters.

In 1850 the following companies comprised the department: "Eagle, No. 1;" "Forest City, No. 2;" "Saratoga, No. 3;" "Phoenix, No. 4;" "Cataract, No. 5;" "Red Jacket, No. 6;" "Forest City Hook & Ladder Company, No. 1." In 1852, Hope, No. 8, and in 1853, Neptune, No. 7, were added. In 1854, when Ohio City was annexed, the west side companies, "Washington, No. 1," and "Forest, No. 2," were made Nos. 9 and 10 of the Cleveland department. In 1857, "Alert Hose Company" was equipped, followed in 1858, by the "Protection Hose Company."

In 1859, the department comprised the following companies:

(1) "Forest City Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1." (Forty men.) In a two story brick building on Frankfort street, near bank.

(2) "Live Oak Engine Company, No. 1." (Forty men.) In a one story frame house, near Pittsburg railroad workshop.

(3) "Forest City Engine Company, No. 2." (Forty men.) In a one and a half story brick building on Erie street, near Kinsman. (Woodland.)

(4) "Saratoga Engine Company, No. 3." (Forty men.) On Oregon street, near Erie, in a two story frame building.

(5) "Phoenix Engine Company, No. 4." (Fifty men.) Frankfort street, near Bank street, in a two story brick building.

(6) "Cataract Engine Company, No. 5." (Fifty men.) In alley near Superior street, a one and one half story frame building.

(7) "Neptune Engine Company, No. 7." (Fifty men.) Perry street, near Orange, two story brick house.

(8) "Hose Engine Company, No. 8." (Forty men.) Huntington street, near Ohio, in a two story brick building.

(9) "Washington Engine Company, No. 9." (Fifty men.) Church street (west side) in a two story brick building.

(10) "Torrent Engine Company, No. 10." (Forty men.) Lorain street over Pearl street, in a one and a half story frame building.

(11) "Alert Hose Company, No. 1." (Thirty men.) Long street, in a one and a half story brick building.

(12) "Protection Hose Company, No. 2." (Thirty men.) In the alley near St. Clair street, one story frame building.

Total: One sixty man power engine; four thirty-two man power engines; five twenty-two man power engines; one hook and ladder carriage; eight hose carts;

four hose carriages; six brick houses and five frame houses; four thousand, five hundred feet rubber hose, eight hundred feet leather hose; five hundred members.

The volunteer companies were housed in buildings rented for the purpose near the center of the various districts, but "Phoenix No. 4" had a new engine house built for it, on Water street, and on the evening of January 2, 1844, they moved into the new house drawing their engines through the streets accompanied by a torchlight parade, the booming of cannon, and a band. After the moving ceremony, a banquet was served at the Mansion House.

The water supply for the volunteer engines was at first secured from cisterns scattered at strategic places about town, usually on street corners. One of the largest of these wells was on Bank street, near Superior; it was eight feet in diameter. If the fire was near the river or canal, they were drawn upon for a supply. The town did not take good care of these cisterns, and they were often nearly empty and polluted with mud.¹

Each company had about forty men who served without pay. They were exempt from jury service, and from paying poll tax or working on the highway; and after five years of service these exemptions continued during life. They were required by law to meet eight times a year for public drill, and received one dollar a day for each drill. The chief engineer had a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per year, usually spent by him in prizes to the companies. The chief was elected by the people. "Each company furnishes their own uniform, composed of such material and made in such style as may suit their common taste."

The engines weighed from one to three tons and were operated by hand power by means of long levers running along the sides of the machine. The limit of the engine's capacity was a stream one hundred feet high, but this was possible only by greatest exertion, and then only in spurts. Each engine was supplied with a hundred feet of hose, and if the fire was far from a cistern, the hose of several engines was required to make the necessary connections.

Alarms were given by those who first saw the fire, usually by shouting and by the ringing of bells. An ordinance required that all school bells and church bells be used to spread the alarm. The bell in the old Baptist church on the corner of Seneca and Champlain streets was most frequently used as a fire bell. The city did not furnish a central alarm until many years later. Upon the sounding of the alarm, the firemen would hasten from their work, to the engine house. They usually kept their helmets and coats in their homes, or at their places of work. The member who first arrived at the engine house took the trumpet and assumed command until the arrival of the captain or his assistant. The engine was run out as quickly as possible, and hauled to the fire by means of two long ropes. Everyone was expected to help. The streets were then often in such bad condition that the engines were hauled on the sidewalks, to the annoyance of the pedestrians who often complained bitterly. On the other hand the firemen were frequently molested by the citizens and jeered at by idle bystanders. This led to feuds which sometimes broke out in open warfare. The firemen got the

¹ See "The Early Fire Department of Cleveland;" George F. Marshall, "Annals Early Settlers Association," No. 9.

better of the "dudes," as the following ordinances passed by the city council in 1844 testify.

"The marshal and every constable shall repair immediately, upon the alarm of fire, with his staff of office to the place where the fire may be, and there report himself subject to the directions of the mayor, or any alderman or councilman, for the preservation of the public peace, and for the removal of all idle and suspected persons, or others not actually or usefully employed in assisting to extinguish such fire, or in the preservation of property, in the vicinity thereof.

"Any person who may repair to a fire shall be obedient to the orders of the mayor, alderman, councilman, fire warden, the chief engineer, and assistant engineer in the extinguishing of fires, and in the removal of property, and in case any person shall refuse to obey such orders, he shall forfeit the penalty of five dollars and be subject to imprisonment forthwith. The citizens and inhabitants shall respectively, if the fire happens at night, place a lighted candle or lamp at the front door or window of their dwelling, to remain there during the night, unless the fire be soon extinguished, under penalty of two dollars."

Any of the firemen could "require the aid of any citizen, or inhabitant, in drawing any engine or other apparatus to the fire, or near about the fire, or in working any engine at the fire, and upon neglect, or refusal to comply with such requirements, the offender shall pay a penalty of five dollars."

All the fire companies responded to every call. There was an intense rivalry between them as to who should put out the most fires, and tradition has it that the almost daily alarms, about 1852, were due to this zeal.

This intercompany competition was not free from jealousy, and the newspapers were careful to deal out their meeds of praise in equal proportions. In 1843, one of the town papers forgot itself, and eulogized the heroism of No. 4 at a severe fire on River street. No. 5 met and resolved, that all the companies deserved equal praise. The monthly competitive drill required by ordinance added to this rivalry.¹ At the annual fireman's ball, an occasion of state, usually held in the ballroom of some hotel, all these rivalries were merged into good fellowship.

"At the tap of the old Baptist bell, repeated in quick succession, the town would become alive in the instant, day or night. That old-time call to immediate service had an electric power in its tone, it wrought a spirit of rivalry among the boys that had no limit. An alarm of fire was certain to break up a prayer meeting, a circus or a horse race, or a courting match. Most of the men who were prominent in the volunteer service forty years ago have long since left the ranks of life, and run their engine in. Their record stands in bold relief in the hearts of those who knew how faithfully they served for their city's good."²

Some of the most distinguished men of the city were members of the volunteer fire department. This list includes, Gen. James Barnett, Col. John Hay, Jabez Fitch, M. M. Spangler, W. H. Hayward, Edward Hart, and many others.

¹ See statement of Hon. John W. Allen, "Annals of Early Settlers Association," No. 1.

² See George F. Marshall "Annals Early Settlers Association," No. 9, p. 246. A list of the early volunteers is there given.

There was a great deal of opposition to the expenditure of public money for the support of the fire companies and for equipment. When in 1829, the village bought a fire engine for two hundred and eighty-five dollars, the trustees who voted for the purchase, were all defeated for reelection, and in addition they had to pay for the engine.²

The inadequacy of the hand engines became apparent about 1854. On May 4, 1855, a steam fire engine from Cincinnati was displayed here, and an exhibition of its work was given at the Bank street reservoir in the presence of the mayor, councilmen, and a crowd of wondering citizens. But the council opposed buying it, alleging that there was not enough water in all sections of the city to operate it, that the streets were in such bad condition that it could be hauled only with great difficulty, and that the price was too high.

On the 2d of February, 1863, the volunteer fire department was abandoned. In April, 1863, an ordinance was passed establishing a paid steam fire department. This was not done without violent opposition from several citizens, who thought it was a waste of public money, and others who believed that volunteers would give better service than "hirelings."

The first steam fire engine used in the city, was purchased December 17, 1862, and February, 1863, two others were purchased, followed by a fourth in June. The new fire department first displayed itself on the 4th of July, 1863, when, preceded by an American Express Company wagon, Clark's Forest City Cornet Band, and the council committee on fire and water, the four engines, and the "Mazeppa hook and ladder company," "drawn by splendid horses, and elegantly arrayed with bouquets," paraded the principal streets.³

In 1864, a fifth steamer was added. All of these engines were of Silsby make, second class, rotary power, manufactured in Seneca Falls, New York. It was customary to name them after men of local importance. "Engine company, N. P. Payne, No. 1," was located on Franklin street, between Bank and Water, in the heart of the downtown section. "Engine company, J. J. Benton, No. 2," was located on Champlain street, between Seneca and Oregon, convenient to the manufacturing district on the flats. "Engine company, William Meyer, No. 3," was located on Huntington street, between Garden and Prospect, caring for the residence section of the east end. "Engine company, J. D. Palmer, No. 4," was located on Church street, between State and Hanover, on the west side. "Engine company, I. U. Masters, No. 5," was housed on Phelps street, between St. Clair and Superior streets, in the heart of a fine residence section. "The Mazeppa hook and ladder company" was quartered with No. 1, on Frankfort street.

The first paid fire companies were annoyed at fires by the crowds of the curious, too turbulent for the marshal, and the establishing of a police system was a great help to the firemen. There were also other handicaps in the early days. In 1862, the chief engineer reported that the want of fuel had repeatedly delayed the work of the engines, and he asked for a supply wagon. A scant water supply (only twenty-two hydrants when the water works started) together with un-

² See statement of Hon. John W. Allen, "Annals of Early Settlers Association," No. 1, p. 61.

³ Anderson, "The Cleveland Fire Department," 1896, p. 25.

paved and muddy streets, and many irresponsible alarms, made the work of the firemen unnecessarily burdensome.

In 1864, an alarm telegraph system was installed. Its signal boxes were placed on posts near the sidewalks throughout the business part of the city. There were twenty-three such boxes, six on the west side and seventeen on the east side. This was a boon to the firemen, for it greatly reduced the number of false alarms, the irresponsible ringing of bells ceased, and the sounding of alarms at the engine houses in the immediate location of fires was systematized. In 1859, the chief engineer reported, "False alarms and the uncertainty as to the location of the fires, are now costing the city double the amount of expense incurred in the use of apparatus while in service."⁴

In 1867 the department was partially reorganized, and the rules governing it were made more stringent. The chief engineer was given two assistants, the first assistant to serve on the east side, and the second on the west side.

In September, 1867, the city bought its first engine of the first class, a rotary power Silsby. It was named the "J. J. Hill," and was placed in engine house No. 2, on Champlain street, while the "J. J. Benton" was taken from No. 2 and put into a new district, No. 6, on the west side in a new engine house, built by the city, on the corner of Lorain and Brainard streets. From this point the growth of the department was constant. New engines were added from year to year, and the efficiency of the equipment constantly increased.

In 1870 tests were made as to the best way of quickly heating the water in the engines. Cold water was first used and it took too much time to raise it to the steaming point. J. Vandeveld, engineer of No. 1, devised the method finally adopted.

In August, 1872, the "Protection Company" was commissioned. It consisted of four men, with a wagon, canvass covers, and other apparatus, helpful in protecting furniture and other valuables taken from burning buildings.

In January, 1875, No. 2 was equipped with the first piston engine bought by the department, a second class Amoskeg, built at Manchester, New Hampshire, called the "Charles A. Otis." February 9, 1875, Newburg got its first engine house, No. 11, and the old steamer, "George B. Senter" and an old hook and ladder truck, No. 4, were sent there.

1877 the first Aerial ladder was brought to the city, and the swinging or suspended harness was introduced. It proved a great time saver.

In 1881 Chief Dickinson, newly appointed to the place, reorganized the force, forming all the companies into three battalions, each under the command of an assistant chief. Each company was reorganized, and in April, 1882, a captain with a lieutenant was placed at the head of each engine house. These appointments were made from a list of names selected by examination, and they are important as foreshadowing the universal application of civil service to all the men in the service. The first examining committee were Chief Dickinson, and Messrs. Wagner and Gloyd, of the board.

In 1881, another time saving device was introduced, the sliding pole, used by firemen in passing from their sleeping quarters to the engine floor below.

⁴ Report, 1859, p. 8.

When they were first used, in No. 6, the poles were of wood, but the friction of the sliding generated so much heat that iron pipe was soon substituted.

In 1882 the city purchased its first chemical engine and placed it with a newly organized hook and ladder company, on Pearl street near Clark. In 1873 the city had tested a Steiner Chemical engine, at No. 10, but this apparatus was never purchased, although it was in the service several years. It was repaired in 1883 and put into service of No. 2. There was a deep seated public prejudice against chemical engines, people believing that the chemicals would ruin furniture.

In October, 1883, after some of the most disastrous fires the city has ever had, twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated from the sinking fund for furnishing five new engines. A new Hayes extension ladder truck was placed with No. 1, an astonishing piece of apparatus in that day, reaching to a height of eighty-five feet.

In 1886 the city built its first fire boat. Its advent was preceded by several years of discussion and many instances of the need of such a boat.

On the afternoon of August 4, 1886, the boat was launched and christened "Joseph L. Weatherley," in honor of a capable chief of the volunteer department, in 1840 and 1841 and the first president of the Board of Trade. The craft was of wood, seventy-nine feet long, with twenty-three feet, four and three-eighths inches in beam over all, a draft of eight feet, four inches, and displacement of one hundred and thirty-six tons. Within a week after her enlistment, she was initiated into fire fighting, when, on November 6, the Otis elevator burned down on East River street with a loss of forty-five thousand dollars.

In 1887 the city purchased a Pompier ladder, and sent a fireman to Chicago to study its use and teach his fellow firemen.

On November 3, 1887, Dr. D. R. Travis was elected the first surgeon of the department, with the official title of fire department physician.

In 1893 a program was adopted for the most extensive enlargement of the equipment yet made, including six new engines, three new trucks, a water tower, a new fire boat, and three new engine houses, all costing two hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars.

June 16, 1894, the new water tower was placed with No. 1, on St. Clair street, and in March, 1894, old Engine company No. 3, moved from Huntington street into its new house on Central avenue.

The new fire boat was named after the mayor, "John H. Farley." It was built in Buffalo, and stationed at the lower Seneca street bridge. The old "J. L. Weatherley" had been condemned as unsuitable, and her machinery was transferred to the new boat. Later, a new wooden fire boat, "The Cleveland," was built to take the place of the "Weatherley."

In 1903, a new central telegraph equipment was purchased and added at a cost of twenty-five thousand, five hundred dollars. In 1909 the entire equipment included thirty engine companies, eleven hook and ladder companies, two hose companies, manned by five hundred and fifteen men, classified as follows: One chief, two assistant chiefs, six battalion chiefs, one superintendent of machinery, one secretary, one assistant secretary, one store keeper, one medical officer, one veterinary, six wardens, forty-two captains, forty-six lieutenants, thirty engineers, thirty assistant engineers, five pilots, two hundred and eighty-two firemen, twenty

cadets, fourth grade; nine cadets, third grade; four cadets, second grade; nineteen cadets, first grade; five operators and linemen and two employees.

The appointment of firemen was at first regulated more or less by political expediency. The disastrous effect upon the service made it apparent that a system of promotion must be devised and in 1882 civil service was adopted.

The pay of the firemen was at first regulated by the council, but on November 11, 1889, at the behest of Dwight Palmer, a former member of the department and then a member of the legislature, a bill was passed regulating firemen's salaries. These have been increased from time to time. In December, 1908, the salary of the chief was four thousand dollars, that of the battalion chief was two thousand dollars, firemen one thousand, one hundred and four dollars, of the cadets from six hundred to nine hundred dollars, and of the captain one thousand, three hundred and twenty-three dollars; lieutenants, one thousand, one hundred and eighty-five dollars; engineers, one thousand, three hundred and eleven dollars; assistant engineer, one thousand, one hundred and seventy-three dollars.

As early as 1839, the firemen had organized a "Mutual Protecting Society," for aiding the firemen who were injured at the fires. Subsequently several plans of voluntary cooperation were tried, but they did not succeed. In February, 1868, after the city had taken control of the department, the "Cleveland Firemen's Relief Association" was organized. A constitution was prepared and signed by sixty members. A fund of three hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty cents was formed as a nucleus, and this has grown by voluntary contributions, and monthly dues. The fund is wholly voluntary and not under the control of the city.

The "Firemen's Pension Fund" was begun in 1881. In 1886, the legislature passed Dwight Palmer's bill creating the board of trustees of the firemen's pension fund, "for the amelioration of disabled firemen, and for the relief of their widows and minor children." On May 24, following, the department elected as trustees, John A. Barlow, Charles B. Knapp, William Clayton, who, with the board of fire commissioners, constituted the trustees of the new pension fund.

This fund has steadily grown. June 1, 1909, it had three hundred and forty-six thousand and forty-two dollars and eighty-one cents invested in bonds. In 1908 there were one hundred and fifty-six pensioners, seventy-one retired firemen, fifty widows, thirty-five orphans, and had paid out in 1907, sixty-three thousand, two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy cents. The law was substantially changed in April, 1902. The fund is administered by a board of trustees, consisting of five members of the department elected by the force.

Thus gradually, the city and the state have united in recognizing the importance of the fire department. It is significant that in 1896, when the city was planning its great forward movement in public works, the commission of citizens found it unnecessary to recommend a reorganization or great enlargement of the fire department.

The administration of the fire department, under the volunteer system, was in charge of the city council, and a chief engineer elected annually by the people. When the paid fire department was organized, the council committee on fire and water, and a board of fire commissioners elected by the people, controlled the department.

By act of April 29, 1873, the board of fire commissioners consisted of the mayor and chairman of the council committee on fire and water, and three citizens appointed by the mayor for three years. This law was repealed in 1876, and the electors elected four commissioners for a term of four years.

With the inauguration of the federal plan, the department was controlled by the directors of public service, substantially as it is today.

NOTABLE FIRES IN CLEVELAND.¹

The following is a list of the more important fires:

1834—January 20, occurred the first serious fire in the village. Fire was discovered at 2:00 a. m. in the second story frame building, erected in 1832 and occupied by Martin C. Hill as a store on Superior street. Loss, twelve thousand dollars on building and nine thousand dollars on stock. April 27th, the furnaces of the Hoyt-Risley Company, in Brooklyn, burned to the ground. Loss, ten thousand dollars.

1835—July 29, occurred the largest fire to date, in the history of the town. The fire started in the kitchen of Benjamin's boarding house, totally destroying Kelley's three story brick block on Superior street, one of the largest blocks in town, containing Kelley's book store, Strickland & Gaylords drug store, Camp & Clark's dry goods store, the Bank of Cleveland, and Benjamin's boarding house. West of this block four small wooden buildings were burned; west of these, Alden & Company's shoe store, Moses White's house, Clark's new three story wooden block, Moulton's comb factory, Seargent's mirror factory, Shepherd's chair factory, and several other buildings. The fire was checked by the brick walls of the Mansion house. The loss was only forty-five thousand dollars, and throws some light on the cheapness of the buildings that then lined the principal business street of the town. The life of a domestic in Benjamin's boarding house was lost, the first life sacrificed to fire in Cleveland.

1837—April 12, a warehouse on Dock street, owned by John Blair and occupied by Ward and Smith, commission and forwarding merchants, and adjoining flour mill of Edmund Clark and Richard Hilliard. Loss ten thousand dollars. Incendiary.

1840—August 6, the new Cleveland Exchange, and an old tavern adjoining, also two stores and the Tremont house. Loss twenty thousand dollars. The Ohio City engine came over to help.

August 7, the distillery of Vinton & Chamberlain, on the west side. Cleveland engine companies Nos. 4 and 5, and the hook and ladder company went to help. Loss, fifteen thousand dollars.

1843—January 2, warehouse of Standart, Griffith & Company, on River street, the grocery store of S. Cleary & Company, the block and spar shops of William Nott & Company, two steamboats, the "Cleveland" and the "New England," frozen in near the dock, caught fire, but were not destroyed.

1844—November 19, the Lawrence building, Superior lane. Loss fifteen thousand dollars.

¹ The details and figures of losses are taken from the newspapers and from the Annual Reports of the Department.

1846—July 22, Stone's warehouse, at the junction of Canal and River streets, one of the oldest in the city, and adjoining building. Loss fifteen thousand dollars.

September 23, a fire on Merwin street near the canal, destroyed six stores, and destroyed the contents of Merchant's hotel. Loss fourteen thousand dollars.

1849—August 3, St. Paul's church, corner Euclid and Sheriff streets, which had been completed only a few months, was set on fire by an incendiary, who was afterward sent to the penitentiary.¹

1852—October 12, a fire started in Kramer's store on Superior lane, near the railroad crossing, and spread down Water street, destroying a score of buildings.

1854—April 1, incendiary fire on Seneca street, near Superior, destroyed old engine house No. 1, and two adjoining homes, Dr. Purington's drug store, and the sparks set fire to the Sturtevant planing mill on Michigan street, John Schrienk's brewery and dwelling house, Gray & Smith's paint shop, and Farmstead & Doan's cooper shop. Loss eighteen thousand dollars.

1854—October 7, fire broke out 12 m. in a two story frame house on the north side of the square, and destroyed eight two story frame houses, and O. S. Mason's livery stable, damaging Mathew's brick block on Champlain street and partially destroying five frame houses on Seneca street. This almost denuded the southwest side of the square. The courthouse then on the southwest corner of the square was on fire but the flames were put out.

1854—October 27, a livery stable on James street was set on fire and the flames spread into one of the largest fires in the history of Cleveland. The New England house, the Commercial exchange, a three story brick building, the St. Charles hotel, and a three story frame building on Merwin street were totally destroyed. Also seven two story frame buildings, used for business purposes, on the west side of Merwin street. On the north side of Superior street, Oviatt's three story brick block, was entirely gutted. This fire destroyed nearly every building on Merwin street, and the entire block enclosed by Superior lane, James street, and the railroad. Loss, about two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

1854—November 29, Old Trinity church, the first church building in the city, corner of Seneca and St. Clair, a frame Gothic building, seventy by forty feet, had a bell and tower with four little spires, the building was completed August, 1829.

1855—August 20, at 10:30 p. m., Garland & Gould's drug store, on Merwin street. Loss, thirty-five thousand, five hundred and twenty-nine dollars.

1855—November 12, incendiary fire destroyed five buildings on Michigan street.

1856—May 4, Morocco factory on Leonard street, and the adjoining three story building. Loss, twenty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

1856—June 25, the two story frame building, on the west side of River street, spread to Barney, Corning & Company's rectifying works, Taylor's lumber yard, and Gates' warehouse, and Fitzhugh & Littleton's grain warehouse. Loss, thirty-four thousand, four hundred and fifty dollars.

¹ See Hodge Memorial, p. 42.

1856—September 5, Leland's & Shepherd's shingle mill, on Division street, spread to Garlick's machine shop, Dewett & Howell's agricultural factory, on James street. Loss, thirty-two thousand three hundred dollars.

1857—March 7, at 11:30 a. m., fire was discovered in the Stone church, on the square. It was partly destroyed. Loss, thirty-three thousand dollars.

1861—February 8, at 10 p. m., fire was discovered in Hicks school, a three story frame building on the west side, due to defect in heating apparatus. The mercury was below zero, and "froze up" all the engines.

1865—March, the old Athenæum building burned.

1868—February 22, at 3:50 in the morning, fire started in a brick building corner of Prospect and Sheriff streets, used as a boarding house. The fire started in the basement and soon cut off the front stairs; all the inmates, however, escaped except one who was burned to death.

1868—April 6, Gabriels' Sons carriage shop on Michigan street. A fireman was seriously injured.

1869—February 24, three firemen were injured by falling walls during the burning of the New England block on Broadway. Loss, twenty-five thousand dollars.

1869—July 15, forty-three cars of oil burned on the tracks of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway. Loss, fifty thousand dollars.

1870—December 9, works of the Cleveland Iron Company were destroyed by fire. Loss, two hundred thousand dollars.

1872—March 16, explosion of the Austin Powder Mills, at 3 p. m., two men were killed. Loss, twenty-five thousand dollars. The shock shook the city and frightened many persons.

September 26, the Northern Ohio Hospital for the Insane was discovered on fire, the water supply was inadequate and the building was a total loss. There was great difficulty in rescuing the inmates. Nearly five hundred were removed to various charitable institutions in the city, and to the police station. Later they were sent to the Dayton hospital until a new building could be erected. Only two of the inmates were lost. Carelessness on the part of the workmen who were repairing the roof was supposed to be the cause of the fire.

1873—October 22, Corning & Company's distillery, River street.

1874—January 30, the buildings, 86-8 Water street, began to burn and the fire spread rapidly to George Worthington & Company's buildings, loss nearly five hundred thousand dollars.

1875—November 16, another explosion at the Austin Powder mills. They were instantaneously and utterly wrecked. Three lives lost. Many plate glass windows in the city were ruined by the explosion.

1876—Otis & York's grain elevator was burned, together with several small houses in the vicinity; the wind carried fire brands to the roof of the Second Presbyterian church. Loss to church, seventy thousand dollars.

1878—March 19, the four story brick block. Atwater building on Merwin street, for many years one of the leading business blocks in town, occupied by the Non-Explosive Lamp Company. Loss, eighty-seven thousand, two hundred dollars.

and all responded. Some came by special train within a few hours, and others did not arrive until after the fire was checked. By night it was under control. It was on Sunday, immense throngs gathered, and the Fifth regiment was called to its armory to be in readiness. The total loss was estimated at eight hundred and ninety thousand, seven hundred dollars. The principal losses were: Woods, Perry & Company, four hundred thousand dollars; E. S. King & Company, lumber, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars; Potter, Birdsall & Company, lumber, one hundred thousand dollars; Variety Iron Works, sixty thousand dollars; Davidson & House, lumber, sixty thousand dollars.

Two weeks later, Sunday, September 21, a second fire started at 11 a. m., in the lumber district, in Monroe Brothers & Company's yard. This was soon subdued and just as the engines were starting to their stations, the storehouse of the same firm was seen to be ablaze, and simultaneously, Brown, Strong & Company's lumber yard. These flames spread rapidly and help was again called from Akron, Elyria, Painesville, Ashtabula, Sandusky, Lorain, Oberlin, Clyde, Delaware, Galion, Columbus, Toledo and Fremont responded. Only the engines from Akron, Elyria, Painesville and Ashtabula, the first arrivals, were placed into service. Losses: Monroe Brothers & Company, twenty-nine thousand, eight hundred dollars; Brown, Strong & Company, eighty-one thousand, two hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifteen cents. These fires were incendiary and called attention of the city to the need of a fire boat and better equipment. All but one of the engines then in use were old.

1885—April 12, fire started about three o'clock, Sunday morning in the attic, or seventh story of the Stillman hotel. This attic was of frame construction with wooden floors and the fire spread rapidly. All the guests, however, escaped, and the flames were confined to the upper floors. Loss, seventy-five thousand dollars.

May 15, A. Bailey's dry goods store on Ontario street burned at 10:30 p. m., an adjoining building used as a tenement, caught fire, one person killed, many injured. Loss, forty thousand, nine hundred dollars.

September 9, early in the morning, fire started in Doan's oil works near the new Kingsbury run bridge. Blazing oil ran down with the current to the Standard Oil Company, whose stills of gasoline were destroyed. On the afternoon of the same day, L. D. Mix's Oil Refinery on Commercial street was destroyed.

1886—February 25, hardware factory of the Whipple Manufacturing Company, on Waverly avenue, loss, thirty-six thousand, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

July 20, at 2 p. m., the building 85-95 Euclid avenue, owned by C. G. King, burned. Total loss, thirty-eight thousand, eight hundred dollars.

October 27, at 2 a. m., alarm was turned in that the new main building of Case School of Applied Science was on fire. The building was ruined. The water supply was entirely inadequate, the elevation of the college grounds too high for the available water pressure. Loss, two hundred thousand dollars.

1887—June 17, the old Taylor & Boggis Foundry building, occupied by the Globe Carbon works, near Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad tracks, total loss, one hundred and nineteen thousand, three hundred and fifty dollars.

1887—October 12, alarm at 8:17 p. m., that the Northern Ohio Insane Asylum at Newburgh was on fire. One of the older buildings not used as a dormitory burned. No lives were lost, twenty thousand dollars damage.

1888—This year there were many serious fires in the down town district.

January 19, the Beckman block, on lower Superior street, loss, thirty-one thousand, five hundred and seventy-five dollars.

February 4, during the burning of the Britton Iron & Steel Works, several men were seriously injured; loss, nineteen thousand dollars.

February 8, at 11:08 p. m., alarm that the Wilshire building on Superior street, owned by Jacob Perkins, and tenanted by J. L. Hudson, was on fire. Loss to tenants and owner, forty-nine thousand, six hundred and eleven dollars and fifty cents.

May 17, Perkins and Hitchcock Cabinet works on Champlain street, loss to building and tenants, forty-seven thousand, six hundred and ninety-three dollars.

September 15, a heavy explosion heard at 3 o'clock in the morning, in M. P. Clark & Sons elevator, fire followed. Two lives were lost and four persons injured. Loss, forty-eight thousand dollars.

November 17, incendiary fire started in Wood & Jenk's lumber yard, but it was checked after sixteen thousand dollars damage was done. But on December 5, fire again started there, and a loss of fifty-eight thousand, eight hundred and seventy-three dollars was sustained.

1889—February 7, Beckman's Basket mills, loss, eighty thousand dollars.

October 8, William Edwards & Company, wholesale grocers, Water street, loss, fifty thousand dollars.

October 27, a leaky pipe caused a forty thousand dollar fire, at the National Carbon works.

1890—Maher & Brayton's foundry, loss, fifty-six thousand dollars.*

1892—February 18, E. M. McGillin's dry goods store, at the corner of Seneca and Superior streets, loss, one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars.

October 26, a saloon on Central avenue burned down at midnight and a family of four persons quartered in the building, burned to death. Money loss, only three thousand dollars.

October 27, the Crocker building, Water street, used as a warehouse for rags. Loss, forty thousand dollars.

October 28, Cleveland Window Glass Works on Champlain street caught fire. One woman was suffocated and one man seriously injured. Loss, five thousand dollars. While this fire was raging, A. Teachout & Company, door and window sash mill on Canal street, was on fire. Three firemen were seriously injured. Loss, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Gabriel's Carriage Works adjoining were damaged ten thousand dollars. Also, Mittleberger & Sons, twelve thousand dollars. Others in the neighborhood damaged about twenty thousand dollars.

1893—May 23, the Morgan apartment house, 508 Prospect street burned at

* From 1890 to the present, the Annual Reports of the Fire Department do not contain the record of specific fires. The officers seem to be more concerned over what old horses are sold, than in keeping a record of the principal fires.

noon. The fire had reached the second floor when it was discovered. Five persons were burned to death and two were seriously injured.

1895—February 1, a wooden dwelling on Jennings avenue, used as a deaconess' hospital, was completely destroyed. There were twelve patients and a number of nurses in the building. Four lives were lost.

1897—December 23, a bitter cold day, at 5:30 p. m., alarm sounded that J. B. Perkins' power block on Frankfort street was on fire. The block was destroyed. The Blackstone building on Seneca and Frankfort streets, was greatly damaged, as was the Wilshire building on Superior street, and the Miller building on Frankfort street. The fire was caused by the explosion of a can of benzine. Two firemen were injured. The loss was over five hundred thousand dollars.

1898—January 15, the Music hall in Vincent street began burning at 6 p. m., in an upper room used for a printing office. The hall soon burned to the ground. Loss, twenty thousand dollars.

In 1898, Globe Clothing Company, at 160-4 Superior street, burned. Loss two hundred thousand dollars, including damages to neighboring buildings.

1898—November 8, Cleveland theater caught on fire from adjoining building, at 10 p. m., during a performance. The audience all escaped without any accident. This was the second time this theater was on fire.

1899—November 25, Dangler Stove Company's plant, Perkins avenue, near Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad tracks, destroyed, and Cleveland Machine Screw Company damaged. Entire loss, three hundred thousand dollars. Lieutenant William Roth of the fire department, killed, and several firemen injured by falling walls.

1899—April 15, fire started at noon in the factory of Carney & Johnston, 7 Academy street, spread rapidly to the entire block bounded by Lake, Bank and Academy streets, was burned. Thirteen people, including nine firemen were injured. The buildings were occupied largely by cloak factories, and a great amount of stock was destroyed. The total loss was nearly nine hundred thousand dollars. The principal loss was sustained by Carney & Johnson, Reed Brothers & Company, H. Black & Company, Hart & Company, A. W. & H. Sampliner, the L. Whitcomb-Company, and the Baldwin estate. The loss was well covered by insurance.

1901—November 12, N. O. Stone's building, 46-50 Euclid avenue, fire in the afternoon, the fire cut off escape of elevator and stairs, and occupants from the upper floors jumped from the windows. One lady was killed and four others were seriously injured. The crush of the crowd was so great that five persons were seriously injured by being tramped upon. Loss, about one hundred thousand dollars.

1902—November 1, a floor in the factory of the Cleveland Baking Company collapsed killing five and injuring fourteen. Fortunately no fire started.

1902—December 4, Likly & Rockett's trunk factory, Case avenue and Hamilton street. Loss, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

1903—November 16, at 3 a. m., Holmden avenue car barns burned to the ground. There was a high wind, three firemen killed and twelve severely injured by falling walls. Seventy-two cars were destroyed; total loss about three hundred thousand dollars.

1904—May 30, nearly the entire block bounded by St. Clair, Perry and Oregon street, burned, including sash and door factory of the Cleveland Window Glass Company. St. Clair street school was damaged, but the school was not in session. Total loss, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

1904—June 25, fire in the lumber yards caused loss of two hundred and thirty thousand dollars to the Nicola Brothers Company, the Guy & Ralph Gray Company, the J. N. Hahn Company, and others.

1908—February 22, the "Plain Dealer" sustained a heavy loss in the destruction of its building, corner of Superior and Bond street; twenty-two Mergenthaler typesetting machines and a high speed Hoe press were included in the equipment destroyed. The loss was over one hundred thousand dollars.

The same day the freight house of the Pennsylvania railroad burned, and twenty box cars were destroyed. Loss, forty thousand dollars. There were several minor fires on the same day.

1908—July 3, a "harmless" piece of fireworks displayed in Kresge's five and ten cent store, Ontario street near the Square, ignited a counter full of fireworks, and caused a panic in the crowded store which cost seven lives, mostly young girls, and resulted in the serious injury of twenty-five others. The agitation caused by this horror, led the city council to pass the ordinance introduced by Councilman Pfahl, prohibiting the sale and use of all fireworks in the city of Cleveland, thus inaugurating the "Cleveland Sane Fourth."

CHAPTER XVI.

THE PARKS.

Prior to 1850 the citizens of Cleveland did not feel the need of public parks. In 1852 the council was asked to enclose the Public Square. It took several years to accomplish this. In 1853 Nathan Perry offered the city seven acres on Euclid avenue near Perry street at two thousand dollars per acre. The council accepted the proposition, but later the motion to empower the mayor to appoint a commission to fulfill the conditions of the deed was tabled and the generous proposal was spurned. The council did not dream that the land within fifty years would be worth per front foot the price they were offered per acre.

The people were more interested in getting a fair ground for the Ohio state fair. A committee of the council was appointed to negotiate for the purchase of twenty acres from Philo Scovill, bounded by Greenwood, Perry, Scovill and Garden streets. The committee reported that the land could be bought for three thousand dollars per acre and recommended that this be done. But again the city council refused.

In 1856 a third attempt was made to secure a park in the east end, when a committee of the council urged the purchase of "Williams park," enclosed by Kennard, Garden, Case and Willson avenues; this effort also failed. In 1857 a council committee was asked "to enquire into the expediency of purchasing or otherwise procuring grounds for two city parks, one to be located on either side of the

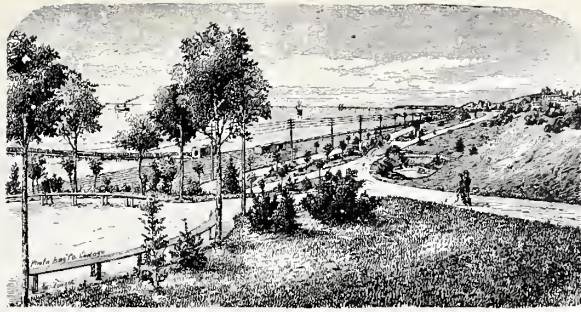
river." The customary refusal resulted. The citizens lost heart over the narrow and obdurate council, and for ten years nothing was done. Finally, on September 26, 1865, the question was renewed and a committee was chosen to report on buying a park on the lake shore. On November 28th following, the committee made an exhaustive report, detailing the growth of the city, estimating that in 1895 it would have "two hundred and eight thousand and seventy-three inhabitants," that Cleveland was "far behind most cities of its class" in park and market facilities, and recommended earnestly the purchase of three parks, one of seventy-seven acres on the lake front downtown, one of fifty acres in the east end near Willson, between Cedar and Kinsman avenues, and one on the west side, seventy-five acres on Detroit street near Oakland street. They were especially solicitous about the park on the lake front. "The lake front would increase the reputation of the city as a place of summer resort to such a degree as to make it a rival of Newport as a watering place." But even this preeminence did not appeal to the imagination of the council, and it was necessary for a meeting of citizens, held in the mayor's office in 1867, to supply the necessary momentum to push this matter through the council.

By authority of a newly enacted state law, the city council created the first board of park commissioners, August 22, 1871, and in 1873 the commissioners were granted power to levy a tax for park purpose. This begins the real history of our parks, for prior to this date the city council through a committee controlled the public parks and intermittently would grant small sums for planting a tree or replacing a broken walk. The first tax levy in 1873 was two tenths of a mill, and the following year the first park bond issues were sold for the purchase of Lake View park, followed a year later by bonds for improving the Square and Franklin circle. From this point the history of each park will be given separately. The Public Square will be omitted here and its history will be detailed in a later chapter.

LAKE VIEW PARK.

This, the first park purchased by the city, was created by resolution of the council, January 22, 1867, when it recommended securing lands abutting on Seneca, Wood, Bond, Ontario and Erie streets, "from the edge of the hill to the railroad property, for park purposes." On September 3, 1867, a committee was appointed to locate this park and to apply for the necessary legislation. May 7, 1869, the legislature passed the enabling act, and July 27 following, the committee recommended the strip between Seneca and Erie street. This land was covered with an uncouth aggregation of huts, called "Shantytown." It was not until August 22, 1871, that the mayor was empowered by ordinance to appoint the board of park commissioners required by law, and on October 31, 1871, he named Azariah Everett, O. H. Childs and J. H. Sargent. By May 2, 1873, the jury awarded the price on the various parcels, two hundred and thirty-four thousand, nine hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty-two cents, and fifteen year, seven per cent bonds, for two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars were issued to meet it.

Many people wished the commissioners to build a bridge over the railroad tracks at Erie street and erect a municipal bathing pavilion on the beach, but in



From an old cut

Lake View Park as first laid out



The stately entrance to Gordon Park as planted by W. J. Gordon, now abandoned by the city, and maintained by private parties



From an old cut

The Circle, West Side, later called Modoc Park, showing elaborate "Rockwork" placed there in 1873



Lake View Park when in its glory—about 1885

1879 the privilege of a bathing and boating establishment was let to a private party for ten years.

The growth of railroad traffic and the shifting of the population from the lake front have brought unpopularity upon this our first public park and the neglect of the city has added the final pronouncement of its doom. Perhaps the completion of the group plan will restore it to splendor.

FRANKLIN CIRCLE.

Franklin circle was surveyed and dedicated to the public use by the original proprietors of Brooklyn township and is described in the plat of the allotment made by the county surveyor, October 1, 1836, as follows: "The Franklin place was laid out for public grounds. Its radius is one hundred and forty feet." It remained an open space where the farmers from the neighboring country held informal market until 1857, when the city council erected a white fence around the central part, leaving a street thirty feet wide around the outer circle. In the center of the fenced plot a wooden pavilion and a fountain were placed. In 1872 the lily fountain, with its perennial flowers was taken to the Public Square, where its whitened petals still receive their annual coat of paint. Franklin street was then laid through the grounds, the entire circle was graded, trees and shrubbery were planted, a stone pavilion took the place of the old wooden stand, some fantastic "rock work," then in vogue, was crowded in, and new walks of flagging and asphaltum were laid. Very little open space was left after so much garnishment. and justified the barbarous name, Modoc Park, given to it. A speaker's stand erected on the Circle was used in many campaigns. Tradition has it that Mark Hanna first heard William McKinley, then a young congressman, speak at a meeting in this park. In 1907-8 the Forest City Railway Company, with the city's permission, ruthlessly plowed its way through the Circle, destroying some fine trees and despoiling the park of its beauty.

CLINTON PARK.

In 1835 Messrs. Canfield, Dennison, Foster and Pease filed the plat of an allotment, one of the first in the history of Cleveland real-estate operations. A tract of land was set aside in the following terms: "Clinton park, three hundred and sixty-four feet, eight inches by one hundred and ninety-eight feet, the north line being the south line of Park place and the east line is three hundred and fourteen feet distant from the west line of 10 A, lot No. 137, the south line being the north line of Lake street and the west line being three hundred and fourteen feet distant from the east line of 10 A, lot No. 136. Lots No. 1-33 are subject to a taxation for the improvement of said park under the directions of the trustees or a committee appointed by the owners of said lots and each of the said lots to enjoy every privilege and accommodation of said park as a promenade or walk." It was planned as an inducement to build fine residences around the park. But the proprietors were doomed to disappointment. Our magnificent lake front with its wide level area and its elevation affording a splendid view of the lake, was for a few decades the fashionable residence section. But the advent of the noisome

railroad drove the people eastward. Clinton park fell into decay. In 1853 it was fenced in and a few walks were laid. In 1871 the park commissioners took it under their care and improved it somewhat. It is now a playground for the neighborhood children.

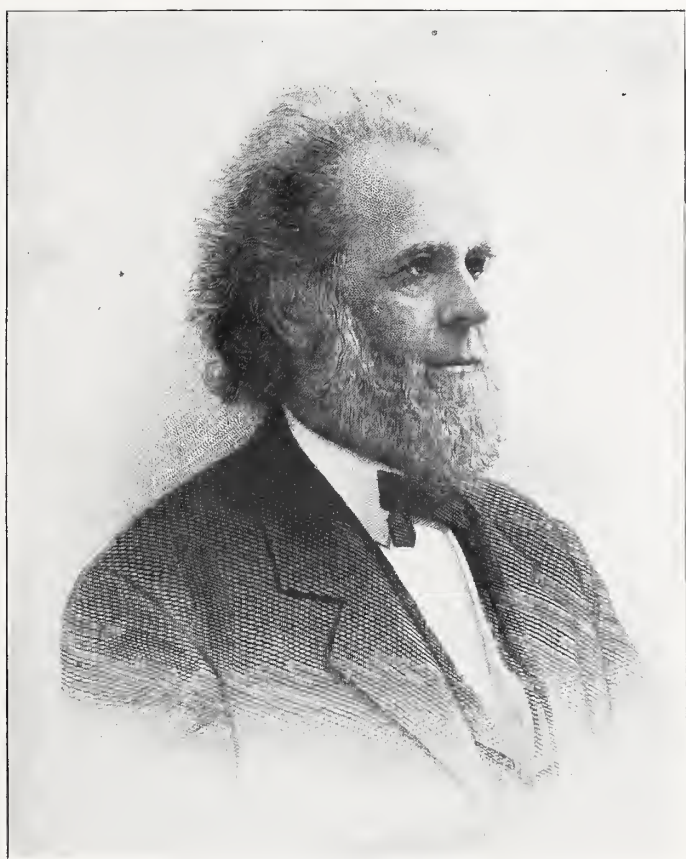
MILES PARK.

In 1850 Ahaz Merchant, then county surveyor, made a plat of Newburg village. In the space occupied by the park he wrote: "This piece is given for a public square, as commons, to be used and improved as such, in setting out shade trees and beautifying it with walks. It is one hundred and sixty-five feet wide extending from the west line of Gaylord street to the west line of Walnut street." Later Gaylord street was renamed Woodland Hills avenue and Walnut street was called Sawyer street. The original donor of this commons was Theodore Miles, a sturdy pioneer of Newburg, and it was named in his honor by ordinance of June 11, 1877. In 1860 a town hall was built upon the square at a cost of three thousand, six hundred dollars; twelve years later it was enlarged. When in 1873 Newburg was annexed to Cleveland, the town hall became a public library. In 1894 upon the petition of citizens in that section, the library board leased it for a term of years at a nominal rental from the park commissioners. A new library building was erected in 1906-7.

SOUTH SIDE PARK, CALLED LINCOLN SQUARE SINCE 1897.

Mrs. Thirsa Pelton, in 1850, contemplating the founding of a school for girls, purchased sixty-nine acres on the south side. In 1851 this land was allotted and in the map filed in the courthouse the park is designated as "Pelton park, a private park." The surveyor's certificate with barbarous ambiguity recites: "Pelton park, so called, is laid out for a pleasure ground," but the parties who allotted the land "reserve to themselves the right to control Pelton park, it being expressly kept for a private park, to be managed by the proprietors as they in their wisdom think best—which, however, is occupied as a pleasure ground and to be so kept and used forever." Mrs. Pelton's death in 1853 ended the educational project she had cherished, the park was fenced in and the gates locked. This aroused public indignation and the gates were repeatedly torn down. The city council was requested many times to take some action and in 1868 its committee on judiciary sent in a bifurcated report declaring the park to be under private control but yet a public playground. Bitter litigation followed, the courts holding the park to be wholly private, and when in 1875 a second series of hotly contested suits were carried through the courts with the same results, the feeling in the south side ran very high. Finally the proprietors offered the land to the city and on November 17, 1879, it was purchased for fifty-thousand dollars, the deed passing from John G. Jennings, July 4, 1880. The southsiders celebrated the opening of the park by a grand barbecue. The house in the park and the fence around it were removed, trees were planted and walks laid.

The park was soon allowed to deteriorate. In 1896 it was renovated, the walks relaid, a bicycle path was built around it, and a new fountain and music pavilion erected.



JEPHTHA H. WADE

MARIPOSA PLACE is a strip of land one hundred and eighty feet by three hundred and forty feet, extending from Waring to Rossiter streets, parallel to St. Clair, of doubtful ownership but improved by the city.

RESERVOIR PARK.

In 1890 the old Kentucky street reservoir was abandoned for waterworks purposes and by ordinance of June 16, 1890, was transferred to the park commissioners who renamed it Reservoir park. In 1897 the name was changed to Fairview. A reversionary interest in the land after its disabandonment for waterworks was quieted in 1896 when the Tyler heirs deeded all their interest to the city for seven thousand, five hundred dollars.

WADE PARK.

The first of a series of magnificent gifts that have made our park system notable was made to the city by J. H. Wade. The deed was signed September 15, 1882, and on September 26th the ordinance accepting the deed and thanking the donor, was passed by the city council. The condition of the deed was that the city should expend seventy-five thousand dollars in improving the park. Money appropriated for its improvement was spent in making the centaur pond and laying out drives and walks. The park contained sixty-three and five-tenths acres. Mr. Wade had virtually planned the park in 1872 and had spent many thousands of dollars in developing the plan. Its magnificent grove of forest trees, the picturesque valley of Doan brook and the stretches of open land, made the park a popular resort from the first. In 1889 the zoological collection was begun; "two black bears, two catamounts, or wild cats, a family of crows, a pair of foxes and a colony of prairie dogs" formed the nucleus of the collection. The octagon house for smaller animals was soon completed and stocked with birds and tropical animals. Mr. Wade in 1890 presented a herd of American deer to the park. In 1907 it was determined to remove the "zoo" to Brookside park as soon as funds permitted.

In 1890 the city council granted the Cleveland City Cable Railway Company the right to lay tracks into the park, but the park commissioners promptly secured an injunction against the railway company and the attempt was never repeated. A right, however, to build a street railway around the park was secured in the gift and J. Henry Wade, grandson of the donor, in 1896, relinquished this privilege. Perry's monument was removed from the square to Wade park in 1894. Other monuments in the park are the statue of Harvey Rice, the Goethe-Schiller memorial and the Koskiusko monument.

GORDON PARK.

On October 23, 1893, the title to Gordon park passed to the city from the estate of William J. Gordon. Mr. Gordon's will recites that the donor believed "a public park, made beautiful and attractive, open to all at seasonable times, would be for the public good." The conditions imposed in the will were: First. The city shall

maintain the park under the name of Gordon park. Second. The shore on the lake front shall be protected from encroachments. Third. Drives and ponds to be maintained. Fourth. No fence to obstruct the land view. Fifth. The city to preserve the burial lot of the Gordons. Sixth. The gift must be accepted within one year.⁵

In 1865 Mr. Gordon began the purchase of land on the lake shore and Bratenahl road. He acquired a number of parcels and began with rare skill to plan the noble park that bears his name. The great sea wall, the upper and lower lake drives, the grove and the sheep pasture, were especially the objects of his delight. The city acquired one hundred and twenty-two acres by the gift and to their credit, the park commissioners have made only minor changes in the original plan, principally the widening of some of the drives. In 1894 a tract of thirty acres adjoining the park and known as the "picnic grounds" was purchased from the Gordon estate. Wading pools for children were made in the brook. The large new bathhouse and pavilion were erected in 1901.

Between these new acquisitions lay the unimproved valley of Doan Brook. The park commissioners had for some years desired to buy and improve this valley. In 1882 they reported that "The rough and broken character of the territory, while being peculiarly adapted to the purpose suggested is so far unavailable for other use that the entire strip could, it is believed, be secured at this time at small cost."⁶

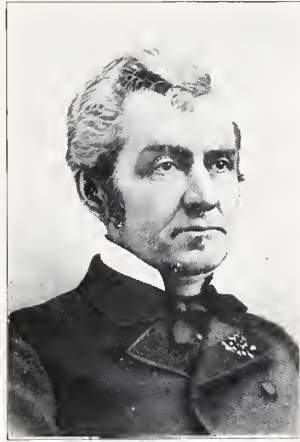
The commissioners were A. Everett, J. H. Wade, and J. M. Curtiss. But the hands of the commissioners were tied and more liberal legislation was necessary before a metropolitan park system became possible. On April 5, 1893, the so-called "Park Act" was passed after much agitation and many public conferences of citizens. It provided for a board of five commissioners composed of the mayor, the president of the city council and three appointed by the trustees of the sinking fund. The act gave these commissioners the right of appropriation and of issuing bonds. The first board under the act was composed of Charles H. Bulkley, Amos Townsend, John F. Pankhurst, Mayor Robert Blee and A. J. Michael, president of the council. Charles A. Davidson soon succeeded Mr. Michael. F. C. Bangs was appointed secretary. The board adopted a comprehensive plan including "a large park on the outskirts of the city in each of the seven main sections, the same to be so located that in case the future should so determine and the needs of the city so require, that such outlying parks could be readily united and connected by a broad, smoothly paved boulevard, enclosing the city."⁷ This report forms the basis of the famous Cleveland Park Plan. A further evidence of the wisdom of the commissioners was the retaining of E. W. Bowditch, the noted landscape architect of Boston, for perfecting the plans of this splendid conception.

The commissioners proceeded forthwith to acquire Doan Brook valley, Edgewater park, Brooklyn park, Newburg park and Ambler park, issuing eight hun-

⁵ Report Director Public Works 1892, p. 160.

⁶ Report Park Commissioners, 1882.

⁷ Report, 1894.



WILLIAM J. GORDON

dred thousand dollars in four per cent bonds, divided into three issues. They brought a premium of thirty-eight thousand, four hundred and seventy-one dollars.

Doan Brook valley was a wild ravine. It was acquired in over two hundred separate parcels at a cost of three hundred and forty-six thousand, two hundred and eight dollars and eighty-nine cents. The upper or high level drive was at once begun to provide an easy connection between Gordon and Wade parks. The noble bridges that afford a crossing for Wade Park, Superior and St. Clair avenues and the Lake Shore railway were begun as soon as the money was provided.

EDGEWATER PARK.

Edgewater park was acquired in 1894. It includes eighty-nine acres with a frontage of six thousand feet on the lake, affording a fine beach, with a graceful curve outlined with forest trees. The land cost two hundred and five thousand, nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars and seven cents. In 1896 work was commenced on the boulevard that skirts the lake and connects this park with Detroit street near the viaduct. In 1902 a new bath house was completed and soon thereafter the large pavilion. The beach at Edgewater, like nearly all the beaches on the west side, is in danger of being washed away. Thirteen stone jetties have been built to save it from the onrush of the waves.

BROOKLYN PARK, CALLED BROOKSIDE SINCE 1897.

In the summer of 1894 eighty-one acres at a cost of nineteen thousand, four hundred and sixty-six dollars were purchased as a nucleus for this park. Later nine acres were added from the Barker farm, costing five thousand, two hundred and sixty dollars and twenty cents; fifty and sixty-two hundredths acres from the Poe farm, at a cost of twenty-five thousand, three hundred and eleven dollars; and nine acres purchased of Thomas Quirk at eight thousand, two hundred and thirty-four dollars and thirty-nine cents. Since 1904 a shelter house has been built and a notable concrete arch bridge built over Big creek, said to be the flattest concrete arch of its length in the United States. It has a span of eighty-six feet, four and a half inches, and a rise in the center of only five feet, three inches. The large natural amphitheater has also been improved and can now be used for outdoor exhibitions. The new zoological garden is located in this park.

NEWBURGH PARK, GARFIELD PARK SINCE 1897.

It was easy to select the sites for all of the parks excepting the one in the extreme southern part of the city. There was a great diversity of opinion among the residents of this section where their park should be located. Finally in 1896 the commissioners purchased the Dunham, Rittberger and Carter farms, one hundred and fifty-six and seventy-five hundredths acres in all, for thirty-two thousand, two hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty-four cents. The park was a half mile from the city limits at that time. In 1896 nineteen acres of meadows were purchased from the State hospital, which had been used by them as pasture land. This park has unusual natural advantages.

AMBLER PARKWAY.

In 1894 Mrs. Martha B. Ambler gave the city twenty-five acres lying between Cedar avenue and Ambler Heights, and the following year fifty-five acres were purchased from Mrs. Ambler and others for the completion of the parkway. This includes a deep ravine with some of the finest trees in the city.

SHAKER HEIGHTS PARK.

In 1895 the Shaker Heights Land Company donated two hundred seventy-eight and eighty-five hundredths acres to the city for a park. This was a vast level stretch of land, including the site of the old Shaker settlement. In 1823 a group of this communistic sect purchased section 23 in Warrensville township. Three "families" were established, east, north and middle family, each with its one large family house and outbuildings. The middle family also had a grist mill which did a thriving business in its earlier decades. About 1843 the colony was in the height of its religious fantasy. They believed Christ was dwelling among them. Artemus Ward has left a quaint record of their search for "affinities." After the war the colony began to decline. Its young people left, the grist mill no longer flourished and its resources dwindled to the making of maple sugar and syrup. In 1889 the depleted colony was ready to sell. In 1892 a purchaser was found willing to pay three hundred and sixteen thousand dollars for the land. Some years later the section was valued at one million, three hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. It is now developing into a beautiful, fashionable residence district to the consternation of the shades of the austere communists that haunt the site of the ancient burial ground in the grove near the new made ponds.

The year 1896 was a jubilee year for the parks of Cleveland. At a great meeting on July 22, 1896, commemorating the centennial of the founding of the city, J. G. W. Cowles, president of the Chamber of Commerce, announced to the enthusiastic throng that John D. Rockefeller gave to the city for park purposes two hundred and seventy-six acres along Doan Brook, costing two hundred and seventy thousand dollars, also three hundred thousand dollars to replace in the treasury the amount paid out by the commissioners for lands in the same neighborhood, on condition that the money should be spent on improving the tract. By this gift the city secured a broad ribbon of parkway, including virtually the whole of Doan brook from source to mouth seven miles in length. It embraced the "picnic grounds," "Doan Brookway," "Cedar Parkway," and "Eastern Parkway," uniting them into Rockefeller park and Rockefeller boulevard.

In order to complete the development of the boulevard near its junction with Euclid avenue, Case School of Applied Science gave one hundred and thirty-three and forty-one hundredths feet on Euclid, J. H. Wade gave five hundred and thirteen and seventy-two hundredths feet fronting on Doan street as an entrance to Wade park, and Patrick Colburn gave the land from Euclid avenue to Cedar avenue and along Cedar glen to Euclid Heights. "University Circle" was thereby made possible and in token of the college life that centers there, the "Circle" was planted with the traditional college elm. The commissioners, spurred by these gifts, recommended the extension of Prospect and East Prospect streets



From an old lithograph

AMBLER HEIGHTS IN 1873

The brook is Doan Brook and its valley is now used as a parkway

to the new boulevard and the converting of Euclid avenue from Brownell street to Wade park into a parkway. This remains to be done. In 1897 the Commissioners changed the names of many of the parks.

WOODLAND HILLS PARK.

In 1900 the city purchased one hundred acres on Kinsman street and Woodland Hills avenue. There are fifteen acres of splendid forest trees on this tract and Kingsbury run flows through the park. It is planned to connect this park with Ambler parkway, a mile and a half distant on the east; with Garfield park two and a half miles distant on the southeast; and with Brookside park two and a half miles to the west.

WASHINGTON PARK.

In 1899 twenty-six acres were purchased from the Forest City park in the valley near the intersection of Harvard street and Independence road. About forty acres were added in 1900 and nearly twenty acres have been added since. This is a very romantic site, though it is quite inaccessible. It is planned to connect it with Garfield park three miles distant. A concrete and steel bridge was built in 1908-9 across the deep ravine that traverses the park.

EDGEWATER-BROOKSIDE PARKWAY.

In 1904 surveys were made and the city began to acquire land for the boulevard that is to connect these two parks.

The scope and popularity of the park system increased with its extension. May 10, 1896, the first count was made to determine how many patronized the parks. The commissioners reported that forty-three thousand, seven hundred and fifteen people, five thousand, nine hundred and eighteen carriages, containing fourteen thousand, eight hundred and seventy-three occupants, fourteen thousand, six hundred and ninety bicycles and fourteen thousand, one hundred and fifty-two pedestrians passed along the upper drive of Doan parkway. In 1903 it was estimated that one million, five hundred thousand people visited the parks. Band concerts have been held in the parks since 1896. They were at first paid for by private subscription but latterly the city has paid for them. These popular concerts were started by the energetic and enthusiastic Conrad Mizer, whose memorial is appropriately placed in Edgewater park. The "keep off the grass" signs were removed. Children's playgrounds, football gridirons, base ball diamonds and tennis courts have been established, large shelter houses have been erected and everything done to make the green acres the play place of the multitudes. In 1903 a series of public athletic contests was inaugurated. These include all manner of athletics in summer and skating in winter. The system of summer playgrounds was inaugurated in 1904, when eight were in operation. Their number has been increased annually. There are now four band concerts weekly and many special park days, including May day, flag day, romping day, fall song festival and Turner day.

The first public bath house in the city was built on Orange street in 1904 and was soon followed by one on Clark avenue.

At first the parks were under control of the city council which acted through committees. In August, 1871, the board of park commissioners was created. Until 1891 they controlled the parks, when the director of public works assumed charge of them. In 1893 the legislature again created a board of park commissioners. Until 1900 this board supervised the vast extension of the park system. Since 1900 the department of public works of the city has been in charge of the parks.

The park police force was inaugurated in 1894. In 1903 the system was re-organized and Joe Goldsoll was made the first chief of park police.

Cleveland was for many years known as the Forest City. It deserved the title. Its broad avenues were shaded by rows of stately maples and graceful elms. With the crowding of the buildings, the laying of gas and sewer pipe, the paving of streets and the increased combustion of soft coal, the trees found the competition with civilization too severe. In 1891 the city retained J. C. Arthur, professor of botany in Purdue university, to examine the trees and to ascertain why they were dying so rapidly. The great elms, then the largest trees in the central part of the city were "greatly enfeebled and slowly but surely dying." Along Woodland avenue the elms a foot and a half in diameter were being removed and the large elms in the Square were cut down. Maples were similarly affected. The report laid the destruction to the gases—carbon monoxide, sulphurous acid and arsenious acid—that are emitted in large quantities from the factory chimneys. In 1900 new enemies made their appearance. The Tussock moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*), the oyster shell bark louse (*Mytilaspis pomorum*), the cottony maple scale (*Pulvinaria innumerabilis*) and the San Jose scale (*Aspidiotis perniciosus*).

These deadly pests made necessary the spraying and scraping of trees. Private enterprise failing the city began to do this work. In 1905 over fifteen thousand trees were sprayed. In 1909 every tree in the streets and the parks was sprayed and treated for these diseased conditions.

In 1897 the department of forestry and nurseries was established and M. H. Horvath was appointed forester. He resigned in 1905 and John Boddy was appointed.

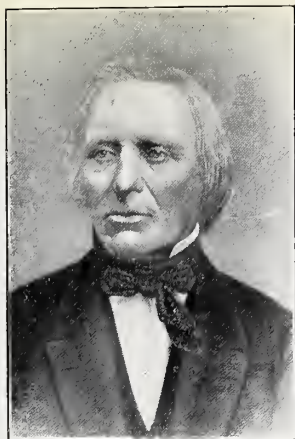
The latest development in the park system is the establishing of small playgrounds for the children in congested districts. When the proceeds of the old sinking fund created from the city's investment in railroad stock became available for the first seven wards, several bath houses were erected and playgrounds established near the Orange street bath house and near Marion and Waring schools.

CHAPTER XVII.

MEDICAL CLEVELAND.

By H. E. Handerson, M. D.

"Theodore Shepard, physician"—such is the modest title under which we are introduced to the earliest representative of the medical profession in Cleveland. He was probably not an M. D. (few of his American colleagues of that day enjoyed



Dr. John Delamater
1787-1867



Dr. H. A. Ackley
1791-1859



Dr. David Long
1787-1851
Cleveland's First Physician



Dr. Proctor Thayer
1823-1890



Dr. J. H. Salisbury

PIONEER PHYSICIANS

a medical degree), and we know of him very little, save that he was the medical officer of the surveying party, which, under the lead of Moses Cleaveland, laid out the streets of our city in the summer and autumn of 1796. Dr. Shepard returned to the east with the surveying party in October of the same year, but revisited Cleveland in 1797 with the second party under the direction of the Rev. Seth Hart. He seems, however, never to have settled in the infant town, and while, therefore, he may claim the honor of having been the first physician in Cleveland, he was not, and never became a physician of Cleveland.

Of the succeeding thirteen years of our little hamlet we may say (as Pliny affirms of the first six hundred years of ancient Rome) they were "not, indeed, without physic, but they were without physicians."

Doubtless the homely skill and care of the mothers and wives of the pioneers, combined with their own hardy constitutions, sufficed, in the majority of cases, to restore the health of those who suffered from the ordinary diseases of frontier life. Of these diseases, agues and dysenteries were the most troublesome, the former due to the myriad mosquitoes of the flat lands along the river, the latter to impure water, improper food and the unavoidable exposures of a fickle climate and a rude life. Cinchona bark was scarce, bulky and expensive, quinine yet undiscovered, and the poor sufferers from ague were compelled to make shift with the anti-periodic virtues of dogwood bark or other simples, to retire to the hills for recuperation, or like pale and chattering ghosts to wrestle with the plasmodium on its own ground, until the vitality of the parasite or the patient yielded in the struggle. In the most severe and dubious cases of disease, a doctor might be summoned from Painesville, Hudson, Wooster or Monroe—the nearest villages available for medical advice.

Under such circumstances, the arrival in 1810 of our first resident physician marks a genuine epoch in the history of Cleveland. This welcome settler was Dr. David Long, a young man of twenty-three years, active, energetic and possessed of a character which impressed its mark upon much of the early history of our city.

Born in 1787 in the little town of Hebron, Washington county, New York, Dr. Long is said to have received his medical education in New York city. Soon after his arrival in Cleveland he opened an office in a small frame building on the site of the present American house, and in 1811 married Miss Julianna, the daughter of John Walworth, at that time both the postmaster of Cleveland and the collector of the revenue district of which Cleveland was the headquarters.

It is one of the peculiarities of the character of Dr. Long, that, while he early assumed, and for many years held, the position of head of the medical profession in Cuyahoga county, he is even better known and remembered as a versatile "man of affairs," active in all movements designed to benefit the community in which he lived, and to promote the best interests of the village of Cleveland. Accordingly, in 1815, when Cleveland organized under its village charter, Dr. Long was elected one of the village trustees, and in the following year was one of the incorporators of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, the pioneer banking institution of the village. In the same year too he took part in the incorporation of the Cleveland Pier Company, an organization designed to improve the facilities for the landing of the steamboats plying upon the Great Lakes, and, though

a Presbyterian by conviction, assisted in the organization of the Episcopal parish of Trinity church (now Trinity cathedral), the first religious body organized in our city. In 1826 he was elected one of the county commissioners of Cuyahoga county and by his vote determined the erection of the courthouse in Cleveland, in opposition to the claims of Newburg, then an important rival of our village, and in 1829 he was chosen president of the village corporation. In 1832, when Cleveland experienced its first visitation by the cholera, Dr. Long was again one of the village trustees, and aided in the adoption of prompt measures for the protection of the village and the care of the unfortunate victims of the scourge. He was deeply interested in the building of the Ohio canal, the public improvement which furnished the foundation for the future growth of Cleveland, and is even said to have taken a contract for the excavation of a certain section of this canal on terms anything but remunerative. The presidency of the Cleveland Anti-Slavery society in 1837 bears witness also to the humanitarian instincts of this indefatigable citizen, who died generally lamented September 1, 1851.

The conditions under which the early practitioner of medicine on the Western Reserve was placed are well set forth in the following extract from a letter written in 1809 by the Hon. Stanley Griswold to a friend who had written to him asking for information. He says:

"I have consulted the principal characters, particularly Judge Walworth, who concurs with me, that Cleveland would be an excellent place for a young physician, and cannot long remain unoccupied. This is based more on what the place is expected to be, than what it is. Even now a physician of eminence would command great practice, from being called to ride over a large country, say fifty miles each way. There is now none of eminent or ordinary character in that extent. But settlements are scattered and roads new and bad, which would make it a painful practice. Within a few weeks Cleveland has been fixed upon by a committee of the legislature as the seat of justice for Cuyahoga county. Several respectable characters will remove to that town. The country around bids fair to increase rapidly in population. A young physician of the qualifications described by you will be certain to succeed, but for a short time, if without means, must keep school, for which there is a good chance in winter, till a piece of ground, bring on a few goods (for which it is a good stand), or do something else in connection with his practice."

The inquiries which suggested the above letter were made in the interest of Dr. Elijah Coleman, who subsequently settled in 'Ashtabula, but the advice contained in the last sentence seems to have been appreciated by Dr. Long, who for a number of years had a store of general merchandise on the site of the present American house, and advertised his goods freely in the local newspapers. For example:

"SALT, PLASTER, ETC.

"The subscriber has on hand for sale, which he will sell low for cash or most kinds of country produce:

800 bls. Salt
10 tons Plaster
Bar Iron

And an excellent assortment of
Castings
also

50 Buffalo Robes of superior quality.

Cleveland, October 19, 1819.

DAVID LONG."

That the doctor was not in business entirely for his health may also be inferred from the following,

"Last Notice.

Those persons who are indebted and do not call and settle their accounts by the 10th day of January next, may expect to pay costs.

Cleveland, December 28, 1819.

DAVID LONG."

Nothing derogatory to the character of Dr. Long must be inferred, however, from these advertisements, which are entirely in accordance with the customs and medical ethics of the period. Indeed, at the very time of their publication there is reason to believe that Dr. Long was one of the censors of the District Medical society of the Cleveland district.

The story of the execution in 1812 of the Indian O'Mic on the Public Square, has been elsewhere related, and is noticed here only to call attention to one of the medical sequelae of the spectacle.

Mrs. Long, with whom the Indian O'Mic had been a playmate in childhood, adds the following story to the usual account of the execution:

"All the people from the Western Reserve seemed to be there, particularly the doctors. I remember several of those who stayed at our house. Among them was Dr. (Peter) Allen, who recently died in Trumbull county, Dr. (Elijah) Coleman, of Ashtabula county, Dr. Johnson, of Conneaut, and Dr. Hawley, of Austintown (Austinburg). When O'Mic was swung off, the rope broke, and they were not sure that he was dead, but there was a storm coming on and he was hurried into the grave near the gallows. The public square was only partly cleared then, and had many stumps and bushes on it. At night, the doctors went for the body, with the tacit consent of the sheriff. O'Mic was about twenty-one years of age, and was very fat and heavy. Dr. Long did not think one man could carry him, but Dr. Allen, who was very stout, thought he could. He was put upon Dr. Allen's back, who soon fell over a stump and O'Mic on the top of him. The doctors dare not laugh aloud, for fear they might be discovered; but some of them were obliged to lie down on the ground and roll around there, before they came to the relief of Dr. Allen."

The corpse of the unfortunate Indian was deposited upon the banks of the lake for some time, until decomposition had removed most of the soft parts, when the bones were collected and articulated by Dr. Long, and the skeleton was preserved in his office for a number of years. From his hands it passed into those of Dr. Israel Town, who took it to Hudson on his removal to that place, and from Dr. Town is passed to his son in law, a Dr. Murray, after which its history can be no longer traced. We shall have occasion, however, to see the skeleton of O'Mic, like the ghost of Banquo, rise once more to rebuke the levity of his executioners.

The outbreak of the War of 1812 awakened the little hamlet of Cleveland to new relations and new responsibilities. From an insignificant inland town, un-

known to the outside world, she found herself transformed, at a word, into a frontier post of no little possible importance, a rendezvous for troops and a depot for the supplies and munitions of war. Several bodies of militia encamped along the banks of the Cuyahoga river in 1812, and in May, 1813, Captain Stanton Sholes, United States Army, arrived in command of a company of regular troops, and built not only a stockade or fort, but also the first hospital erected within the limits of our present city. Of the latter building Captain Sholes writes as follows:

"At my arrival I found a number of sick and wounded, who were of Hull's surrender, sent here from Detroit, and more coming. They were crowded into a log cabin, and no one to care for them. I sent one or two of my soldiers to take care of them, as they had no friends. I had two or three good carpenters in my company, and set them to work to build a hospital. I very soon got up a good one, thirty by twenty feet, smoothly and tightly covered and floored with chestnut bark, with two tiers of bunks around the walls, with doors and windows, and not a nail or screw, or iron latch or hinge about the building. Its cost to the government was a few extra rations. In a short time I had all the bunks well strawed, and the sick and wounded good and clean, to their great joy and comfort, but some had fallen asleep."

The stockade or fort erected by Captain Sholes, and dignified with the title of Fort Huntington, was located upon original lot No. 8, at a point corresponding to the present western side of Third street, northwest (Seneca street), a few rods from the bank of the lake. The precise position of his hospital is not determined.

While stationed in Cleveland Captain Sholes himself fell a victim to the relentless mosquitoes of the Cuyahoga valley, and his sufferings led to the curious encounter described in his own words below.

"Some time in July I was attacked¹ with the fever, and as Dr. Long lived in a small house about halfway from Major Carter's to the point, near my camp, I stepped to the doctor's; he was not at home, and Mrs. Long, seeing me shake, requested me to lie down. I was soon up the stairs, slipped off my coat and boots, and fell on the bed. When I awoke and came a little to myself, I smelt something very sickening. Turning my face to the wall, my face partly on the bed, I was struck almost senseless by an object on the floor between me and the wall, my face partly over it. It was a human skeleton, every bone in its place, the flesh mostly gone. I gazed at the bones till I verily thought I was dead, and that they had buried me by the side of someone that had gone before me. I felt very sick, which roused me from my lethargy, and I found that I was alive, and had been sleeping alongside a dead man. As soon as I recalled where I was, I reached the lower floor in quickstep, giving Mrs. Long a fright to see me come down in such haste. She very politely apologized for her forgetfulness. The season before there had been an Indian hung for the murder of a white man, and I had the luck to sleep side by side with his frame, not fully cleaned."

And this was the last authentic appearance of poor O'Mic!

The earliest colleague of Dr. Long in Cleveland was Dr. Donald McIntosh, a physician of Scotch descent, who arrived in the village in 1814. Born in the state of New York about 1779, Dr. McIntosh is said to have received his medical education in Quebec, and to have been a really skillful physician and surgeon. Un-

fortunately a convivial disposition, some skill in playing the violin and a fondness for fast horses, fine dogs and good whiskey interfered seriously with his success as a physician, however much they may have contributed to the popularity of the Navy house, a hotel which he also kept on the corner of St. Clair and Water streets.¹ In spite of all these disadvantages, however, Dr. McIntosh seems to have enjoyed the esteem of his medical colleagues in the counties of Cuyahoga and Medina, by whom he was elected in 1828, the president of their district medical society. It is even possible that the vivacious doctor might have descended to posterity with the reputation of one who survived, repented and redeemed the follies of youth by a maturity of honorable and sober effort. But, alas, the poor fellow in 1834 broke his neck in a moonlight horserace on the Buffalo road (Euclid avenue), and the "deep damnation of his taking off" was so accentuated by the refusal of an uncharitable parson of the village to officiate at his obsequies, that I fear his reputation is irreparably ruined.

In the year 1818 The Cleveland Gazette and Commercial Register contains the advertisement of Dr. Israel Town, who calls the attention of the public to his "druggist store," and offers his professional services to the community. Dr. Town seems to have been in some way associated with Dr. Long (perhaps as an assistant), but did not remain long in Cleveland, removing to Hudson, where I believe he practiced successfully for many years.

Two years later (1820) the adjacent town of Euclid welcomed a physician, whose name has been in that locality a household word for almost a century. This was Dr. Elijah Burton (1794-1854), a native of Manchester, Vermont, and an alumnus in 1818 of the Castleton Medical Academy, whose son and grandson have followed in the steps, and maintained the reputation of a worthy ancestor for the last sixty years.

In 1825 we read in the Cleveland Herald the professional advertisements of Dr. Spencer Wood and Dr. Alexander M. White, and in the following year the similar announcements of Dr. Richard Angell and Dr. Lewis F. W. Andrews. Most of these physicians also maintained drug stores, and, indeed, Dr. Andrews is complaisant enough to announce that professional advice will be furnished gratis to patients who purchase their drugs from his store—a curious reversal of the usually accepted valuation of the advice and the prescription.

A regular drug store is also advertised at the same time by Duckworth and Bayly, and an itinerant dentist, S. Hardyyear by name, likewise announces his skill and his wares in the village paper.

The veil of obscurity which shrouds most of the medical economy of these early days is partially lifted in 1824 by the organization of the District Medical society of the Nineteenth Medical district, a term which comprised the counties of Cuyahoga and Medina. In order to comprehend clearly the organization and functions of this society we must review very briefly the medical legislation of an earlier period.

¹ In the "Annals of the Early Settlers Association" (Vol. V, No. V, p. 442) Hon. O. G. Hodge declares that in 1820 Dr. McIntosh purchased, for the consideration of \$4,500, Morey's Tavern, on the site of the present Forest City House, and changed the name of this place of entertainment to the Cleveland Hotel. This hotel was burned down February 10, 1845, and rebuilt in 1848 as the Dunham House. A few years later the building was enlarged and remodeled, and assumed its present title of Forest City House.

On January 14, 1811, the legislature of Ohio passed "An act regulating the practice of physic and surgery," by which the state was divided into five medical districts. To each of these districts were appointed three censors, whose duties were to examine and license all persons desirous of practicing medicine or surgery in their respective districts, and to exercise general supervision of medical affairs within the same limits.

In 1812 this act was repealed, and a corporation, entitled "The President and Fellows of the Medical Society of the State of Ohio," was constituted, while the state was again divided into seven medical districts. The sixth district comprised the counties of Trumbull, Ashtabula, Geauga, Portage, Cuyahoga and Huron, and the physicians of this district were directed to meet in Warren on the first Monday in June, for organization as a society and the election of officers and delegates to a convention to be held at Chillicothe in the following November.

This rather ambitious programme seems in some way to have failed of accomplishment, and in 1813 the legislature reverted to the original system, retaining, however, the seven medical districts, with censors or examiners for each.

No change was made until 1817, when the number of medical districts was increased to eight, and boards of censors were appointed by the legislature for each. Cleveland remained in the sixth medical district, whose board was constituted as follows: Jeremiah Wilcox, John W. Seeley, Peter Allen, of Trumbull county; Joseph D. Woolf, of Portage county; Lyman Fay, of Huron county; David Long, of Cuyahoga county; Orestes K. Hawley, of Ashtabula county.

These seven censors were required to organize a district medical society by the association with themselves of other qualified physicians, and this society was to formulate regulations for its own administration and to elect from its members seven censors—apparently as successors to the original appointees.

In 1821, however, the number of medical districts was made to correspond with the number of circuits of the court of common pleas in the state, and it was directed that each medical district should have five censors. Cleveland now found itself in the third district, the censors of which were: David Long, of Cuyahoga county; Dr. Gardener, of Huron county; Henry Manning, of Trumbull county; Orestes K. Hawley, of Ashtabula county; Isaac Swift, of Portage county.

Finally, on February 26, 1824, the state was again divided into twenty medical districts, for the organization of district medical societies. The counties of Cuyahoga and Medina constituted the nineteenth medical district, and Drs. David Long, N. H. Manter, George W. Card, Bela B. Clark, John M. Henderson and Dan. (Donald) McIntosh, were empowered to associate with themselves other qualified physicians, and to organize a district medical society by the election of officers and the formulation of regulations for the administration of the same. It was also provided that each society should elect three to five censors, as examiners or licensers, and certain delegates to the Medical Society of the State of Ohio, to meet in Columbus on the second Monday in December, 1827.

Accordingly, Dr. Long promptly called a meeting of the qualified physicians of the nineteenth district, who met at the hotel of Gaius Boughton² in the village

² The hotel of Gaius Boughton was situated on the corner of Water and St. Clair streets, and its proprietor seems to have been something of a wag, if we may judge from his advertisement, "Ladies and gents can at all times be accommodated with separate rooms."

of Cleveland on May 24, 1824, and organized the District Medical society of the Nineteenth Medical district by the election of the following officers: President, Dr. David Long; vice president, Dr. Bela B. Clark; secretary, Dr. William Baldwin; treasurer, Dr. John M. Henderson; censors, Dr. George W. Card, Dr. John Harris and Dr. William Baldwin.

Two regular meetings were to be held annually, the first or annual meeting on the last Tuesday in May; the "midyear meeting" on the last Tuesday in October. At the annual meeting of 1826, which was held at the house (hotel) of Salmon Oviatt, in Richfield, Medina county, a resolution was adopted authorizing the organization of a society library, and appointing a committee, consisting of Drs. Long, Clark and Alexander M. White, to purchase suitable books for the same. Dr. Lewis F. W. Andrews was also elected librarian of the proposed library, which was to be located in the village of Cleveland. At the same meeting the secretary was directed to publish for three successive weeks in the Cleveland Herald the names of all members of the society, and his compliance with this resolution happily furnishes us with a complete roll of the members of the organization in 1826. It reads as follows: *David Long, John M. Henderson, Elijah DeWitt, *L. F. W. Andrews, Samuel Austin, Havilla Farnsworth, Asahel Brainard, Seth S. Handerson, *Alexander M. White, George R. Pardee, Secretary Rawson, Elijah Burton, *Richard Angell, George W. Card, Bela B. Clark, *Donald McIntosh, William Baldwin, John Turner, Henry Hudson, Ezra Graves, John N. Gates, and Nathan H. Palmer.

The names marked with an asterisk are those of Cleveland physicians. Bela B. Clark was from Medina, Elijah Burton from Euclid and Seth S. Handerson from Newburg. The others the writer is unable to locate with certainty.

The activity of this district society can be followed through the files of the Cleveland Herald until 1832, and the following roster of its presiding officers during this period is compiled from this source: Dr. David Long, 1824-26; Dr. Bela B. Clark, 1826-28; Dr. Donald McIntosh, 1828-9; Dr. Elijah DeWitt, 1829-31; Dr. Joshua Mills, 1831-32.

After 1832 the available files of the Herald become very defective, and it has been impracticable to trace further the history of this interesting organization. It must not, however, be hastily inferred that the society ceased to exist at this time, though perhaps the advent of the cholera interrupted for a season the succession of its usual meetings. Possibly a more systematic search of the newspapers of Cleveland from 1832 to 1840 may result in further development of its career and reveal its ultimate fate.

The meetings of the District Medical society of the Nineteenth Medical district were held at various places within the district, e. g., "the house of John S. Strong in Strongsville," "the house of Mr. William Root in Brunswick, Medina county," "the house of Salmon Oviatt in Richfield," etc., but we soon observe the tendency to gravitate towards the village of Cleveland, where the taverns of Dr. McIntosh, Gaius Boughton, James Belden and especially that popular Boniface, Philo Scoville, offered better accommodations and more attractive surroundings. As Cleveland increased in size and relative importance the results of this tendency are well displayed in the history of the later Cuyahoga County Medical society, which became practically a city society.

The inauguration in 1825, of the Ohio canal, designed to connect the waters of Lake Erie with the Ohio river, was the harbinger of future greatness, and its completion in 1832 opened the way for the commercial supremacy of our city.

A severe epidemic of typhoid fever which ravaged the village in 1827 was ascribed by the physicians to the effects of malaria, occasioned by the disturbance of the soil in this process of excavation of the canal. A mortality of seventeen in a population less than one thousand, and in a period of less than two months, indicates a severe type of disease, and justified the depression of spirits ascribed to our citizens by a writer of that day. He says:

"A terrible depression of spirits and stagnation of business ensued. The whole corporation could have been bought for what one lot would now cost on Superior street. For two months I gave up all business; went from house to house to look after the sick and their uncared for business. People were generally discouraged and anxious to leave."

The advent of the Asiatic cholera in 1832 occasioned still more terror and mental depression. This oriental scourge, heralded by exaggerated reports of its horrors, reached Quebec on an emigrant vessel, June 8, 1832. Promptly on June 24 of the same year the president of the village of Cleveland called a meeting of the trustees, Dr. David Long, T. P. May and Sheldon Pease, to devise plans for the protection of the citizens from the dangers of the expected epidemic. A board of health was appointed and empowered to inspect all vessels arriving from an infected port, to examine all suspicious cases of disease, to superintend the removal from the village of all nuisances, and to procure a suitable building for the isolation and treatment of all persons suffering from the Asiatic cholera.

The constitution of this board is worthy of notice in these modern days, when the presence of physicians upon boards of health is regarded with so much jealousy and suspicion. It consisted of three physicians, Drs. E. W. Cowles, Joshua Mills and Oran St. John, and two laymen, Messrs. Silas Belden and Ch. Denison. To these were subsequently added Dr. S. J. Weldon and Mr. Daniel Worley. The cholera hospital on this occasion seems to have been located upon Whiskey island, the tongue of low land intervening between the old river bed and the lake.

John W. Allen, the president of the village at this period, has left us an account of the epidemic in Cleveland sufficiently interesting to justify its quotation in full. He says:

"The famous Black Hawk war was then raging in the territory which is now called Wisconsin, and in adjacent parts of Illinois, clear through to the Mississippi river. The Indians were all on the war path. The garrison at what is now Chicago had been massacred, and every white man, woman and child they could hunt out had been murdered. With a horrible pestilence threatened in the East and at home too, and a war of extermination in progress in the West, it may well be inferred the popular mind was in a high state of excitement. About June, General Scott was ordered to gather all the troops he could find in the eastern forts at Buffalo, and start them off in a steamboat, in all haste, for Chicago. He embarked with a full load on board the "Henry Clay," Captain Norton commanding, a most discreet and competent man and officer. Incipient indications of cholera soon appeared, and some died, and by the time the boat arrived at Fort Gratiot, at the foot of Lake Huron, it became apparent that the effort to reach

Chicago by water would prove abortive. General Scott therefore landed his men, and prepared to make the march through the wilderness, three hundred miles or more to Chicago, and sent the "Clay" back to Buffalo. Captain Norton started down the river, having on board a number of sick soldiers. All were worn out with labor and anxiety. They hoped, at Detroit, to get food, medicines and small stores, but when they got there every dock was covered with armed men and cannon, and they were ordered to move on without a moment's delay, even in the middle of the river, and did so, heading for Buffalo. Before the "Clay" got off Cleveland, half a dozen men had died and were thrown overboard, and others were sick. All believed there would not be men enough left to work the vessel into Buffalo, and Captain Norton steamed for Cleveland as his only alternative. Early in the morning of the tenth of June, we found the "Clay" lying fast to the west bank of the river, with a flag of distress flying, and we know the hour of trial had come upon us thus unheralded. The trustees met immediately, and it was determined at once that everything should be done to aid the sufferers, and protect our citizens, so far as in us lay. I was deputed to visit Captain Norton and find what he most needed, and how it could be done. A short conversation was held with him across the river, and plans suggested for relieving them. The result was that the men were removed to comfortable barracks on the west side, and **needed appliances and physicians** were furnished. Captain Norton came ashore and went into retirement with a friend for a day or two, and the "Clay" was thoroughly fumigated, and in three or four days she left for Buffalo. Some of the men having died, they were buried on a bluff point on the west side. But, in the interim, the disease showed itself among our citizens in various localities, among those who had not been exposed at all from proximity to the boat, or to those of us who had been most connected with the work that had been done. The faces of men were blanched, and they spoke with bated breath, and all got away from here who could. How many persons were attacked is unknown now, but in the course of a fortnight the disease became less virulent and ended within a month, about fifty having died. About the middle of October following, a cold rainstorm occurred, and weeks, perhaps months, after the last case had ceased of the previous visitation, fourteen men were seized with cholera, and all died within three days. No explanation could be given as to the origin, no others being affected, and that was the last appearance of it for two years. In 1834 we had another visitation, and some deaths occurred, but the people were not so much scared."³

The role of hero of this occasion is assigned by tradition to Dr. Edwin W. Cowles, who is said to have accompanied the "Henry Clay" and its surviving passengers and crew to Detroit (Buffalo?), and to have returned in a few days in safety, greatly to the astonishment of his friends, who looked upon the Doctor as elected to certain death.

Dr. Cowles was born in Bristol, Connecticut, in 1794, and came with his father to Austinburg, Ohio, in 1811. Here he studied medicine with Dr. O. K.

³ The epidemic of 1834 is said to have continued for about three weeks and to have carried off about one hundred of the villagers. As the population of Cleveland at this time scarcely exceeded 4,300, the rate of mortality exceeded 23 per thousand—certainly a serious epidemic. The disease is reported to have been most virulent among the residents "under the hill," and no less than fifty-five of its victims were buried at the expense of the village.

Hawley, and subsequently settled in Mantua. He came to Cleveland in 1832, removed to Detroit in 1834, but returned to Cleveland in 1838, and is said to have died in this city in 1861. He is also said in 1845 to have embraced the homeopathic heresy which made its debut in Cleveland about that period.

Dr. Joshua Mills, another member of this early board of health, came to Cleveland in 1831, and speedily became one of the most valued citizens of the growing village. A highly esteemed physician, he also had a drug store on Superior street, was one of our first aldermen in 1836, president of the city council in 1837, and mayor of the city for two successive terms in 1838 and 1839. He died April 29, 1843, and his loss was formally lamented by resolutions of the city council and of his medical colleagues.

In this same cholera year, 1832, there arrived in the village of Cleveland an English lad, who developed through our private schools into a compositor and paper carrier of the Cleveland Advertiser, and thereafter into a student of Dr. John Delamater and an alumnus of the Cleveland Medical college. This was the venerable and eminent Dr. John C. Reeve, M. D., LL. D., of Dayton, Ohio, to whose reminiscences we are indebted for many interesting details of the medical economy of this early period.

In 1833 we notice the professional card of Dr. D. G. Branch, and in 1834 those of Dr. T. M. Moore and Dr. Robert Hicks. The latter physician, we are told by Dr. Reeve, was the medical adviser of his father's family.

The following year, 1835, was distinguished by the arrival of two medical men, destined in after life to attain considerable eminence. These were Dr. Erastus Cushing (1802-1893), an alumnus of the Berkshire Medical college, Massachusetts, whose familiar form appeared upon our streets for more than fifty years, and whose name and reputation have been preserved to our own day by a son and grandson, equally staunch and able representatives of scientific medicine; and Dr. George Mendenhall (d. 1874), who began his medical career in Cleveland, but was compelled by failure of his health to remove to Cincinnati, where he subsequently developed into an eminent practitioner and teacher.

The course of our narrative has brought us now to the important epoch when the little village of Cleveland assumed the dignity and responsibilities of a city, and began that rapid development, which, in the course of half a century, has made her the metropolis of the great state of Ohio.

At this point, therefore, it may be interesting and profitable to pause for a moment in our story, to review very briefly the condition of medical art during the period already considered.

Comparatively few physicians of this early day enjoyed the advantages of a collegiate education and acquired the degree of doctor of medicine. No medical college existed west of the Alleghenies until the year 1817, and the time, labor and expense required to visit the schools of the East rendered such a course so difficult as to be generally impracticable. During the first quarter of the nineteenth century, therefore, the youthful applicant for medical honors was usually apprenticed to some neighboring physician of reputation, in whose family he resided, and enjoyed the advantages of his master's scanty library. In return he was expected to care for his preceptor's horse, to sweep his office, clean his instruments, pulverize drugs, make pills, tinctures, plasters, etc., and to deliver the necessary prescrip-

tions to his suffering patients. As he advanced in years and experience, he assisted his preceptor in the care of office patients and accompanied him upon his rides, during which he stored up in his inquiring mind the medical precepts which fell from his master's lips. At the expiration of his term of apprenticeship (usually five to seven years), the student received from his preceptor a certificate of study, with, perhaps, some instrument of surgery and launched his bark upon the stormy sea of independent practice, to learn by personal experience the important secrets of medical art. Even after medical colleges were provided in the west, many students, after listening to a single course of lectures, began at once their practice, unable or unwilling to endure the delay and the expense of securing a regular degree.

And the practice itself was difficult and dangerous. Long rides on horseback over roads rough and bottomless, or through mere trails of the unbroken forests, with rivers to be forded or crossed upon a single log, guided only by the "blazing" of trees or the position of the stars, watched by packs of hungry wolves,⁴ the doctor arrived at his destination to find, perhaps, a patient prostrated by pneumonia or suffering a compound fracture, a strangulated hernia or a gunshot wound, and demanding immediate attention. No time was offered for prolonged observation; no opportunity for consultation and division of responsibility. What was to be done must be done quickly. Such a school of practice created keen observers, ingenious in the adaptation of means to ends and ready for any emergency. And these pioneer physicians and surgeons, rough in dress and uncouth in manners, have received, I fear, from the profession scarcely the honor which their character merits. Many of them were true heroes in disguise.

At a later period, when the advance of civilization had created passable roads and bridges, the doctor's gig or the "one hoss shay," immortalized by Holmes, was a familiar object on every country road, hastening upon its errand of mercy, in sunshine or in storm, earning and winning for its sturdy occupant the hearty respect and affection of the rough settlers of the country districts.

The pathology of the west has always followed *pari passu* the doctrines of the east, and the schools of the latter section have equally adopted the medical theories of Europe. Most of the early medical coryphaei of the eastern schools were pupils of Edinburgh, London or Leyden, and accordingly it was the pathology of these European schools (more or less modified by circumstances) that prevailed among the early practitioners of the west. The popular textbooks in medicine as late as 1825, were Cullen, Rush and Mason Good, and the standard authorities in surgery, Pott, the Bells, Desault, the Coopers, Abernethy, Cline, Home, Latta and Hey, and the American surgeons, Physick, Dorsey, Post, Mott, and the Warrens of Boston. In 1833 the druggists, Handerson and Punderson, advertise stethoscopes for sale, unquestionable evidence that the teachings of Laënnec had already reached the far west and were bearing practical fruit, and soon after the rising tide of French surgery invaded all the medical schools and

⁴ That this is no exaggerated sketch is manifest from the following certificate:

CLEVELAND, March 2d, 1815.

Personally appeared Alonzo Carter of Cleveland in said county before me and produced the scalp of a full grown wolf and being sworn according to Law is entitled to the sum of four dollars bounty from the state..

HORACE PERRY, *Justice of the Peace.*

State of Ohio, Cuyahoga County.

the names of Dupuytren, Delpech, Roux, Civiale, Lisfranc, Velpeau and Malgaigne became familiar to all students.

Whatever may have been the deficiencies of our pioneer physicians in the theory of medicine, in practical therapeutics they were vigorous and aggressive, and such sins as they displayed were certainly not sins of omission.⁵ Disease was regarded as a specific entity, within, but not a part of the patient, and to be expelled by a vigorous bombardment with the whole arsenal of the *materia medica*. Bleeding, emetics, blisters, calomel, antimony, jalap, etc., were the trusty servants of the practitioner in his daily walk, and were employed with an unsparing hand, worthy almost of Rasori. Yet the patients, as a rule, recovered, much as they do today. Most of them enjoyed the advantage of a sound constitution, unimpaired by the vices of modern civilization, and beneficent Nature accepted the nauseous potions with a mild shrug of indifference, tightened her belt one more hole—and fairly dragged the patient from the jaws of death and the doctor, for the most part to the glory of the doctor only.

A peculiar feature of the ethics of the profession in this early day was the frequency with which physicians accepted and occupied public positions of honor and trust, without the slightest derogation from their reputation as medical men and representatives of a noble art. Thus Dr. Long, as we have seen, was a trustee of the village, a county commissioner and president of the village corporation; Dr. McIntosh kept a hotel; Dr. Seth Smith Handerson (1794-1844), in association with Noah Graves, laid out the village of Chagrin Falls in 1833, and, as sheriff of Cuyahoga county, in 1837, was prominent in the "Bridge War" of that period; Dr. Bela B. Clark⁶ was auditor of Medina county in 1820, and Dr. Joshua Mills was mayor of the city of Cleveland for two successive terms.

In like manner many physicians kept a store and advertised their wares with absolute freedom. Indeed, professional advertisements were an every day occurrence in the newspapers, and reflected in no way upon the character of the advertiser. The doctor was looked upon primarily as a citizen, expected to bear his equal share in the burdens of the community in which he lived, and free to enjoy also all the advantages of his fellows.

On March 5, 1836, by act of the legislature of Ohio, Cleveland was incorporated a city, and entered upon that career of success which has proved so gratifying to her citizens of the present day.

In the following year the first directory of the city was published, and furnishes much interesting information to the curious investigator of these early days. The city at this period contained twenty-seven regular physicians, the roll of whose names will, doubtless, prove of interest to their colleagues of the twentieth century. They were: Ackley, James L., Barrows, Ashel, Bradley, F. S., Brayton, C. D., Brown, Asa B., Clark, W. A., Congar, Horace, Cushing, Erastus, (1802-1893), Foote, Jonathan, Gay, Steven B., Hewitt, Morgan L., Hicks, Robert, Inglehart, Smith, Johnstone, Robert, Kellogg, Burr, Long, David, McCosk,

⁵ We all delight to honor the man, who, as the phrase runs, "enjoys the courage of his convictions." This moral courage is, indeed, a most admirable quality—subjectively. Objectively, to the general public, however, the quality of the convictions is at least of equal interest and importance.

⁶ He was an honorary M. D. of the Medical Department of Willoughby University in 1842.

Charles, Mathivet, Pierre, Mendenhall, George, Mills, Joshua, Moore, T. M., Otis, W. F., St. John, Oran, Swain, John, Terry, Charles A., Underhill, Samuel, Walrath, Joseph.

Besides these we find: Bond, Wm. H.—Classified as a “botanic physician;” Brag, William—“Indian doctor,” but whether a specialist in herbs or venereal disease is not stated. Attention may be called to the appropriateness of his name; Smith, A. D.—“Professor of phrenology.”

Of the regular physicians in the foregoing list, several have been already mentioned, but the following tribute to the character of the medical men of that day by an old and honored resident of the city, now gone to his reward, Judge James D. Cleveland, will, I am sure, awaken the hearty sympathy of our surviving early settlers. Judge Cleveland says:

“The profession, too, was full of talented and faithful men. We regard the corps of physicians as worthy of great respect, for they were, between 1830 and 1860, educated, untiring and devoted to the people. There were Drs. Mills, Bratton and Long early in the field, and Dr. Terry and Dr. Cushing, courtly, polished men of the highest culture, and that splendid specimen of manly beauty and courage, Dr. Robert Johnstone, who fell in the prime of his life, a victim of shipfever, caught from a newly arrived immigrant. Then we cannot forget old Dr. Wheeler, the pioneer of the homeopathic school, and those splendid young surgeons, Drs. Elisha Sterling and Proctor Thayer.”

As the population of the city in 1837 could not have much exceeded five thousand, it is manifest that the inhabitants suffered from no lack of medical advisers. The same proportion at the present day would yield us a medical faculty of two thousand, five hundred physicians!

In Ohio City were located only four physicians, towit: Hill, Christopher E., Huntington, W. T., Pearson, Amos, Sheldon, Benjamin.⁷

The druggists of the city were: Cushing & Clark, 46 Superior street; Handerson & Punderson, 73 Superior street; B. S. Lyman, 6 Water street; Colin S. McKenzie, 100 Superior street, Stickland & Gaylord, 30 Superior street.

All of these kept in stock not only drugs, but many groceries and other commodities, such as tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, paints, oils, dyestuffs, etc., though the fancy goods, which load the counters of our drug stores of the present day, did not creep in until about the middle of the century.

The prescription business scarcely existed. Most physicians kept on hand their own supply of all but the rarer drugs and dispensed them to their patients. The modern requirement of *utile cum dulci* was absolutely unknown in practice, and the vilest tasting decoctions were swallowed with nothing more than a grimace of disgust. It was not until 1850 and later that the practice of writing prescriptions, to be purchased by the patient, came into common use. It is unnecessary to add that the modern refinements of pharmacy are of a much later date.

Probably the trying experience of the recent epidemic of cholera had suggested to the city officials the necessity for hospital accommodations, and we, accordingly, read:

“The City hospital is situated upon Clinton street, in the easterly part of the city and upon the most elevated ground in it. The grounds connected with the

⁷ Mayor of Ohio City, 1850-52.

hospital are about four acres, and consist of part of the land purchased at the public expense and occupied as a public cemetery. The hospital buildings, at present, consist of one structure, about seventy by thirty feet, and two stories high, fronting easterly. Its internal organization is well suited for the accommodation of its inmates, and its apartments kept in a manner creditable to the city.

"The hospital is under the control of the board of health—consisting of the mayor and three members of the city council, chosen from that body annually. The officers of the hospital, appointed by the board of health, are a superintendent, a hospital physician and a hospital warden, each of whom have a fixed salary. The expenses of the institution are paid from the current revenues of the city, and for the present year are estimated at from four to five thousand dollars."

The Clinton street of that day was the later Brownell street (now Fourteenth street, Southeast), and the hospital was located upon the rear of the Erie street cemetery, which had been purchased by the village of Cleveland in 1826. Clinton street was then the eastern boundary of the city. It is manifest from this notice that the city enjoyed also at this time a regular board of health.

About the same distance from the Public Square, but in a northeasterly direction and near the bank of the lake, stood the earliest sanatorium mentioned in the records of our city. This was the Spring Cottage, located on the border of a little clearing still covered with the stumps of the virgin forest and dignified with the title of Clinton park. A small stream of sulphureted water burst from the side of a ravine at this point on its way to the lake, and was popularly credited with varied and manifold sanative virtues. Of this establishment the city directory of 1837-8 discourses as follows:

"The Spring Cottage and Bathing establishment is situated at the park, and contains commodious warm, cold and shower baths and refreshment rooms, to which there is a handsome pleasure garden attached. The whole has been fitted up with much skill and taste by Mr. William R. Richardson, and is decidedly a summer retreat from the bustle and cares of business, of no ordinary character, combining utility and gratification with pleasure. Mr. Richardson has just commenced running an omnibus between the business part of the city and the baths. This vehicle, we understand, is to leave Cleveland every hour for the accommodation of persons visiting the baths."

It is, doubtless, a mere coincidence, but, nevertheless, worth recording, that thirty years later the Wilson street hospital was organized upon almost the same ground, and developed ultimately into the magnificent Lakeside hospital of the present day.

The placid current of medical activity in our youthful city was stirred into unwonted energy in 1839 by the meeting in Cleveland of the Ohio State Medical convention, under the presidency of Dr. S. P. Hildreth, of Marietta. Most of the physicians of the city were present at the meeting and became members of the convention, and Dr. Jared P. Kirtland, then a representative of Trumbull county, but subsequently a distinguished teacher and physician of Cleveland, was elected president of the convention for the ensuing year. Dr. George Mendenhall, a rising young physician of Cleveland, was chosen recording secretary. Much was contributed to the success of the occasion by the admirable address of

the retiring president, Dr. Hildreth, on the climatology and epidemiology of southern Ohio.

The influence of this meeting of the convention upon the physicians, and even the laity, of Cleveland deserves special emphasis. It broadened the horizon of their thoughts, replaced their previous isolation by a feeling of sympathy and kinship with other towns and cities of the state, and awakened a zeal and emulation in the pursuit of science, which brought forth abundant fruit in the near future. In this way, doubtless, it contributed not a little to the next step in the medical progress of our city—the organization of the Cleveland Medical college, the medical department of Western Reserve University.

Six medical colleges had been organized in Ohio prior to the year 1843, to wit: The Medical College of Ohio, organized at Cincinnati, in 1819; The Medical Department of Ohio university (eclectic), Worthington, Ohio, organized 1832; The Cincinnati Medical college, Cincinnati, organized 1834; The Medical Department of Willoughby university, Willoughby, Ohio, organized 1834; The American Medical college (eclectic), Cincinnati, Ohio, organized in 1839; The Botanico-Medical college of Ohio, Cincinnati, organized 1840.

Of these, The Medical Department of Willoughby university, so intimately connected with the origin of the Cleveland Medical college, deserves a word of notice.

The little town of Willoughby in these early days, with a population of perhaps one thousand, five hundred inhabitants, was distinguished for the intelligence and energy of its citizens, and enjoyed the unusual advantages of a circulating library, a lyceum and debating society, in which historical, political, literary and scientific questions were discussed with zeal and ability. Very naturally there soon developed a desire for even better facilities for education, and in 1834 it was proposed to organize an institution, to be known as "The Willoughby University of Lake Erie," to include all the educational departments of a complete university. This ambitious plan advanced so far as the election of the officers of the university and the organization of a medical department.

The other departments of the proposed university seem never to have materialized, but the medical college in 1835-6 contained twenty-three students, and conferred the degree of M. D. upon five young men. A hard struggle for success followed, complicated by dissensions among the trustees and faculty, and in 1843 it became evident that a change of location was absolutely necessary to preserve the organization.

A "Circular and Catalogue of the Officers, Professors and Students of Willoughby University. Session of 1841-1842," happily affords us interesting information relative to the school at this period.

President, Nehemiah Allen; secretary, Jonathan Lapham.

Officers of the medical department: president, Hon. Ralph Granger; secretary and dean, J. Lang Cassels, M. D.; Amasa Trowbridge, M. D., professor of surgery; Horace A. Ackley, M. D., professor of special and pathological anatomy and physiology; J. Lang Cassels, M. D., professor of chemistry; John Delamater, M. D.,⁸ professor of materia medica, general pathology and obstetrics; Jared

⁸ Dr. Delamater's letter of acceptance of his chair is published in the circular, and bears date "Willoughby, January 11, 1842."

P. Kirtland, M. D., professor of the theory and practice of physics; E. M. Clark, demonstrator of anatomy.

The medical school at this time contained fifty-seven students, of whom, rather singularly, one only—Mr. Blakesly, a student in the office of Ackley & Hewitt, of Cleveland—was from Cleveland. The graduates of the preceding year (1841) numbered seven.

The medical course began on the first Wednesday in November, and continued sixteen weeks. Five lectures were delivered daily, except on Saturday, when the lectures were limited to three. The fees were twelve dollars for the ticket of each professor except the teacher of materia medica and obstetrics, whose ticket cost thirteen dollars. The matriculation fee was five dollars, and the graduating fee twenty dollars.

Board and lodging were announced at one dollar and a quarter to two dollars per week.

The requirements for graduation were the age of twenty-one years, a period of study covering three years, and two courses of medical lectures, of which one must be taken in the Willoughby college.

The following textbooks were recommended: surgery, Samuel Cooper's First Lines, or Velpeau's Surgery; practice, McIntosh or Eberle; anatomy and pathology, Bell's Anatomy, the London or Dublin Dissector, Magendie's or Dunglison's Physiology and Mayo's Pathology; obstetrics, Burns or Blundell; chemistry, Turner or Beck; materia medica, Beck's Murray.

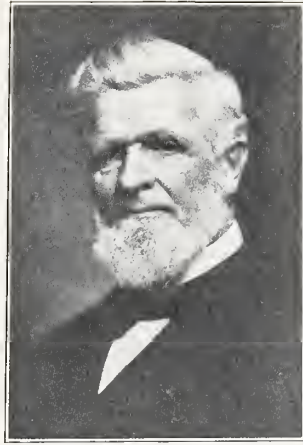
The college building is said to be of brick, sixty feet square and consisting of three stories and a basement. It contained three lecture rooms, five professor's rooms, a dissecting room twenty by one hundred feet, a general museum forty by sixty feet, an anatomical museum, a library, etc.

On the whole the faculty and plant presented a very attractive appearance for that early day.

Drs. John Delamater, Jared P. Kirtland and J. Lang Cassels, at that time members of the medical faculty, advocated the removal of the college to Cleveland. The remainder of the faculty favored Columbus. Happily, at this time, certain prominent citizens of Cleveland invited the faculty of the Willoughby Medical college to locate the institution in this city, promising to give land for the purpose and financial aid in the building of a college building. Mrs. Delamater, Kirtland and Cassels at once resigned their chairs in the Willoughby institution, came to Cleveland and organized the Cleveland Medical college. In order to avoid the delay of waiting for a charter, the new college was organized as the Medical Department of the Western Reserve college, a prosperous institution founded in Hudson, Ohio, in 1826. The remaining professors of the Willoughby college, after a short struggle to maintain their organization, removed to Columbus, and the college was merged into the Starling Medical college, founded in 1847.

We learn again from Dr. Reeve that:

"For a year or two after the transfer of the college to Cleveland there was a vigorous fight made by the Willoughby school to attract students from the city. A four mule team paraded the streets, and students were carried gratis to the village, where every attention was paid them."



Dr. David H. Beckwith



Dr. C. D. Williams



Dr. J. C. Sanders

DISTINGUISHED HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS

The earliest sessions of the Cleveland Medical college were held in the Farmers' block, corner of Prospect and Ontario streets and the first class was graduated in 1844. It was not, however, until the fall of 1846 or the spring of 1847 that the college building on the corner of St. Clair and Erie streets was fully completed and occupied for purposes of instruction.

It was within the walls of this old Farmers' block that occurred the first administration of ether for surgical anaesthesia in northern Ohio. Dr. Reeve, who was himself a witness, describes the case as follows:

"It was an amputation of the leg, and although the patient shouted and struggled, making it a difficult task for Professor Ackley, he averred later that he had not suffered. The quality of the ether was not at that time perfect. This must have been in the fall of 1846, or in the winter following."

As Morton's demonstration of the safety and reliability of ether anaesthesia was first made in the Massachusetts general hospital, on October 16, 1846, it will be seen how rapidly the news of the improvement spread among the profession, and how eagerly it was utilized in all sections of the country. The original faculty of the Cleveland Medical college was constituted as follows: John Delamater, M. D. (1787-1867), professor of midwifery and diseases of women and children; Jared P. Kirtland, M. D. (1793-1877), professor of the theory and practice of medicine; Horace A. Ackley, M. D. (1815-1859), professor of surgery; John Lang Cassels, M. D. (1808-1879), professor of materia medica; Noah Worcester, M. D.⁹ (1812-1847), professor of physical diagnosis and diseases of the skin; Samuel St. John, M. D. (1813-1876), professor of chemistry; Jacob J. Delamater, M. D., lecturer on physiology.

Personal biography is not within the scope of this paper,¹⁰ but of this medical faculty, as a whole, it may be fairly said that it was the best balanced faculty west of the Alleghenies, and in many respects rivaled those of the more famous medical institutions of the older and larger cities of the eastern coast. In the absence of the facilities furnished by large and well appointed hospitals, clinical teaching in the Cleveland Medical college was, of course, defective, but this deficiency was minimized by the use of dispensary and private work on the part of the teachers, until proper hospital advantages were, in due time, developed and utilized. The new college was a success from its very inception, and its popularity may be judged from the following statistics of its first few years.

| | Attendance | No. Graduates |
|---------------|------------|------------------|
| 1843-44 | 67 | 16 |
| 1844-45 | 109 | 25 |
| 1845-46 | 160 | 53 |
| 1846-47 | 216 | 53 |
| 1847-48 | 240 | 65 |

The old college building served the purposes of the institution until 1887, when, through the munificence of Mr. John L. Woods, a new and elaborate

⁹ So far as my knowledge extends, Dr. Worcester was the first formal professor of physical diagnosis west of the Alleghenies. He held this chair in the Medical College of Ohio during the session of 1842-43, and in the Cleveland Medical College, 1843-47. In the latter college he was succeeded by Dr. Jared P. Kirtland.

¹⁰ See chapter on biography.

building, supplying abundant room and all modern facilities for medical instruction, was placed at the disposal of the faculty and has since been materially enlarged and improved.

The Cleveland Academy of Natural Science, organized November 24, 1845, under the auspices and presidency of Dr. Jared P. Kirtland, deserves mention in this connection also. Though in no respect devoted to the cultivation of medical subjects, many of our physicians were members of this academy and contributed not a little to its reputation as a scientific body. Dr. Kirtland was the first naturalist to discover and demonstrate the sexual character of the naiads, and Dr. Theodatus Garlick (1805-1884), a partner of Dr. Ackley, was the earliest scientist in the United States to practise the artificial propagation of fish.

Among the prominent members of the medical profession, who were also members of the Cleveland Academy of Natural Science, we mention: Jared P. Kirtland, Charles A. Terry, Jehu Brainerd, Erastus Cushing, C. D. Brayton, J. J. Delamater, John S. Newberry, Samuel St. John, Horace A. Ackley, Elisha Sterling, Thos. G. Cleveland, Theodatus Garlick, J. Lang Cassels.

About 1860 this society seems to have fallen into a condition of inanition, if it did not really cease to exist. In 1869, however, chiefly through the enthusiasm of Dr. Elisha Sterling (1825-1891) it was revived as the Kirtland Society of the Natural Sciences, which maintained an organization until 1881. Among the medical members of the latter society we notice the names of: Jared P. Kirtland, Proctor Thayer, John Bennitt, Theodatus Garlick, John E. Darby, Lymam Little, Alleyn Maynard, John S. Newberry, Elisha Sterling.

The organization in 1846 of the Ohio State Medical society, which, in 1851, absorbed the preceding Ohio Medical convention, and became thenceforward its lineal successor, served still further to promote the solidarity of medical interests in the state, and to stimulate the mutual association of its widely scattered physicians. Cleveland medical men have always been prominent in the councils of the State Medical society and upon the roster of its presidents we find the following honored names of former or present colleagues: Jared P. Kirtland, 1848-49; Horace A. Ackley, 1852-53; Leander Firestone (1819-1888), 1859-60; Gustav C. E. Weber, 1864-65; Henry J. Herrick (1833-1901), 1874-75; W. J. Scott (1822-1896), 1877-78; Dudley P. Allen, 1892-93; W. H. Humiston, 1897-98.

The Ohio State Medical society also held its annual meeting in Cleveland in the years 1852, 1870, 1880, 1883, 1897 and 1904.

The simple attractions of the old Spring cottage in Clinton park were entirely eclipsed in 1849 by the more elaborate and artificial charms of The Cleveland Water Cure Establishment, a hydropathic sanitarium established on Sawtell avenue, about a quarter of a mile south of Kinsman street (now Woodland avenue). The location of this institution was in the center of twenty-six acres of native forest, where (according to the advertisement)

"The ever living springs are bubbling up from hill and dale in copious profusion, to please the weary, comfort the distressed and give health to many a sufferer."

The manager and proprietor of this charming sanitarium was Dr. T. T. Seelye,

and board, medical advice and the ordinary attendance of nurses was offered to the public on the extremely moderate terms of eight dollars per week.

For its day and generation The Cleveland Water Cure Establishment was, doubtless, one of the best of its class, and the institution enjoyed a well merited popularity far down into the second half of the nineteenth century.

Late in the winter of 1848, a steamer infected with Asiatic cholera was permitted to land in New Orleans without the usual precautions of quarantine, and a few days later the dread disease made its appearance upon the streets of that city. During the early spring of 1849 the scourge ascended the Mississippi and its tributaries and ravaged St. Louis, Cincinnati and other cities of the west. On the great lakes, Chicago, Detroit and Buffalo were visited in April and May, and the citizens of Cleveland were naturally greatly alarmed. Accordingly, on May 26, 1849, the board of health, consisting of Messrs. A. Seymour, William Case and John Gill, considered it wise to issue a card declaring the city entirely free from infectious diseases, including cholera. About ten days later the board published a long letter of advice, issued by the board of consulting physicians of Boston to the citizens of that city, and setting forth the regimen of life best adapted to maintain health in the presence of Asiatic cholera. This letter was also specifically endorsed by the names of Drs. John Delamater, Charles D. Brayton, William Mayer, John Wheeler and Erastus Cushing, who styled themselves The Medical Council of the Board of Health.

On June 26th, the first case of cholera was reported by the board in a woman occupying a small and filthy tenement on Vineyard street, and from this time forward daily reports were published by the board of health in the daily papers.

The entire third story of the Cleveland Center block, corner of Columbus and Division streets, was freshly whitewashed and fitted up with beds, nurses, etc., for a cholera hospital, and all patients so situated as to be unable to procure suitable treatment in their own homes were urgently advised to report to this hospital at the earliest possible period of the disease. A card of advice to the public was also published by the medical council of the board of health, and on August 15th, the common council prohibited the sale of green vegetables.

The epidemic in Cleveland was neither very wide spread, nor was it specially virulent in its character. The final report of the board of health states that the first interment from cholera in the city was made on June 30th, the last on September 9th, and that the total number of these interments was one hundred and thirty.

Far different was the experience of the neighboring city of Sandusky, which was almost decimated by the scourge. In the latter part of July the authorities of that city were compelled to appeal to their neighbors for additional medical aid, and on July 29th, Dr. H. A. Ackley, with a corps of volunteer physicians organized under his direction, hurried to the assistance of the stricken city. Dr. C. D. Hastings, a prominent homeopathic physician of Cleveland, is said to have lent his aid a day or two earlier. Dr. Ackley returned to Cleveland on August 11th, at which time no new cases of the disease were reported in Sandusky.

The cholera reappeared in Cleveland on August 4th of the following year (1850), and from August 10th forward, until the close of the epidemic, daily re-

ports were issued by the board of health. The personnel of this body was as follows: Aaron Barker, president; Silas Belden and Daniel C. Doan. The epidemic was even milder, and the mortality less than in the preceding year, and its presence did not disturb seriously the serenity of our citizens. By a singular fatality, however, one of its most prominent victims was Mr. Alexander Seymour, who had been indefatigable in his labors as president of the board of health in the preceding year. During this epidemic the cholera hospital was located on Michigan street.

It is not improbable that sporadic cases of cholera occurred occasionally in the city during the next three years, but the disease did not rise to the dignity of an epidemic until 1854, when it once more claimed attention. The board of health at this time consisted of Drs. R. C. Hopkins, Prentiss, and O. B. Skinner, and they reported the first case of the disease on July 4th. The epidemic was, however, very limited in extent, and the mortality was small. The daily reports of the board of health were discontinued on September 15th, and the sexton of the cemetery reported the total number of interments from cholera as sixty-seven.

Since this period the Asiatic cholera has never made its appearance in Cleveland in an epidemic form, though a few cases developed in the years 1866 and 1867.

By a curious coincidence, the last decennium of the first half of the nineteenth century, which had witnessed in Cleveland notable expansion of medical interests, and the foundation of an institution specially designed to promote the progress of scientific medicine, witnessed likewise the appearance of the Hahnemannian doctrine, which has played no insignificant role in the history of local medicine.

The earliest representatives of homeopathy in Cleveland are said to have been Dr. R. E. W. Adams, his partner Dr. Daniel O. Hoyt, and Dr. John Wheeler. The latter physician was a graduate of Dartmouth college in 1817, came to Cleveland in 1845 and died in this city in 1876.*

Homeopathy was readily accepted by a large following, and by the year 1850 its disciples acquired sufficient strength in the city to feel warranted in erecting an institution for the extension of their medical tenets to a still wider circle.

Accordingly, in that year, the Western College of Homeopathy was organized with the following faculty:

Edwin C. Wetherell, M. D. (d. 1858), professor of anatomy; Lansing Briggs, M. D., professor of surgery; Chas. D. Williams, M. D. (d. 1882), professor of institutes of homeopathic medicine; Alfred H. Burritt, M. D., professor of gynecology and obstetrics; Lewis Dodge, M. D., professor of materia

* Besides the names mentioned in the text, the city directory of 1846-47 publishes among the homeopaths of the city the names of Drs. Edwin M. Cowles, Thomas Miller, Charles Roeder, and the firm of Williams & Hastings.

We notice here too the names of Dr. Azariah Everett, "oculist," and Dr. Henry Everett, "Euriscopian." Familiar as we are at the present day with the vagaries of "reformed spelling," I fancy most of us will be puzzled to determine what manner of man was a "Euriscopian." If, however, we simply transform the word into its etymological spelling, we shall recognize at once our old and familiar friend of the Middle Ages, the uroscopist. Dr. Azariah Everett, if not the first, was certainly one of the first physicians of the city to confine his practice to the diseases of the eye, and became in 1865 the first professor of Ophthalmology in the Cleveland Medical College.

medica; Hamilton H. Smith, M. D., professor of chemistry; Jehu Brainard, A. M., M. D., (d. 1878), professor of physical science.

Before the first course of lectures in the new institution commenced, Dr. Burritt resigned and was replaced by Dr. Storm Rosa, and the chair of surgery was occupied by Dr. Arthur E. Bissell (d. 1896), vice Dr. Briggs, who also tendered his resignation.

The lectures were held in a building on the southeast corner of Ontario and Prospect streets, and the first class of twelve was graduated from this institution in 1851.

In February, 1852, a mob of the lower and ignorant classes of the city, inflamed by the report that one of our citizens had discovered in the dissecting room of the college the mutilated remains of his daughter, who had recently died, gutted the college building, and the disturbance was not entirely quelled until the militia were summoned and dispersed the mob by force of arms.

With commendable energy the faculty at once purchased a large building, known as "The Belvidere," on Ohio street (near the Haymarket), remodeled it to suit the purposes of the institution and succeeded in resuming the regular work of the college at the close of the same year. This building continued the home of the college for sixteen years. In 1857, however, the name of the organization was changed to that of "The Western Homeopathic College."

In 1868 the college purchased the "Humiston Institute," located on "The Heights," together with its philosophical and chemical apparatus, library and museum, and converted it into a college building with a hospital of fifty beds. In 1870 the title of the institution was once more changed to "The Homeopathic Hospital College."

In 1873 the college was once again removed to Prospect street, corner of Oak Place, where it remained until the completion, in 1892, of its present commodious building on Huron road. On the occupation of this latter building, the title was again changed to "The Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery."

Dissensions in the faculty led, in 1890, to the organization of an independent homeopathic college called "The Cleveland Medical College," which located temporarily in a rented building at No. 93 Prospect street, but in 1892 removed to a new college building of its own on Bolivar street. In 1897, however, the breach between the schools was healed, and they were combined into a single institution under the latest of its kaleidoscopic titles, "The Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College" of the present time.

In 1868, as the result of a resolution of the faculty of the Western Homeopathic college to suspend the further granting of the degree of M. D. to women, a medical institution known as "The Homeopathic College for Women" was organized and chartered, under the presidency of Dr. Myra K. Merrick. So far as I know, no degrees were ever granted by this college, and in 1870 it was merged again into the Homeopathic Hospital college, its evolution and devolution having consumed a period of less than three years.¹¹

¹¹ For the facts relating to the homeopathic profession I am indebted to an excellent little pamphlet entitled "History of the Cleveland Homeopathic College from 1850 to 1880," from the pen of the late Dr. D. R. Beckwith of Cleveland.

The decennium of 1850-60 was characterized by a development of civic improvements and an increase of facilities for intercommunication, which added greatly to the reputation of our city, and placed it in the front rank of the progressive communities of the country.

Prior to 1850 the steamboats upon the great lakes, the stages and the Ohio canal had furnished to our citizens the only means of travel. In 1846 telegraphic communication with the east and west was established. In 1851 the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad was opened as far as Columbus, and was soon completed to the Ohio river. The construction of other railroad connections speedily followed and fairly revolutionized the means of transportation and communication. Artificial gas for illuminating purposes was introduced in 1850. In 1854 the chronic feud between Cleveland and Ohio City was finally and happily closed by the annexation of the latter city, an addition which increased the population of Cleveland to about twenty-five thousand. About the same time sidewalks and the paving of streets were inaugurated, and in 1856 an improvement of still greater importance was accomplished in the introduction of the waters of Lake Erie into the city for the domestic use of the citizens.¹² Associated naturally with this advance was the inauguration of a partial and imperfect system of sewerage for the removal of the liquid wastes of the community. Four years later, in 1859, the first horse cars appeared upon our streets, testifying to both the increased extension of our city, and the demands of its citizens for increased facilities of communication. Thus by the year 1860 the city of Cleveland had introduced most of the modern improvements of the period, and its natural attractions had sufficed to increase its population to the respectable figure of forty-three thousand, four hundred and seventeen.

From this period, too, the development of strictly medical interests became so active and varied, that its discussion in a purely chronological order would lead to repetition and confusion. It seems preferable, therefore, in our history of the last four decennia of the century, to consider these developments in a rough classification under certain prominent divisions. One of the earliest and most important of these divisions is, naturally,

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

Upon the shelves of the Medical library we find a manuscript copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Cleveland Medical lyceum, a society organized in January, 1846, by the faculty and students of the Cleveland Medical college, and which continued to exist, apparently, as late as 1857. Membership in this

¹² The first Water Works Commission was elected in 1853, and the Kentucky Street reservoir was constructed in 1854. Originally the water was simply pumped into the reservoir from the open lake, a short distance from the shore. In 1874, however, a crib and tunnel (five feet in diameter and about a mile and one-half long) were constructed, and this tunnel was supplemented in 1891 by another, seven feet in diameter, connecting with the same crib. When even these facilities proved inadequate for the demands of the rapidly growing city, a new crib further out in the lake, and a new tunnel (nine feet in diameter and about five miles long and connecting with the east side of the city) were built and opened for service in 1904. For completeness it may be added that the telephone came into common use in 1877, the electric light in 1876, and the electric trolley cars in 1890.

society, however, was limited to the faculty and students of the college, and the society was therefore a purely private organization.¹³

In the year 1848 the little coterie of homeopathic physicians then present in Cleveland united in the organization of a medical society, under the title of the Cuyahoga County Homeopathic society, which is said to have maintained a continuous existence from 1848 to the present day, and to have been the lineal progenitor of the present Cleveland Homeopathic Medical society.

I am indebted to Dr. J. Richey Horner, of this society, for the following incomplete roster of the presiding officers from 1848 to the year 1900:

1848-9, Dr. C. D. Williams; 1849-50, Dr. John Wheeler; 1852-3, Dr. S. R. Beckwith; 1867-8, Dr. D. R. Beckwith; 1868-9, Dr. T. P. Wilson; 1869-70, Dr. George H. Blair; 1870-71, Dr. H. F. Biggar; 1871-2, Dr. H. B. Van Norman; 1873-4, Dr. D. H. Beckwith; 1875-6, Dr. H. F. Biggar; 1878-9, Dr. G. J. Jones; 1880-83, Dr. H. F. Biggar; 1884-85, Dr. G. J. Jones; 1886-87, Dr. J. H. Stevens; 1891-92, Dr. H. B. Van Norman; 1892-95, Dr. F. H. Barr; 1896-97, Dr. D. H. Beckwith; 1897-98, Dr. A. L. Waltz; 1898-99, Dr. G. W. Spencer; 1899-1900, Dr. E. H. Jewett.

During the internal dissensions of the homeopathic fraternity, in the period between 1890 and 1896, a rival society, called The Cleveland Academy of Medicine and Surgery,¹⁴ was organized, but in the year last mentioned this was merged into the older society, which then assumed the title of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical society.

The Cuyahoga County Medical society, the logical successor of the early Medical Society of the Nineteenth Medical District of Ohio, was organized in April, 1859. Its first officers were: President, Dr. C. A. Terry; vice president, Dr. J. A. Sayles (d. 1873); secretary, Dr. Thos. G. Cleveland (1825-1873).

Regular meetings were held quarterly, and an essay was read at each of these meetings by one of the members.

At the July meeting, in 1859, an essay on "Malformations" was read before the society by Dr. H. K. Cushing.

The second regular meeting of the society was held at the American House, October 6, 1859, on which occasion an interesting paper on "The Treatment of Some Cases of Epilepsy" was presented by Professor G. C. E. Weber.

At the third regular meeting, held in the Angier (now Kennard) House, January 6, 1860, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. J. A. Sayles; vice president, Dr. M. L. Brooks (1813-1899); secretary, Dr. Thos. G. Cleveland.

¹³ Among the signatures attached to this constitution I notice the familiar names of Drs. Jacob J. Delamater, E. F. Holstein, Proctor Thayer, Julian Harmon, Abraham Metz, J. C. Sanders, Thomas Corlett, John C. Reeve.

¹⁴ The Cleveland Directory of 1872-73 records a Cleveland Academy of Medicine and Surgery, which held its meetings at No. 99 Prospect St., and at that time was administered by the following officers: President, Dr. J. C. Sanders; vice president, Dr. N. Schneider; secretary, Dr. G. M. Eckford.

Also a "Hahnemann Society," under the direction of: President, Dr. H. F. Biggar; vice president, Dr. A. J. Adams; secretary, Dr. L. C. Crowell.

The Academy of Medicine and Surgery reappears in the Directory of 1878-79 under the presidency of Dr. L. W. Sapp, in that of 1879-80 its president is Dr. G. J. Jones, and in that of 1880-81, Dr. H. F. Biggar. The relations of these homeopathic societies to the original Cuyahoga County Homeopathic Society, to each other, and to the Academy of Medicine and Surgery noticed in the text, are unknown to the writer.

From this time until 1880 no records of the society are available, and its history during this long period can be gleaned only from tradition and the few scattered and incidental notices found in the journals of that day. It is probable that the outbreak of the Civil war, which created a demand for the services in the army of most of the younger, and many of the older physicians, so reduced the attendance of the society, and the excitement of the times so diverted the attention of its members, that its regular meetings were either suspended entirely, or at least degraded into mere formalities, which preserved its organization without maintaining its scientific spirit. We are told by some of its surviving members that the meetings of the society were held at irregular intervals in the Hoffman block (now the Cuyahoga building) on Superior street, and that the few members who assembled diverted themselves, while awaiting a quorum, by the relation of jokes and stories redolent with the odors of a hoary antiquity. Certain it is, that at the close of the war the Cuyahoga County Medical society was moribund, and offered no scientific attractions to the young men who returned from the army full of energy and rich in practical experience. The natural and inevitable result of such conditions was the organization of a new society.

Accordingly, on May 9, 1867, a new society, known as the "Cleveland Academy of Medicine," was organized, and maintained a more or less active career for some years, when, after a temporary metamorphosis into the "Cleveland Medical Association," it was finally merged into the bosom of the old, but rehabilitated Cuyahoga County Medical society, in 1874.

No written records of the rehabilitated Cuyahoga County Medical society prior to the year 1880 have been preserved to us, but from the latter year forward the minutes of its meetings will be found upon the shelves of the Cleveland Medical library.

From an examination of these records we find that the society was incorporated and a new constitution adopted in 1884, and we are enabled also to present a roster of its presidents from 1874 until the close of its career as an independent society: Dr. John Bennett* (1830-1892), 1874-75; Dr. T. Clarke Miller,* 1875-76; Dr. Frank Wells,* 1876-77; Dr. C. F. Dutton,* 1878-79; Dr. P. H. Sawyer,* 1879-80; Dr. W. J. Scott, 1880-1; Dr. C. C. Arms, 1881-2; Dr. W. O. Jenks, 1882-3; Dr. E. D. Burton, 1883-4; Dr. H. K. Cushing, 1884-5; Dr. I. N. Himes, 1885-6; Dr. H. H. Powell, 1886-7; Dr. P. H. Sawyer, 1887-8; Dr. J. D. Jones, 1888-9; Dr. Dudley P. Allen, 1889-90; Dr. Wm. T. Corlett, 1890-91; Dr. P. H. Sawyer, 1891-92; Dr. I. N. Himes, 1892-3; Dr. A. R. Baker, 1893-4; Dr. H. J. Herrick, 1894-5; Dr. H. E. Handerson, 1895-6; Dr. O. B. Campbell, 1896-7; Dr. W. A. Knowlton, 1897-8; Dr. F. E. Bunts, 1898-9; Dr. F. E. Bunts, 1899-1900; Dr. C. J. Aldrich (1861-1908), 1900-01; Dr. C. A. Hamann, 1901-02; Dr. J. P. Sawyer, 1902.

On May 23, 1902, the Cuyahoga County Medical society, after an existence of forty-three years, was merged with the Cleveland Medical society to form the present Academy of Medicine of Cleveland.

The first Cleveland Academy of Medicine, of which mention has been already made, and whose records are preserved by the Medical library, was organized

* The names marked with an asterisk are taken from the Cleveland Directory of the respective years.

in 1867 with the following officers: President, Dr. M. L. Brooks (1813-1899); vice president, Dr. J. A. Sayles (died 1873); recording secretary, Dr. J. C. Schenck; corresponding secretary, Dr. Colin Mackenzie; treasurer, Dr. Thos. G. Cleveland (1825-1873); censors, Dr. H. K. Cushing, Dr. W. J. Scott, Dr. H. J. Herrick (1833-1901).

Its meetings seem to have been held in various places, *e. g.*, the office of Drs. Brooks and Herrick, the hall of The Good Templars, the hall of the Y. M. C. A., the Cleveland Medical college, etc, and toward the close of its career the ominous notice "No quorum" becomes increasingly frequent. On May 5, 1868, we read that the academy, after the approval of the minutes of the last meeting, "proceeded to Garrett's for refreshment"—a style of procedure which, doubtless, redounded to the popularity of the new organization. *Per contra*, on September 1, 1868, Dr. Thos. G. Cleveland read before the society a paper on the use of the clinical thermometer in typhoid fever. As Wunderlich's epochal work, "Das Verhalten der Eigenwärme in Krankheiten," was not published until 1868, we may infer that some members of the academy at least kept touch with the advances of medical science.

The presidential roster of the academy is as follows: Dr M. L. Brooks, 1867-8; Dr. J. A. Sayles, 1868-9; Dr. John Bennitt (1830-1892), 1869-70; Dr. W. J. Scott (1822-1896), 1870-71; Dr. W. J. Scott, 1871-72; Dr. Proctor Thayer (1823-1890), 1872-3; Dr. Isaac N. Himes (1834-1895), 1873.

In September, 1873, the Academy of Medicine united with "The Medical and Pathological Society," to form a new society, under the title of "The Cleveland Medical Association," the first officers of which were: President, Dr. John C. Preston (1819-1890); vice president, Dr. D. B. Smith; secretary, Dr. I. N. Dalby; treasurer, Dr. H. H. Powell; censors: Dr. P. Thayer, Dr. I. N. Himes, Dr. John Bennitt.

In the following year, 1874, Dr. H. J. Herrick was elected president of the association, which in a few months was merged into the Cuyahoga County Medical society, as already mentioned.

No records of either the "Cleveland Medical Society" or the "Pathological Society" have been found, but oral tradition asserts that the latter society was organized about 1868 and was composed of the younger men of the profession, more directly interested in the modern pathology of Virchow and his school. Its meetings were held in the old Hoffman block, which seems to have been in that day the favorite headquarters of the medical profession. The Pathological society united in 1873 with the Academy of Medicine (as already mentioned), and at this time, at least, seems to have borne the official title of "The Medical and Pathological Society."

Of the 'Cleveland Medical Society' of this period little information has been obtainable. It seems to have been organized a little earlier than the Pathological society, to have held its meetings at the houses of its members, and, after a brief existence, to have also been merged into the Cuyahoga County Medical society.

In December, 1887, "The Society of the Medical Sciences of Cleveland" was organized by some of the more prominent physicians of the city, for the cultivation of medical science, and with the additional purpose of founding a

public medical library for the use of the profession. This society met at the houses of its members, and its annual dues were fixed at twenty dollars, in order to accumulate a surplus for library purposes. Dr. H. K. Cushing was elected its first president, and annually reelected to the same office until 1895, when he finally refused further service in an official capacity. Dr. I. N. Himes was, accordingly, elected his successor, but died in office, April 1, 1895, and was succeeded by the last president, Dr. John H. Lowman. The minutes of the meetings of the society are preserved in the Medical library, and from them we learn that its last meeting was held February 18, 1896. At this time it was proposed to change the name of the society to "The Cleveland Clinical Society," and a committee was appointed to make the necessary changes in the constitution for that purpose. No record of the report of this committee is found, and it is believed that the society simply disbanded without formal action.

It should, however, be recorded to the honor of "The Society of the Medical Sciences," that in 1894 it voted unanimously to turn over to the Cleveland Medical Library association whatever sum remained in its treasury after the payment of its just liabilities, and the sum of two thousand dollars was actually placed in the hands of the treasurer of that association, for library purposes.

In the last decennium of the nineteenth century the Cuyahoga County Medical society, now more than thirty years old, began to exhibit the ordinary signs of senescence, *e. g.*, inordinate respect for precedent, lack of initiative and a tendency to drift behind the rapid current of medical progress which characterized this period. Again the younger members of the profession complained (probably with some justice) that the exaggerated conservatism of the old society was a hindrance to the advancement of local medicine, and that the older members of the old society were unwilling to do anything themselves, and still more unwilling to entrust the administration of affairs to younger and more energetic hands. And again the experience of the '60s was repeated. A new society was organized on February 3, 1893, under the old name of "The Cleveland Medical Society," and under the presidency of Dr. W. J. Scott, now seventy-one years "young," whose scientific zeal and energy were absolutely impregnable to the assaults of age and infirmity, and whose popularity was equally general and well-merited. The roster of its later presidents is as follows: Dr. W. H. Humiston, 1894-5; Dr. William E. Wirt, 1895-6; Dr. J. E. Cook, 1896-7; Dr. N. Rosenwasser, 1897-8; Dr. A. F. House, 1898-9; Dr. H. S. Straight, 1899-1900; Dr. Charles F. Hoover, 1900-01; Dr. P. Maxwell Foshay, 1901-02.

On May 23, 1902, the Cleveland Medical society united with the Cuyahoga County Medical society to form the present flourishing Academy of Medicine of Cleveland.

The Cleveland Medical Library association originated through the general recognition of the necessity for the establishment in this city of a large general medical library, which should supply more fully than was otherwise practicable, the growing needs of the medical profession. With this object in view, the Cuyahoga County Medical society for a number of years had devoted a considerable portion of its annual income to the purchase of books and journals, which were deposited upon the shelves of the Case library. In like manner the Society of the Medical Sciences had accumulated a considerable

fund for the establishment of a library. And when, in 1893, the Cleveland Medical society was organized, the zeal and energy of the new society were likewise enlisted in the promotion of an object, the desirability of which was apparent to all.

Accordingly, in 1894, a joint committee was appointed by these societies to consider the best means of organizing a medical library, and to draw up a suitable constitution for its administration. The personnel of this committee was as follows: from the Cuyahoga County Medical society, Drs. H. E. Handerson, M. Rosenwasser and Henry W. Rogers; from the Society of the Medical Sciences, Drs. Isaac N. Himes, Dudley P. Allen and B. L. Millikin; from the Cleveland Medical society, Drs. W. H. Humiston, J. E. Cook and P. Maxwell Foshay.

On November 7, 1894, the society was organized under the title of "The Cleveland Medical Library Association," a constitution was formally adopted, and Dr. Joseph E. Cook was elected the first president. At once the Cuyahoga County Medical society donated to the association its books and journals already collected and the balance in its own treasury, amounting to the sum of four hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty-five cents; the Society of the Medical Sciences contributed its check for two thousand dollars, and the Cleveland Medical society offered its own collection of books and the sum of one hundred dollars.

At first the books and journals of the association were deposited in the Case library, the trustees of which had generously offered their shelves, together with the services of their librarian, for this purpose. By 1897, however, the burden assumed by the Case library was found to be so great that the trustees notified the association that they did not feel willing to support it for more than another year, and it was apparent that some other system must be speedily adopted.

Accordingly an earnest effort was inaugurated to secure funds to purchase a suitable building for the library. An appeal was made to both the medical profession and the general public with such happy results that the association was enabled, on January 22, 1898, to purchase the property upon which the library is now located. After considerable repair and some alterations, the building was opened to the profession on December 12, 1898.

In 1905 it was discovered that the weight of the accumulating books was proving an undue burden upon the library building, which had been constructed for a private residence and that some relief to this constantly increasing strain must be speedily provided. It was therefore determined once again to make a vigorous effort to erect in the rear of the existing building a fireproof book-stack, capable of providing for the needs of the library for a considerable number of years, and to add thereto, if possible, a comfortable and commodious auditorium for the meetings of the academy and similar societies.

Thanks to the zeal and energy of the officers of the association and the generosity of numerous friends among the laity, both these purposes were accomplished. The new library and auditorium were formally opened to the public, October 8, 1906, with an admirable address by Dr. Abraham Jacobi, of New York city.

The presidential roster of the Cleveland Medical library association is as follows: Dr. Joseph E. Cook, 1894-95; Dr. H. E. Handerson, 1895-1904; Dr. Dudley P. Allen, 1904-6; Dr. H. G. Sherman, 1906.

The city directory of 1874 notices the organization, March 13, 1874, of the Cleveland Medico-Legal society, with the following officers: President, Dr. W. J. Scott; vice president, J. E. Ingersoll, Esquire; secretary, C. H. Robinson; corresponding secretary, Conway W. Noble, Esquire; treasurer, Dr. T. Clarke Miller; librarian and curator, Dr. H. H. Powell; first chemist, Dr. M. L. Mead; microscopists, Drs. I. N. Himes and W. P. Reznar.

The regular meetings of this society were held at the Forest City house on the first Friday of each month, but, so far as known, no records have been preserved to the present day, and our knowledge of the activity of the society is limited to the fact that its name is mentioned again in the directory of 1875, when Dr. Scott was again its president. It is probable that the society, after an existence of a few years, perished of inanition.

An effort for the revival of a medico-legal society, as a section of the Cuyahoga County Medical society, was made in 1894, when a medico-legal section was organized under the direction of the following officers: President, Hon. C. W. Noble; vice president, Dr. W. J. Scott; secretary, Dr. F. K. Smith; librarian, Dr. H. J. Herrick; curator, Dr. W. T. Corlett.

The section maintained an active existence during 1895, 1896 and 1897, under the presidency of Dr. B. W. Holliday and Hon. Alexander Hadden, but the last records found in its minutes bear date March 17, 1898, soon after which the society is believed to have succumbed to the dry rot which affects so many similar institutions.

During the present year (1909), however, the society had been once more revived as a section of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine, and it is hoped that a more successful issue awaits the new enterprise.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

In 1863, Dr. Gustav C. E. Weber, who, on the resignation of Dr. H. A. Ackley, in 1856, had been elected the professor of surgery in the Cleveland Medical college, resigned his chair in that institution and organized a new college under the name of "The Charity Hospital Medical College." The original faculty of this institution was composed as follows: Dr. G. C. E. Weber, dean and professor of civil and military surgery; Dr. Leander Firestone (1819-1888), professor of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children; Dr. Addison P. Dutcher (1818-1884), professor of the principles and practice of medicine; Dr. M. S. Castle, professor of legal medicine; Dr. Jacob Dascomb, professor of chemistry and toxicology; Dr. J. H. Salisbury, professor of physiology, histology and practical anatomy; Dr. Robert N. Barr, professor of anatomy; Dr. William J. Scott, professor of materia medica, botany and pharmacy; Dr. Abraham Metz (1828-1871), professor of ophthalmology.

Clinical teaching was made a prominent feature of the new college, and the wards of the St. Vincent's (charity) hospital, completed in the following year, were opened to the teachers and students for this purpose. The didactic lec-

tures were delivered in rooms rented in the Hoffman block (on the site of the present Cuyahoga building), corner of Superior street and the public square. The first class of the Charity Hospital Medical college graduated in 1865, and classes have been graduated in every year (except 1881) since.

In 1869 the college was affiliated with the University of Wooster, forming the medical department of that institution, and continued in this relation until 1896. In 1873 the didactic lectures were delivered in the old Brownell Street school building, on the corner of Brownell street and Central avenue, which had been remodeled to suit the needs of the institution, and was utilized for this purpose until the close of the last century.

In 1874 the school inaugurated a special summer course of medical lectures, designed for the benefit of young men engaged in business during the period of the usual winter session. The regular winter course was also maintained until 1888, when it was abandoned, and the summer course alone continued until 1893. In the latter year the winter course was resumed, and both courses maintained until 1895, when the summer course was indefinitely abandoned.

This college has always been a coeducational institution.

In 1881 an earnest effort was made to unite the two regular colleges into one large medical institution, under the auspices of the Western Reserve university. Many of the professors of the medical department of the University of Wooster resigned their chairs, and were at once elected to similar chairs in the old Cleveland Medical college, now the medical department of the Western Reserve University. But the trustees of the University of Wooster declined to recognize the movement, and filled with new teachers the chairs thus vacated, and the work was resumed as usual in 1882.

In 1896, however, the school severed its connection with the University of Wooster and, under the new title of "The Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons," became affiliated with the Ohio Wesleyan university, as the medical department of that institution.

The present commodious college building of the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons was erected as the result of this change of relations, and was opened for purposes of instruction in the year 1900.

The establishment of the Cleveland School of Pharmacy was due to a resolution introduced into the Cleveland Pharmaceutical society by Mr. E. A. Schellentrager, October 6, 1882. This resolution provided for the appointment of a committee of three members of that society, to arrange for a course of lectures on pharmaceutical chemistry for the benefit of the drug clerks and apprentices employed in the pharmacies of the city. The resolution was adopted and the committee was appointed, with full power to act. This committee consisted of Mr. E. A. Schellentrager, chairman; Mr. Edward Classen, Mr. Hugo Linden, and at once instituted a course of one weekly lecture on pharmaceutical chemistry, held in the assembly room of the Pharmaceutical society, in the city hall. The scope of the lectures was enlarged from year to year, and new professors provided, until at present, the faculty consists of seven teachers, and the school enjoys an attendance of about seventy-five students. The duration of the course has also been extended to three years.

The school secured an act of incorporation as early as 1886, but, for various reasons, did not avail itself of the advantage of this act (which authorized it to confer the degree of pharmaceutical chemist, Ph. C.) until 1896, when it was reorganized with the following officers:

President, Mr. E. A. Schellentrager; vice president, Mr. G. L. Hechler; treasurer, Mr. John Krause; secretary, Mr. Joseph Feil.

During the interval between 1882 and 1896 it was continued under the direction of a committee of the pharmaceutical society, of which Mr. E. A. Schellentrager was the continuous chairman.

In 1904, largely through the energetic efforts of Professor H. V. Arny, the school was reorganized and a corps of fifteen trustees elected, and at the same time the veteran president, Mr. E. A. Schellentrager, resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. L. C. Hopp.

Since 1900 the lectures of the school have been delivered in the building of the Cleveland Gas Light & Coke Company, 421 Superior avenue, where all modern facilities for teaching are supplied.

In September, 1908, the School of Pharmacy became affiliated with The Western Reserve University, of which it forms the pharmaceutical department.¹⁵

A characteristic and generally beneficent development of sanitary education in the last years of the nineteenth century has been the organization of the training schools for nurses connected with our larger hospitals, and which (provided the element of commercialism can be satisfactorily controlled) promise many advantages to the community.

The earliest of these training schools seems to have been that connected with the Cleveland General hospital, which graduated a class of nurses June 14, 1898. The school of the city hospital was organized in 1897, that of the Charity hospital in 1898, and the school of Lakeside hospital in 1899.

MEDICAL JOURNALS.

Several partially successful attempts to establish and maintain a local medical journal in Cleveland were made at an early date by the homeopathic physicians of this city.

The earliest of these journals, edited by Drs. A. W. Oliver and John Gilman, appeared under the title of "The Northern Ohio Medical and Scientific Examiner," in February, 1848, but perished after an existence of only three months.

In October, 1851, Drs. J. H. Pulte and H. P. Gatchell renewed the attempt, by the publication of "The American Magazine, devoted to Homeopathy and Hydropathy," which maintained a feeble existence until December, 1853, when it seems to have been merged into "The Quarterly Homeopathic Magazine." The latter journal survived thereafter but a single year.

A more successful issue followed the publication of "The Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter," a bi-monthly journal, established by Drs. D. H. Beckwith, N. Schneider and T. P. Wilson in 1867, which, under various editors, survived the vicissitudes of eight years, and suspended publication in 1876.

¹⁵ For these facts I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. E. A. Schellentrager, the venerable ex-president of the school.

In 1900, a new journal, under the old title of "The Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter," was established, and has maintained its existence to the present time.

The earliest regular medical journal established in Cleveland was "The Cleveland Medical Gazette," founded by Dr. G. C. E. Weber, the successor of Dr. Ackley in the chair of surgery of the Cleveland Medical college. The first number of the "Gazette" appeared in July, 1859, and the journal continued under the sole editorship of Dr. Weber until December, 1860, when (though still retaining its own name) it was combined with "The Cincinnati Lancet and Observer," under the joint editorship of Dr. Weber of Cleveland, and Drs. E. B. Stevens and J. A. Murphy of Cincinnati. In December, 1861, however, the disturbed condition of the country and the unpromising outlook for the future led to the abandonment of the enterprise, and the journal suspended.

In 1885 a more successful essay of medical journalism was made by Drs. A. R. Baker and Samuel W. Kelly, who, at the suggestion of Dr. Weber, revived the old "Cleveland Medical Gazette" and continued its publication with fair success until 1902, when it was merged into the "Cleveland Medical Journal."

In 1896 "The Cleveland Journal of Medicine" was begun under the joint editorship of Drs. P. Maxwell Foshay and Henry S. Upson, but, after a career of five years, was merged with the Cleveland Medical Gazette into our present local journal, "The Cleveland Medical Journal."

HOSPITALS.

Mention has already been made of the early military hospital erected by Captain Sholes in 1813, and of the city hospital on Clinton street in 1837. The latter institution seems soon after to have either fallen into "innocuous desuetude," or at least to have degenerated into a simple infirmary or almshouse, in which latter role it was the legitimate parent of the city infirmary, begun in 1850 at the corner of Scranton avenue and Valentine street, and completed in 1855. This infirmary was designed to accommodate both the insane of the city, and the sick and infirm poor, and furnished also facilities for clinical instruction to the physicians of the day.

The Marine hospital was begun by the United States government as far back as 1847,¹⁶ but pushed forward with such dignified deliberation that it was not opened for service until 1852, and even then was not entirely completed. Its administration from that period until 1889 was directed entirely by surgeons appointed from civil life, but in the last mentioned year partial charge was assumed by surgeons of the Marine Hospital department. The list of civil surgeons who have directed its affairs is as follows: Dr. Chas. A. Pierce, 1851, superseded; Dr. M. L. Hewitt, 1851-3; Dr. H. A. Ackley, 1853-57; Dr. J. I. Todd, 1857-59; Dr. R. S. Strong, 1859-60; Dr. W. H. Capener, 1860-61; Dr. M. L. Brooks, 1861-65; Dr. N. B. Prentice, 1865-69; Dr. George H. Blair, 1869-1873; Dr. J. F. Armstrong, 1873-77; Dr. Proctor Thayer, 1877-80; Dr. Guy B.

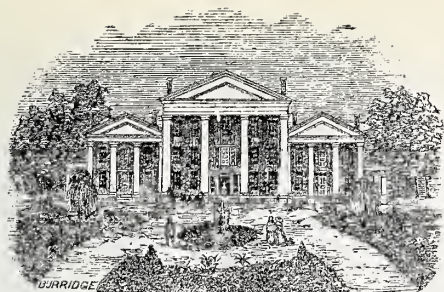
¹⁶ The land (nine acres), on the corner of Erie and Lake Sts., was purchased as early as 1837 for the sum of \$12,000.

Case, 1880-89. In 1875 the hospital was leased to the City Hospital association for the term of twenty years, though certain wards were reserved for the use of the government, and in 1896, on the evacuation of the building by this association (now entitled the Lakeside Hospital association), the administration was resumed under the direction of surgeons of the Marine hospital service. The roll of the latter is as follows: P. A. Surgeon S. T. Armstrong, 1889-90; P. A. Surgeon P. M. Carrington, 1890; P. A. Surgeon A. W. Conduct, 1890; P. A. Surgeon S. D. Brooks, 1890-94; P. A. Surgeon Emil Prochasza, 1894; P. A. Surgeon R. M. Woodward, 1894-97; P. A. Surgeon D. A. Carmichael, 1897-98; P. A. Surgeon H. W. Wicks, 1898-99; P. A. Surgeon W. J. Petit, 1899-1902; P. A. Surgeon J. B. Green, 1902-3; P. A. Surgeon H. S. Mathewson, 1903-1908; P. A. Surgeon C. W. Wille, 1908.

In 1852 the legislature authorized the erection of an insane asylum in Newburg, and the building was completed in 1855. It was burned down, however, in 1872, but rebuilt at once in a more substantial manner, and it has since been greatly enlarged and improved.

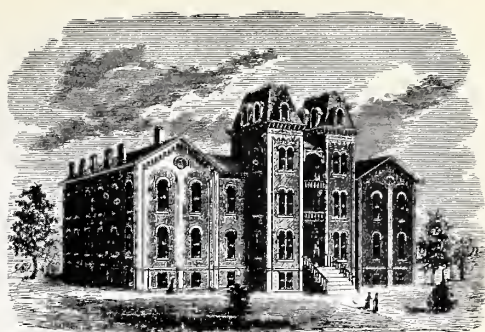
St. Vincent's (Charity) Hospital. This institution, the first of the great general hospitals of Cleveland, is one of the many results of the energy and charitable zeal of Bishop Amadeus Rappe, the Roman Catholic bishop of Cleveland, who for many years had solicited funds for its erection among all classes and creeds of our citizens. The experiences of the Civil war added weight to his personal arguments, and the building was begun on the corner of Central avenue and East Twenty-second street in the year 1863, and opened for service in 1866.

The same period witnessed the humble beginnings of the present Lakeside hospital. This originated in a "Home for the Friendless," organized in the parlors of the "Old Stone Church" during the Civil war, and designed especially for the care and aid of refugees from the south. A private dwelling was rented for this purpose on Lake avenue, nearly opposite the present Lakeside hospital, where temporary assistance was furnished to the sick and needy. At the close of the war the organization was maintained for other charitable work, and in 1866 it was incorporated as The Cleveland City hospital, under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Perkins. It was not, however, until 1868 that any proper hospital work was undertaken. In that year an alliance was formed between a number of the prominent regular and homeopathic physicians of the city and their respective clienteles, and an organization known as the Wilson Street Hospital association was formed, under the presidency of Mr. H. B. Hurlbut. A two story frame building was rented on Wilson street (now Davenport avenue), opposite Clinton park, and the work was begun under the joint direction of both schools of medicine. But little experience was necessary to demonstrate the impracticability of such an arrangement, and in a short time the homeopathic physicians decided to dispose of their stock in the new institution and organize a hospital of their own. Mr. Hurlbut generously offered to purchase the interests of the seceding physicians, and soon after purchased and presented to the association the hospital building and the lot upon which it was located. The



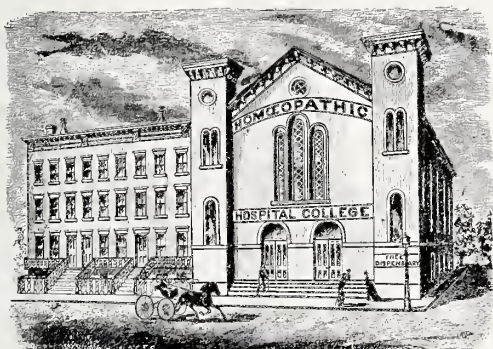
From an old cut

The old "water cure" on Sawtell avenue, eighty rods south of Kinsman street; two and a half miles from the courthouse.
—From an advertisement in 1856



From an old cut

Charity Hospital as it appeared in 1865, when first built



From an old cut

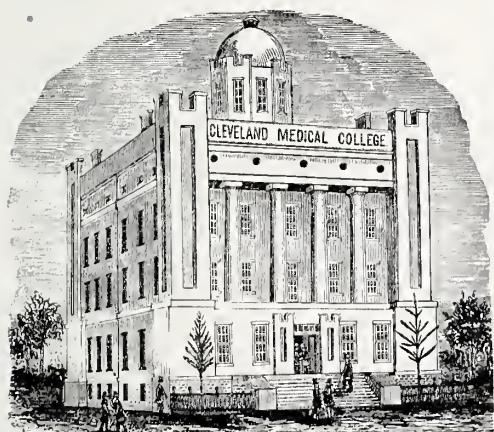
Homoeopathic Hospital College in 1874, Prospect street



From an old cut

Courtesy Dr. A. B. Schneider

Cleveland Homeopathic medical college, 1852-1868. This building stood near the Haymarket



From an old cut

Cleveland Medical College. This interesting Cleveland City Hospital formerly United States Marine Hospital building was erected on corner St. Clair and Erie Sts., 1843-4. It was a familiar landmark and was replaced in 1886-7 by the present fine building on the same site.



institution, thus placed firmly upon its feet, soon demonstrated that it was filling a useful and, indeed, necessary sphere of action, and developed rapidly beyond the limits of its present accommodations. Accordingly, in 1875, it leased from the United States government the old Marine hospital for a period of twenty years, and at the same time assumed the almost forgotten title of The Cleveland City hospital, although it was in no way under the administration of the city. When however, in 1889, the city authorities decided to build a proper city hospital for the rapidly growing community, the association changed its corporate name to The Lakeside hospital, the title which it now bears. At the expiration of its lease of the Marine hospital, in 1895, the plans for the erection of its present spacious and commodious buildings were in process of execution, and active hospital work was suspended until the opening of the new Lakeside hospital, January 14, 1898. In this hospital the clinical instruction is placed entirely in the hands of the faculty of the medical department of the Western Reserve University.

The Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital was organized in 1868, and was located originally in the old "Humiston Institute," where some fifty beds were fitted up for hospital purposes. In 1872 the faculty of the Homeopathic Hospital college purchased the site now occupied by the Homeopathic hospital on Huron road, and remodeled the building located thereon for hospital purposes. The new building upon the same ground was opened in 1879.

St. Alexis Hospital was organized in 1884 by the Sisters of St. Francis, under the direction of Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland. Its first home was a frame building, formerly a schoolhouse, on the corner of Broadway and McBride streets, and its early struggles for success were severe and prolonged. Its present fine hospital building was opened in 1897, and the institution is now one of our most popular general hospitals, while its wards afford a field for clinical instruction unsurpassed in the city.

University Hospital. After the failure of the effort to unite the medical departments of the Western Reserve university and the University of Wooster in 1881, in the readjustment of the hospital privileges of the city the latter institution found itself deprived of the clinical privileges heretofore enjoyed in the wards of St. Vincent's (Charity) hospital. Accordingly its energetic dean, Dr. Frank J. Weed (1845-1891), organized in 1885 a hospital, under the direct control of the faculty of the medical department of the University of Wooster, in a large dwelling on the southeast corner of Central avenue and Brownell street. This took the name of University hospital, and was administered as a hospital until 1894, when it was superseded by the Cleveland General hospital, located at No. 1914 Woodland avenue. The latter institution continued the work until 1908, when it was abandoned.

St. John's Hospital, located at No. 7911 Detroit avenue northwest, was an offshoot of St. Alexis hospital, organized in 1892 by Bishop Gilmour, for the benefit of the west side of the city.

The City Hospital was erected on the grounds of the infirmary in 1889, and is the first city hospital proper (under the administration of the city officials) since the days of the old hospital on Clinton street in 1837. Its wards are open

for the instruction of the students of medicine of all the medical colleges of the city.

The St. Clair Hospital was organized in 1891 at 4422 St. Clair street, to administer to the needs of that section of the city.

The German Hospital, located at 3305 Franklin avenue, northwest, was organized in 1893 to meet the special needs of our large German population.

The Lutheran Hospital, located at 2609 Franklin avenue, northwest, was organized in May, 1896. The management is in the hands of the Lutheran church.

The Maternity Home, on Marion street, was organized by Bishop Gilmour in 1873 as a lying in hospital for the poor of the city, in which capacity it has rendered noble service for more than thirty years.*

St. Luke's Hospital, on Carnegie avenue, under the administration of the Methodist church, was opened for patients in 1908.

PUBLIC HYGIENE.

During the first quarter of the nineteenth century it is fair to infer that practically no attention was devoted to the sanitary affairs of the village of Cleveland. At least we read of no measures proposed for improving the sanitary condition of the community, and the general apathy and ignorance relative to public hygiene, prevalent at that time, warrant the belief that our own village was no exception to the rule.

From this point of view the advent of the cholera in 1832 may, perhaps, be looked upon as a blessing in disguise. It awakened communities and officials to a realization of the duties and responsibilities resting upon them with relation to the health and life of themselves and their friends and neighbors, and led to the study of a subject of vital importance to every community, but to which their attention had not been heretofore directed.

The prompt action of the officials of Cleveland in the emergency which confronted them in 1832 has been already mentioned, and the constitution of the first board of health of the village has been described. Whether, after this emergency, the appointment of a board of health was regularly maintained, we have no satisfactory information, but in 1837 the City hospital is said to have been under the administration of such a board, which consisted of the mayor of the city and three members of the city council, "chosen from that body annually"—an expression undoubtedly implying regularity of administration.

The composition and activity of the boards of health during the cholera epidemics of 1849, 1850 and 1854, have also been noticed.

The real origin of our present sanitary system, however, will be found in "An ordinance creating a board of health and defining its duties," passed by the city council, January 10, 1856, and providing for the appointment of "one person (to be called health officer) and such deputies as the council may, from time to time, appoint." A single, responsible, executive officer, with the necessary assistants, was the original conception of a board of health, and through all the changes of the last half century, the existence of the health officer has been

* The new St. Anne's Maternity hospital, formally opened Feb. 7, 1910, on Woodland avenue and East Thirty-fifth street, is the modern and improved successor of this ancient institution.

steadily maintained. A roll of the incumbents of this important office since its creation will, therefore, possess some interest, and is furnished below: Dr. Fred W. Marseilles, 1856-61; Dr. Samuel Leslie, 1861-62; Dr. W. H. Capener, 1862-63; Dr. Isaac H. Marshall, 1863-66; Dr. John Dickinson, 1866-70; Dr. Thos. Hannan, 1870-71; Dr. James F. Armstrong, 1871-72; Dr. N. P. Sackrider, 1872; Dr. H. W. Kitchen, 1872-74; Dr. E. H. Kelly, 1875; Dr. Frank Wells, 1876-77; Dr. Guy B. Case, 1878; Dr. W. B. Reznor, 1879-81; Dr. Geo. C. Ashmun, 1881-91; Dr. Jamin Strong, 1891-92; Dr. Geo. F. Leick, 1893-94; Dr. J. L. Hess, 1895-98; Dr. Geo. F. Leick, 1899-1900; Dr. Daniel Heimlich, 1901; Dr. Martin Friedrich, 1901.

In 1859 the original ordinance of 1856 was repealed and a new ordinance adopted providing for a board of health to consist of the mayor of the city, the city marshal, the acting director of the infirmary, and "one skilful physician, to be styled acting health officer." This ordinance was again variously modified at different dates, and in 1870 the board consisted of the mayor, the city physician, the director of the infirmary, the health officer, several laymen and the chairman of a committee of the council, called "the committee on health and cleanliness." This chairman was usually (though not invariably) a member of the medical profession.

In 1876 the board of health was formally abolished, and the sanitary administration of the city was confided to the board of police commissioners.

In 1880, however, the board of health was restored and continued to exist until 1892, when it was again abolished and its duties relegated to a bureau of the department of police.

The latter system was in turn replaced by an independent department of health in 1903, which in 1907, was once more abolished and the duty of public sanitation confided to a bureau of the department of public service.

The following contains the names of the medical members of our boards of health during the last half century: Dr. J. F. Armstrong, 1872-74, 1880-82; Dr. Geo. C. Ashmun, 1880-81; Dr. D. H. Beckwith, 1886-88; Dr. E. J. Cutler, 1875; Dr. A. J. Cook, 1881-84, 1886-90; Dr. Wm. T. Corlett, 1883-85; Dr. F. Fliedner, 1883-85; Dr. A. G. Hart, 1880; Dr. H. J. Herrick, 1881; Dr. W. H. Humiston, 1882-86; Dr. B. W. Holliday, 1888-90; Dr. H. W. Kitchen, 1880-82; Dr. Isaac H. Marshall, 1870-74; Dr. J. D. McAfee, 1903-07; Dr. William Meyer, 1875; Dr. John Perrier, 1887-89; Dr. Norris B. Prentice, 1870-74; Dr. Marcus Rosenwasser, 1903-07; Dr. Philip Roeder, 1872-74; Dr. Elisha Sterling, 1873-74; Dr. W. J. Scott, 1880-87; Dr. Proctor Thayer, 1870-71, 1875; Dr. F. L. Thompson, 1889-91; Dr. Frank J. Weed, 1874, 1876-77; Dr. Thos. G. Cleveland, 1872-73.

The titular city physician, provided to care for the sick poor, appears first upon the records also in 1856, and the first incumbent of this office was Dr. Thos. G. Cleveland, who held the position in 1856-57. His successors were: Dr. G. C. E. Weber, 1857-61; Dr. S. R. Beckwith, 1861-63; Dr. T. P. Wilson, 1863-64; Dr. Isaac H. Marshall, 1864-71.

After 1871, the size of the city and the increasing demands of the poor and unfortunate, created so great a necessity for gratuitous medical service, that the single city physician was replaced by our present system of district physicians, whose number has varied with time and circumstances.

Few citizens of the present day can fully realize the sanitary condition of our city about the middle of the nineteenth century. The mild eyed cow and the cosmopolitan pig divided with the honest citizen the right of way through the dusty and unpaved streets. Well to do burghers were contented and happy to reside in dwellings without cellars, or to partake of their meals in damp and dusky basements, now regarded as unfit for human habitation. Scanty backyards were honeycombed with shallow and lightly covered pits of decaying garbage, and horrible uncemented cesspools received the noisome excreta of entire families, whose water supply was furnished by the family well, but a few yards distant. These dangerous wells, hallowed by long domestic use and the glamour of popular poetry, persisted for years after the introduction of the lake water, and many of them, indeed, were closed only by the special order of the health authorities of quite modern days. Nor were our public institutions in much better condition. In 1860 Dr. Marseilles reported both the county jail and the city prison "incurable nuisances" until connected with a system of sewers, and in the following year he said of the latter institution, "The basement is but a privy vault." A general system of sewerage was adopted in 1861 and completed a few years later, and a new city prison was erected in 1864. In 1861 a "chain gang" was employed to clean the streets, and as late as 1866 the Mayor, Mr. H. M. Chapin, said:

"There is much that needs to be done by the board of health in cleaning the city of filth and enforcing sanitary regulations; but, in the present chaotic state of the health ordinance, the board have not felt justified in making any expenditure. I would earnestly beg of you (the city council) to pass, at the earliest day possible, the ordinance relating to health, now before the council, so that the city may be put in a cleanly and healthful condition before the heat of summer."

Contagious diseases were rife and rarely reported to the authorities, isolation and disinfection voluntary and worthless, and in 1863 Dr. Marshall reported of the pesthouse, on Croton street, that he found only two or three beds fit for use, almost no furniture and no means whatever for the removal of the sick from their homes to the beds provided for their comfort—and the doctor, very properly, ordered himself the necessary conveniences, and reported his action to the board of health.

The vital statistics of the period were limited to the report of interments in the city cemeteries, published weekly by the city sexton in the daily newspapers, and furnishing data not entirely reliable even on the simple question of numbers and absolutely worthless in a scientific point of view, on the more important question of the causes of death. Nevertheless, the following figures of these reports may possess a certain interest for the modern reader, and are given for what they are worth: Number of interments in the year 1845, one thousand, three hundred and fifty-four; in 1856, one thousand, two hundred and fifty-seven; in 1864, one thousand, five hundred and twenty-five; in 1865, one thousand, six hundred and eighty-seven; in 1866, one thousand, three hundred and eighty-four; in 1867, one thousand, four hundred and forty-seven; in 1868, one thousand, four hundred and sixty-five.

Formal and classified reports, based upon physicians' certificates and permits for interment from the health office, were recommended by Dr. Dickinson as early as 1866, but this system was not adopted until 1873, when Dr. H. W. Kitchen published the first of these reports so indispensable to the intelligent action of the authorities. At this time the number of deaths during the year was two thousand, six hundred and forty-one, and the mortality rate was calculated at nineteen and two tenths per thousand on a population of one hundred and thirty-seven thousand. The more important vital statistics of the city of Cleveland, from 1873 to 1908, are furnished in the following table:

Vital Statistics, 1873-1908.

| Year | Births Reported | Deaths | Rate per M. | Remarks |
|------|--------------------|--------|-------------|---|
| 1873 | | 2,641 | 19.20 | Population, U. S. Census (1870), 93,018 |
| 1874 | 3,611 | 2,190 | | |
| 1875 | 3,623 | 2,962 | 18.28 | Diphtheria prevalent. |
| 1876 | | 3,227 | | |
| 1877 | 5,090 | 2,903 | 17.91 | |
| 1878 | 4,934 | 2,710 | 16.72 | Diphtheria prevalent. |
| 1879 | 4,838 | 3,038 | 17.36 | |
| 1880 | 5,113 | 3,156 | 19.60 | Population (1880), 160,146. |
| 1881 | 5,152 | 3,727 | 20.02 | |
| 1882 | 5,512 | 3,563 | 18.85 | |
| 1883 | 6,177 | 3,399 | 17.41 | |
| 1884 | 6,510 | 3,732 | 18.00 | Measles prevalent. |
| 1885 | 6,325 | 3,574 | 17.43 | |
| 1886 | 6,547 | 3,525 | 17.40 | |
| 1887 | 6,711 | 4,139 | 19.02 | |
| 1888 | 7,357 | 4,414 | 18.78 | |
| 1889 | 7,666 | 4,414 | 18.36 | |
| 1890 | 8,227 | 5,058 | 19.08 | Population (1890), 261,353. |
| 1891 | 8,682 | 5,204 | 19.17 | |
| 1892 | 9,108 | 5,227 | 18.02 | |
| 1893 | 9,267 | 5,261 | 18.15 | |
| 1894 | 9,242 | 5,663 | 17.43 | |
| 1895 | 9,044 | 5,167 | 15.89 | |
| 1896 | 8,927 | 4,859 | 14.71 | |
| 1897 | 9,135 | 5,007 | 14.30 | |
| 1898 | 9,146 | 5,040 | 13.62 | |
| 1899 | 7,775 | 5,556 | 14.06 | |
| 1900 | 7,645 | 6,104 | 15.45 | Population (1900), 381,768. |
| 1901 | 8,037 | 5,834 | 14.95 | Sharp epidemic of small-pox. |
| 1902 | 8,389 | 6,134 | 15.33 | Sharp epidemic of small-pox. |
| 1903 | 9,166 | 6,799 | 16.18 | Typhoid fever prevalent. |
| 1904 | 9,124 | 6,476 | 15.06 | |
| 1905 | 10,919 | 6,424 | 14.06 | |
| 1906 | 11,201 | 7,353 | 15.64 | |
| 1907 | 10,700 | 7,678 | 15.35 | |
| 1908 | 12,010 | 7,177 | 13.93 | |

In this table the figures in the column of deaths may be safely assumed as substantially accurate. The number of births reported is, doubtless, somewhat less than the actual number of children born within the given period, and the mortality rate per thousand living is generally too small also, from the inevitable tendency to overestimate the population in the intercensal periods. On the whole, however, the reduction of the death rate during the last thirty-five years is satisfactorily demonstrated.

On the pages of the various health reports of the last thirty-five years (in addition to numerous facts of sanitary importance) we find several papers worthy of special mention. Among these we may enumerate a report on epidemic diseases, made in 1873 by a committee consisting of Drs. Thos. G. Cleveland, J.

F. Armstrong and H. W. Kitchen; a report on vital statistics and the ventilation of schools, by Dr. E. H. Kelley, health officer in 1875; a paper entitled "Filt in its Relation to Disease," by Dr. Frank Wells, health officer in 1876, and the report of four cases of death resulting from the imprudent entrance of workmen into an unventilated cesspool, recorded by Dr. Guy B. Case, health officer in 1878.

A solution of the perplexing problem of the removal and destruction of the garbage of a large community was essayed as early as 1868, when a large barge was anchored in the river for the reception of this waste, and three times each week this barge was towed out into the lake and its contents dumped into our water supply "one mile from the city." The dangers of this primitive and disgusting system were early recognized, and various means for their diminution were from time to time adopted, but it was not until 1898 that the problem was satisfactorily solved by a contract with the Buckeye Refuse and Destruction Company for the removal and destruction of this disgusting refuse. In 1903, on the expiration of this contract, the entire plant of the company was purchased by the city authorities, and the work has been since satisfactorily performed under the direction of the board of public service.

Among the more important advances of recent date in the science of municipal sanitation, mention should be made of the establishment of a special children's hospital in 1900; the inauguration of a bacteriological laboratory in 1901; the provision of a free sanatorium for tuberculosis patients in 1903; the foundation of the Cleveland Farm colony in Warrensville in 1904, and the initiation of the municipal inspection of school buildings (1905), meat (1905) and milk (1906). These advances, so little known to the average citizen, but of vital importance to the community, bid fair to place Cleveland in the front rank among the healthful cities of the United States.

EPIDEMICS.

The sanitary history of Cleveland is remarkably free from severe epidemics of any kind, though the presence of infectious diseases is, of course, frequently recorded.

We have already described the visitations of Asiatic cholera in 1832, 1834, 1849, 1850 and 1854. In 1866, also, seventeen cases of cholera with twelve deaths were reported, and in 1867 four cases, all of whom recovered. The earlier visitations were both more severe in themselves and more alarming to the community from their novelty and the inexperience of both physicians and the laity. With our present knowledge of this disease and its prevention it seems scarcely probable that it can ever again occasion serious alarm.

Smallpox was rife in the city during the period from 1860 to 1873, and even rose to the dignity of a threatening epidemic in 1901 and 1902. Gratuitous vaccination was offered to all in 1873 and again in 1902, and in the latter year the compulsory vaccination of school children was enforced with very satisfactory results. It depends largely upon the intelligence of the community and the energy of our sanitary authorities, whether the city shall ever again be disgraced by an epidemic of a disease so certainly and easily preventable.

Diphtheria prevailed extensively in 1875 and again in 1878, but neither invasion could properly be characterized as an epidemic. The disease is almost always with us, but has been robbed of most of its terrors by the resources of modern treatment.

A severe invasion of measles was recorded in 1884 by Dr. Ashmun, though scarcely rising to the importance of an epidemic.

An epidemic of influenza (*la grippe*) prevailed in 1898-99, and occasioned considerable mortality, either directly or by its influence upon other diseases.

Typhoid fever, always present with us to some extent, prevailed extensively in 1903 and occasioned considerable alarm as an indication of the pollution of our water supply. But the completion of the new lake tunnel in 1904¹⁷ and the prospect of the speedy completion of the great intercepting sewer, give reason to hope that, for the present at least, we may enjoy a reasonable exemption from the ravages of this filth disease.

THE PESTHOUSE.

That gloomy relic of mediæval ages (about whose walls cluster a host of gruesome tales and memories), persisted until quite modern times, or until modern euphemism wisely converted the name into the less repulsive "Hospital for Contagious Diseases." A decent respect for its ancient and malodorous reputation may claim a few lines in a history of medical Cleveland.

The earliest "pesthouse" noticed in our history was established in 1832 on Whiskey island, to receive and care for the victims of the Asiatic cholera, then newly arrived. In the subsequent visitations of 1849-50 a similar cholera hospital was organized in the Cleveland Center block, corner of Columbus and Division streets, on what was then known shortly as "The Flats," and in 1854 the pesthouse was located upon Michigan street.

These locations, however, were merely selected to meet an emergency, and were not appropriated for permanent use. In 1852 the authorities purchased on Croton street (now Croton avenue, southeast, between Forest and Humboldt streets, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-seventh streets, southeast, a plat of land containing six acres, and soon after located upon this plat a more permanent "pesthouse." In 1871, however, Dr. Marshall, the city physician, recommended its removal to a more remote position, because the increasing proximity of inhabited dwellings rendered its present location somewhat dangerous, and in 1876 the site of the present West Park cemetery in Brooklyn¹⁸ was purchased and fitted up for hospital purposes. In 1898 this plat was exchanged for other property on Lorain street, and a pesthouse built in the town of Newburg. The remoteness and inaccessibility of this latter location, however, led to its abandonment in 1901 and the building of a pesthouse on the grounds of the City hospital, which was utilized in the epidemics of smallpox of 1901 and 1902. In 1903 the pesthouse was finally removed to its present location on the city farm in Warrensville, and the old building converted into a sanatorium for the tuberculous. The

¹⁷ Begun in 1895.

¹⁸ On the Ridge Road, near the crossing of Big Creek.

latter institution was likewise removed to the Warrensville farm in the year 1906.

It would, doubtless, prove interesting to record here how the early pathology of Edinburgh, London and Leyden yielded gradually to that of Paris, and how the influence of the latter school, at a later period, waned before the more brilliant lights of Berlin and Vienna: how the vigorous therapeutics of blisters, emetics, bleeding, calomel, jalap, antimony, etc., the sheet anchor of our fathers, faded slowly (aided by the Hahnemannian apotheosis of infinitesimals) into a practical therapeutic nihilism: how the saddlebags and "one hoss shay" were metamorphosed into the trim coupé or more imposing automobile of the up-to-date physician, with his modern armamentarium of stethoscope, hypodermic syringe, clinical thermometer and pocket case of stereotyped tablets and granules: how the keen observation, independence and all round knowledge of our early colleagues have been largely lost, and replaced by the often one sided and deceptive fiat of the modern specialist: how the humane and sympathetic side of medical practice has withered before the dazzling light of modern exact diagnosis and scientific objectivity. But these facts are neither obscure, nor are they peculiar to the experience of our own city. They may be studied at leisure in our encyclopedias and general treatises on medical and social history.

The present chapter must be limited to those humbler data, whose local character and comparative insignificance render them specially liable to be lost in the gathering twilight of the past, and which, once lost, would probably be regarded as scarcely worthy of the labor of recovery. Gathered at odd intervals, and for various purposes, they are here grouped together in the hope that they may be useful for future reference, and may serve, at least to some extent, to preserve the more recondite records of a brilliant century.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE DENTAL PROFESSION OF CLEVELAND.*

Dr. Benjamin Strickland, the first located dentist, began the practice of dentistry in this city in 1835. At that time, there were probably not more than five hundred dentists in America, and Cleveland's population was only five thousand. In 1837, he was located at the corner of Water and Superior streets. In 1845, his office was at 145 Superior street, and later at 15 Euclid avenue. Dr. Strickland was highly respected by both the dental and medical professions of this city. At the organization of the Northern Ohio Dental association, in this city, in 1857, he called the assemblage to order, and the following year was elected its president. He was annually reelected, and served the society in that capacity for eight years. He died in 1889 at about eighty years of age.

In the 1837 directory, appears the firm name, "Coredon & Sargeant, Surgeon Dentists, 6 Franklin Building." As their names do not appear in the next directory (1845), their stay must have been short. In this directory (1845) appear the names of four dentists. Two of these names, Samuel Spencer and William Bailey, do not again appear. The name of Dr. M. L. Wright, 94 Superior street, appears for the first time. Dr. Wright was a graduate of the Cleveland Medical college (now medical department of the Western Reserve University). His son, M. L. Wright, and three grandsons, Harry D., Martin L., and Wm.

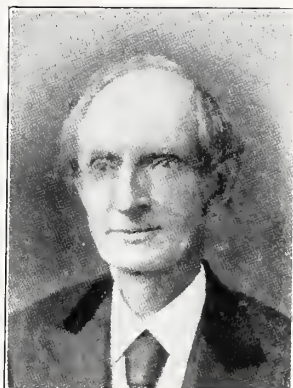
*The details in this chapter were furnished by a prominent member of the dental profession.



William H. Atkinson



Franklin S. Slosson



Benjamin Strickland, came to
Cleveland in 1835. First
dentist in the town



B. F. Robinson

PIONEER DENTISTS



W., are now in practice on the west side. The writer believes this is the only instance of three generations having begun the practice of dentistry in this city. However, three generations of the Robinson family practiced in this city.

An important accession to the dental profession of the city was made in 1846 in Dr. F. S. Slosson. Dr. Slosson was born in 1803 and died in this city in 1887. He was an active and progressive member of the profession. He was elected, in 1857, the first president of the Northern Ohio Dental association, and again served the society in that capacity in 1866.

Dr. B. F. Robinson, the first of the Robinson family of dentists, located in the city in 1850. He died in 1889 at the age of eighty years. This year (1850) the city had a population of seventeen thousand, six hundred and the names of seven dentists appear in the directory.

The following year (1851) Dr. W. P. Horton, Sr., located in the city. He is still in active practice. This same year, Dr. N. H. Ambler came to the city and formed a partnership with Dr. B. F. Robinson. Dr. Ambler practiced dentistry in this city until the time of his death in 1888. Ambler Heights took its name from him. Dr. H. L. Ambler is a nephew of the late Dr. Ambler.

The year 1853, marked an epoch in the dental profession of this city by the acquisition of that magnetic personality, Dr. W. H. Atkinson.

He was born at Newton, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1815. He began the study of medicine at Meadville, Pennsylvania, in 1840; and graduated an M. D. from the medical college at Willoughby, Ohio, in 1847. He located and practiced his profession at Norwalk, Ohio, where, through a traveling dentist, he became interested in dentistry. In Cleveland he formed a partnership with Dr. Frank S. Slosson. Two years later, he took Dr. Charles R. Butler (whom the profession of northern Ohio honors as its dean) as his first student. Later, they entered into a partnership which lasted until Dr. Atkinson removed to New York city in 1861, where he lived until the time of his death in 1891. Dr. Atkinson was an intense student, had a wonderful memory and was a brilliant orator. He enjoyed a large practice and was reputed to have received fabulous fees, yet through his generosity, he died a poor man. Any confrere desiring knowledge was always welcome to a position at the side of his operating chair and dining table. He is often spoken of as the father of altruistic dentistry. He undoubtedly was the most potent factor in removing the "no admittance" sign from the dental laboratory door. The dental historian, Dr. Burton Lee Thorpe, describes him as follows: "William Henry Atkinson, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Leader, 'Teacher of Teachers,' Prophet, and Past Grand Master Dental Enthusiast.

"The flash of wit, the bright intelligence,
The beam of song, the blaze of eloquence,
Set with their sun, but they left behind
The product of an immortal mind."

This same year (1853), a brother of Dr. B. F. Robinson, Dr. J. A. Robinson, of Lowell, Massachusetts, with his two sons, came to Cleveland. Dr. J. A. Robinson practiced his profession in this city for several years when he moved to Jackson, Michigan, where he practiced until he retired after having practiced dentistry for more than sixty years. His elder son, Dr. Jere E. Robinson, continued in practice in this city until he retired in 1900. The younger son, Wm. F. Robinson, studied with his father and practiced in this city for some years. He

was in practice in New Orleans, at the breaking out of the Civil war, but returned north and joined the Union army. He was severely wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. Captain Robinson was killed by the Indians at Tucson, Arizona, shortly after the close of the war.

In 1861, Dr. L. Buffett began practice in this city. He gave a course of lectures on dental pathology at the Cleveland Medical college (now medical department of the Western Reserve University). He retired from practice in 1887 and moved to Easton, Maryland, where he died in 1901.

Dr. Chas. Buffett, a brother of Lewis, began practice in this city in 1866. For many years he was the treasurer of the Northern Ohio Dental association. He retired from active practice in 1903.

Dr. D. R. Jennings came to this city from Ravenna in 1872 and continued in active practice until the day of his death in 1897.

These are the men, with their strong personalities and indefatigable energy, who established the dental profession in this city. From 1870, the profession has had a rapid development, and as the accessions are still actively engaged in practice, we will only mention them in connection with their organized activities. Before taking up the organized interests of the profession, of this city, it will be interesting to note the statistical growth of the profession in connection with the growth of the population.

STATISTICS.

In 1835 the population of the city was five thousand and eighty, with one dentist; in 1837 there were nine thousand people with three dentists; in 1860 the population had increased to forty-three thousand, four hundred and thirty-seven, with twenty-two dentists. The number of dentists fluctuated much in the seventh decade. In the directory for 1859 and 1860 there were the names of twenty-two dentists; in 1861 and 1862, eighteen; 1867 and 1868, twenty-three; 1869 and 1870, twenty. Eight of these twenty dentists are still in practice in this city. The directory for 1880 gives the number of dentists as fifty-one, and the United States census report gives the population as one hundred and sixty thousand, one hundred and forty-six; in 1890, the number of dentists was eighty-eight, and the population was two hundred and sixty-one thousand, three hundred and fifty-three; in 1900, the number of dentists was two hundred and twelve, and the population was three hundred and eighty-one thousand, seven hundred and sixty-eight; in 1909 with an estimated population of half a million, there are three hundred and fifty-three dentists.

DENTAL ASSOCIATIONS AND THE PART CLEVELAND DENTISTS HAVE TAKEN IN THEM.

The American Dental association was organized in 1859 and the next year (1860) held its first session for scientific investigations. This assemblage was held in this city with Dr. W. H. Atkinson in the chair as its first president. In 1888 Dr. Chas. R. Butler served the society as its president. In 1897 this society and the Southern Dental association were consolidated as the National Dental association.

NORTHERN OHIO DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

In 1855, the American Dental convention, the predecessor of the American Dental association, by resolution, recommended the organization of local societies. Drs. W. H. Atkinson, J. A. Robinson and others, issued a circular letter to the dentists of northern Ohio, inviting them to meet in Tremont Hall, November 3, 1857. (Tremont Hall stood on the present site of the Wick block.) Of the thirty-four charter members of the Northern Ohio Dental association, there are living only Drs. W. P. Horton, Cleveland; Alfred Terry, then of Norwalk, now residing at Detroit; and Chester H. Harroun, of Toledo. Eighteen of the twenty-two dentists located in Cleveland at that time were present at the formation of the society.

This society has met annually with hardly an interruption. While it often meets in Cleveland because of the conveniences afforded, it has met in other northern Ohio towns. For thirty years, the society little more than maintained the attendance of the first meeting. The writer well remembers the meeting at which he became a member of the society; it was in May, 1879, and the sessions were held in the parlor of the Weddell House. There was plenty of room, for there were not more than forty members present. In 1885, the expenses of the society were nine dollars and sixty cents. In 1890, the bills ordered paid were six dollars and eighty-one cents, but, in 1905, the bills paid amounted to eight hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty cents and the receipts were one thousand and seventy-five dollars. This year (1905) marked the high tide of its prosperity. The enrollment of members, dealers and visitors present was five hundred and ninety-six, the largest in the history of the society. The phenomenal success of that year was due to the ceaseless labors of the corresponding secretary, Dr. W. G. Ebersole.

The officers of the association for 1909 are: President, W. A. Siddall; vice president, W. G. Ebersole; secretary, J. W. McDill; treasurer, W. A. Price, all of Cleveland.

OHIO STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

This association was formally organized June 26-27, 1866, at Columbus. Of the first officers elected, B. F. Robinson, of this city, was made second vice president. The following Cleveland dentists were charter members: Drs. B. F. Robinson, B. Strickland, C. R. Butler, L. Buffett, J. E. Robinson, John Stephan, and W. P. Horton.

The Cleveland men who have served this society as president are, in the order of their service: Drs. W. P. Horton, L. Buffett, C. R. Butler, D. R. Jennings, J. E. Robinson, G. H. Wilson, Henry Barnes, H. F. Harvey, J. F. Stephan, H. L. Ambler, and W. H. Whitslar serving for 1909. H. L. Ambler served the society for two years as secretary; W. A. Price is the treasurer, and has served for four years.

CLEVELAND DENTAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1886 as the result of an agitation started by Dr. Henry Barnes. The evening of October 6, 1886, thirteen members of the

profession assembled at the office of Dr. D. R. Jennings and organized the Cleveland Dental society, with the following officers: President, D. R. Jennings; vice president, J. Stephan; secretary, P. H. Keese; treasurer, S. B. Dewey.

The charter members were: Drs. D. R. Jennings, Henry Barnes, C. R. Butler, J. R. Owens, J. R. Bell, S. B. Dewey, Ira Sampsell, H. H. Newton, J. E. Robinson, George R. Goulding, P. H. Keese, Charles Buffett and John Stephan.

Drs. H. F. Harvey and Ira W. Brown were made members at the second meeting, having been unable to attend the first meeting. The society met monthly, except July and August, at the offices of its members. In 1890, the society voted to increase their dues to ten dollars per year and serve dinner to the members at the hotel in which the meeting was held. For several years the society met regularly at the Hollenden. The society is at present assembling at the Colonial hotel. It meets the first Monday evening of October and November, and from January to May, inclusive. The membership is upward of one hundred. At the November, 1909, meeting, there were twelve members elected and seventeen names proposed for membership.

The present (1909) officers of the society are: President, Frank Acker; vice president, W. G. Ebersole; recording secretary, J. T. Newton; corresponding secretary, J. R. Owens; financial secretary, Harris R. C. Wilson; treasurer, W. S. Sykes; and critic, H. L. Ambler.

The ex-presidents are: D. R. Jennings, I. W. Brown, J. R. Owens, S. B. Dewey, H. Barnes, W. T. Jackman, H. F. Harvey, W. H. Whitslar, J. R. Bell, C. R. Butler, G. H. Wilson, J. W. Van Dorn, H. L. Ambler, J. F. Stephan, W. A. Siddall, W. A. Price, J. F. Spargur, J. W. McDill, G. N. Wasser, D. H. Zeigler, J. M. Yahres and M. C. Ramaley.

In the spring of 1909, this society was made the first "component" society of the reorganized Ohio State society.

In the winter of 1897, the society appointed a committee for dental instruction in the public schools. The committee consisted of Drs. W. A. Price, W. G. Ebersole, and George H. Wilson chairman. This committee, after consultation with Superintendent Jones, formulated a series of apothegms on the nature, use and care of the teeth, which were given through the school authorities to the pupils. Some of the teachers are still making use of this information in their general instruction. This committee consulted with a like committee of the state society with the object of introducing similar instruction into all of the schools of the state; however, small results were obtained.

In the spring of 1906, the society appointed a committee of fifteen to act in conjunction with Director Cooley in caring for the dental needs of fifteen hundred children of the city's outdoor relief department. After due deliberation, the committee of fifteen elected a committee of five to take charge of this work. The committee consisted of Drs. H. L. Ambler, chairman; J. R. Owens, G. F. Woodbury, D. H. Zeigler and George H. Wilson. This committee was influenced to establish this clinic at the City hospital on Scranton road. This arrangement proved disastrous, as it placed the clinic out of the reach of the children of the indigent poor, for whom it was designed. The society by voluntary contributions, raised a fund of over five hundred dollars with which to

carry on this work. The arrangement was made with Director Cooley that the city should furnish the office, equipment and supplies, and the dental society free service. Dr. Frank Acker had volunteered to give one half day of time per week to this work. The committee thereupon arranged with Dr. Acker to devote two half days per week as the operator in charge of the clinic. The clinic was opened for free work to the children of the worthy poor October 16, 1906. It very soon developed that because of the location the only patients applying for relief were the inmates of the infirmary, but no children. At this time Dr. Harris R. C. Wilson obtained permission to act through the teachers in the neighboring ward schools, and thus the deserving children were interested in this charity. From this time the clinician had all he could do to care for the children of these schools and the children of the Jones' Home. This work was carried on for nearly two years. However, while the experiment was a success in its way, it did not establish the need for such a clinic among the downtown outdoor relief children, and the city authorities were not justified in maintaining the charity as it was expected they would do.

After the work of dental education was inaugurated by the committee of 1897, little was accomplished until the society appointed a committee on oral hygiene and education, consisting of Drs. W. G. Ebersole, chairman; J. R. Owens and W. A. Price. This committee obtained permission from the authorities to make an examination of the mouths of the children of four selected schools. This examination was made June 14, 1909, by forty-two members of the City society, and demonstrated the urgent need of dental supervision of the children of the public schools. Of the two thousand six hundred and seventy-two children examined, ninety-seven per cent were found to be in need of dental attention. With this data at hand, the committee obtained permission of the school board to examine the mouths of all of the public school children of the city, and to establish and maintain during the year of 1910, four clinics for the free care of the teeth of the needy ones. This examination, and the care of the teeth of the indigent children are to be without expense to the school board, except the board is to furnish suitable rooms, heat, light and water. To accomplish this work, outside of committee and preliminary work, it is planned that one hundred and sixteen members of the society shall each voluntarily give thirty-six hours of time, or its equivalent in money. Aside from this, a course of lectures for public instruction is contemplated. At the dental society meeting, held November 1, 1909, when the paper was passed for pledges of time or its equivalent, nearly sixty signatures were obtained.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN CLEVELAND.

There have been two dental schools in this city. Besides these, dental instruction has been given to medical classes by such men as Drs. L. Buffett, H. L. Ambler, J. R. Bell, and possibly others.

In 1891, a movement was started and resulted in the formation of the dental department of the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery (homeopathic school). The school opened in October, 1891, in quarters provided in the Y. M. C. A. building. There were fifteen students in attendance. The

faculty consisted of Drs. W. H. Whitslar, dean; Henry Barnes, S. B. Dewey, J. E. Robinson, L. P. Bethel, Ira Sampsell, George H. Wilson, and four or five members of the medical faculty. The following spring the faculty was reorganized, owing to the death of Dr. Sampsell and the resignation of Drs. Whitslar and Wilson, who withdrew to accept positions with the dental department created in the Western Reserve University. The second year the homeopathic school was provided with ample quarters in the new medical building. In September of 1896, the school disorganized and disposed of its equipment to the Western Reserve University.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY.

This department of the university was established in March, 1892. Four dental professorships were created to cooperate with the medical department, and designed to teach dentistry as a specialty of medicine. Drs. C. R. Butler, W. H. Whitslar, H. F. Harvey and George H. Wilson were elected to the four dental chairs. Unused rooms in the medical building were equipped for the school. Twenty-one students enrolled for the first term, and there was an annual increase until the term of 1902-03, when there was an attendance of one hundred and fourteen students. The first faculty was organized with Dr. C. R. Butler, dean, and Dr. W. H. Whitslar, secretary. At the close of the first session, Dr. Butler resigned, when Dr. Ambler was elected dean and professor of operating dentistry, which position he held until the close of the term of 1905-06.

The fall of 1896 found the school housed in the Bangor building. The upper two floors were especially arranged and equipped for dental instruction, and, at that time, was considered excellent accommodations. As the school increased in numbers, other dental professors and teachers were added to the faculty.

The year of 1903 was a critical one with all dental schools, and was especially disastrous (in a financial sense) to this school. It had been determined to discontinue the department, when the Cogswell Dental Supply Company, through its president, Dr. H. M. Brown, of Ashtabula, assumed the financial obligations and took charge of the school. The school remained nominally a department of the university. During the years 1904-05, the old members of the faculty resigned, when Dr. Brown reorganized the school by securing the services of Drs. T. J. McLernon, of Philadelphia, as dean, E. E. Belford, of Toledo, and H. E. Friesell, of Pittsburg; the remainder of the faculty being made up of young men from the dental and medical schools. With the close of the session of 1907-8, Dr. McLernon resigned and returned east, when Dr. Belford was made dean.

CLEVELAND DENTAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

In the fall of 1907 Dr. Charles R. Strong, upon retiring from practice, made known his desire to donate his dental library as a foundation toward establishing the Cleveland Dental library. A number of the down town dentists were called together and organized, by adopting a constitution and electing the fol-

lowing officers: President, G. H. Wilson; vice president, H. L. Ambler; secretary, Harris R. C. Wilson; and treasurer, Varney E. Barnes. The officers of the Dental Library association made arrangements, through Librarian W. H. Brett with the Cleveland Public Library board, so that the Dental library becomes a part of the reference department of the Cleveland Public library.

The collection of books, generously donated by Dr. Strong as a start for this worthy object, consisted of about thirty bound volumes and more than seventy complete volumes of unbound dental journals. The president of the association added to this foundation about sixty books and a number of more or less complete volumes of unbound dental journals. Since then others have added a few volumes of books and unbound journals. However, because of the cramped quarters of the public library the books are not very accessible. It is hoped that this unfortunate condition may soon be remedied.

DENTAL JOURNALISM.

Late in the summer of 1905 the Cogswell Dental Supply Company, of this city, determined to establish a dental journal. For this purpose Drs. W. T. Jackman, W. G. Ebersole, V. E. Barnes, and G. H. Wilson were selected to formulate and edit the new venture.

The name chosen for the new journal was "The Dentist's Magazine." The first monthly issue appeared in December, 1905. The magazine contained over one hundred pages of reading matter each month, was liberally illustrated, printed upon fine quality of paper and had a new cover design for each issue. In 1909 the Cogswell Dental Supply Company was absorbed by the Ransom and Randolph Company, of Toledo, and the Dentist's Magazine was submerged in the "Dental Summary."

AMERICAN CIRCULATING DENTAL CLINIC.

This institution is a thought and creation of Dr. S. Marshall Weaver, of this city. The plan is to have seven centers for work, and at each center to have a committee of six, whose duty it shall be to collect a goodly number of dental technic specimens and send them to the central committee at Cleveland when they are to be properly mounted and shown at a half day clinic before the city dental society. After being arranged and cased, they will be exhibited at the second city in the circuit, and then sent on, until they return to Cleveland, when the committee will replace its exhibit with a new one and start it on the second round of the circuit; each city doing likewise. The cities in which committees have been appointed and are at work preparing their exhibit, are, in order: Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Kansas City, and Chicago. The first exhibition is to be made in this city early in 1910.

SPECIALISTS.

For some years there has been a tendency for the profession to specialize. Orthodontia is quite largely given over to the men confining their attention to

this branch. The devotees of this specialty are: Drs. V. E. Barnes, F. M. Casto, W. E. Newcomb, and L. A. Krejci. The specialists in prophylaxis are: Drs. I. W. Brown, J. W. Jungman, W. C. Teter, and I. E. Graves. Extracting and anaesthetics: Dr. C. K. Teter. Prosthesis: Dr. G. H. Wilson.

While not specialists, there are three other names that should be mentioned: Dr. H. L. Ambler as an author, and Drs. W. A. Price and C. G. Myers, inventors. Dr. Ambler's works are: "Tin Foil and Its Combinations;" "Facts, Fads and Fancies;" "Historical Notes on the Northern Ohio Dental Association;" and the chapter on the "History of Dental Prosthesis," in Koch's History of Dental Surgery. Dr. Price's inventions are: Cataphoric appliances, dental X-ray, dental pyrometer, artificial stone and casting outfit. Dr. Myers originated high pressure anaesthesia and a dental lamp.

The writer desires to express his appreciation for the historical writings of Drs. Gurini, Koch, Thorpe and Ambler. Much of this sketch has been taken from these authorities and is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

DIVISION IV.
GOVERNMENTAL AND POLITICAL.



From an old engraving in the collection of the author

GEN. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR

The first governor of the Northwest Territory and of Ohio territory

CHAPTER XIX.

EARLY GOVERNMENT, TERRITORIAL AND STATE.

EARLIEST JURISDICTION.

The French and the British successively held dominion over these regions before the treaty of 1783 established the jurisdiction of the United States. The French had trading posts at Presque Isle (Erie, Pennsylvania), at Sandusky bay, on the Maumee, and on the Great Miami river, as early as 1749. They drove out the English, who had come from Pennsylvania to start trading at Sandusky in 1748. Notwithstanding these early activities, there is no record of any established civil jurisdiction over this territory. The authority of the French was confined to a limited zone around their forts and posts and the government was entirely military.

When the British succeeded to the sovereignty there was little practical change in the government of the land bordering the southern shore of the lake. This territory was included in the civil jurisdiction of Canada, for parliament in 1763 extended the province southward to the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. In 1778 Lord Dorchester, the governor general of Canada, divided upper Canada into four civil districts and included Detroit and the upper lakes in one of these. There is no evidence that this district girdled Lake Erie. Later, in 1792, Governor Simcoe, of upper Canada, was empowered by his parliament to divide his province into nineteen counties. Of these, Essex county on the Detroit river may have embraced not only these posts to the west, but all of the stations they established around the southern border of our lake. There is great obscurity as to these matters. It is more evident that Virginia, with characteristic colonial enterprise, did extend her civil jurisdiction over the western territory, under color of title granted by her various charters to rule to the shores of the South Sea. In 1776 Virginia created three counties along the waters of the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers. Their western boundaries are not definitely known. Two years later, in 1778, when the dauntless George Rogers Clark had captured the British posts on the Wabash and the Mississippi, Virginia promptly established her jurisdiction by creating into a county called Illinois virtually all the land later embraced in the Northwest Territory, including the south shore of Lake Erie. Kaskaskia was made the county seat.* As the

* See Federal "Statutes at Large," Volume IX, page 557.

British held the lake posts, however, Virginia's civil jurisdiction was limited virtually to Kaskaskia and old Vincennes.†

British military law prevailed during the Revolution in the sparse settlements and trading stations of all this region. The technical status of all the early civil jurisdiction of the south shore of Lake Erie is veiled in obscurity, for as long as there were no subjects dwelling here, the problem of sovereignty was merely a theoretical one. When settlers did arrive after the Revolution, they found no difficulty in governing themselves.¹

When in 1783 title to the northwest passed to the United States practical conditions did not change. Not only did the British instigate their Indian allies to constant acts of savage cruelty, but they refused to evacuate many forts after the treaty had been signed and it was not until 1794, after the battle of the Rapids of the Maumee, that her open hostility ceased and not until 1797 that all of the lake posts were abandoned by the British, and not until after the war of 1812 that her covetous eye was diverted from this region.

Connecticut, as we have seen, also claimed jurisdiction over the western country, but unlike Virginia, she never established counties and her sons did not come to settle the wilderness until another jurisdiction claimed the land with more right and more immediate power to enforce it.

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION.

With the ordinance of 1787 we may say that practical civil government was first established throughout Ohio.²

The ordinance vested all executive powers in a governor, all judicial powers in a territorial or general court, and all legislative powers in the governor sitting with this court. It provided, however, that when there should be five thousand free male inhabitants of full age in the territory, that a legislature should be elected. The legislative power of the governor and the judges was limited to the adopting of "such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district."

The officers were elected by congress until the adoption of the constitution, when they were appointed by the president. On the 5th of October, 1787, congress elected Major General Arthur St. Clair of Pennsylvania as the first governor of the northwest territory, and Major Winthrop Sargent as his secretary, and, on the 17th of October, General Samuel Holden Parsons, General James Mitchell Varnum and Colonel John Armstrong were elected judges. On February 19, 1788, Lieutenant Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., was elected judge in place of Colonel Armstrong, who declined to serve.

† "American State Papers, Public Land Series." Volume I.

¹ See Whittlesey's "Early Civil and County Jurisdiction South Shore of Lake Erie," *Annals Early Settlers Association*, No. 3, p. 57.

² The ordinance was drawn by Nathan Dane, a distinguished lawyer of Beverly, Massachusetts. See "North American Review," October, 1891, for claim that Manassah Cutler was the author of the ordinance. And also same magazine, April, 1876, for an article by William F. Poole on the same subject. Poole asserts that General St. Clair, then president of congress, was promised the governorship of the northwest Territory if he aided the passage of the ordinance. In 1792 Congress provided a seal for the territory. It represents a buckeye tree, felled by the ax of a settler, and near it an apple tree in full fruitage, giving significance to the legend "*meliolem lapsa locavit*" [the fallen (tree) has made way for a better]. The buckeye thus became the state emblem. To the settler it was the token of good, rich soil. Ohio apples have always been a noted crop.

An interesting "provisional government" preceded that established by Governor St. Clair. On April 7, 1788, forty-seven New England pioneers landed on the Ohio at the mouth of the Muskingum and established the town of Marietta. Finding themselves in advance of the governor and his court they requested Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs, father of the newly appointed territorial judge, to draw up a code, which he did on a sheet of ordinary foolscap paper, and the colony published these rules by nailing them to the trunk of a sturdy oak.

On Wednesday, July 9, 1788, Governor St. Clair arrived at Marietta with two of his judges and his secretary, and on Tuesday, July 15, with such pomp and ceremony as his federalistic principles dictated and pioneer limitations allowed, the governor formally entered into the duties of his office. The ordinance and the commissions of the governor, secretary and judges were publicly read before the assembled pioneers and the governor made a brief address.

On September 2, 1788, the first common pleas court in the territory convened at Marietta. It was inaugurated according to the aristocratic ideas of the governor, by a procession of judges, the officers of the militia, the soldiery and the populace, all headed by the sheriff (with drawn sword) of the newly established county of Washington.³ This was in marked contrast to the informal open air courts held soon after, under the shelter of trees and in the shadow of barns and corn cribs in the rural county seats. The first territorial legislature was composed of Governor St. Clair, Judges Parsons and Varnum, and Secretary Winthrop Sargent. It met at Marietta in the summer and autumn of 1788. Its first published legislation is dated July 25, 1788, and pertains to the regulation and establishing of the militia, a fact significant of the turbulent Indian tribes that harassed the settlers in every valley. On August 23 the general court established "general courts of quarter session and common pleas" and provided for the appointment of sheriffs. On August 30, probate courts were established and the terms of the general court fixed. Several other laws were passed and all were signed by the governor and Judges Varnum and Parsons, and Judge Symmes signed the one establishing probate courts.

Thus was finally established the authority of the United States over the Northwest Territory. When Washington became the first president he nominated, on August 18, 1789, the same officers for the territory, naming William Barton in place of Judge Varnum, who died early in 1789. The senate promptly confirmed these appointments. Judge Barton refused to serve and the president named Judge Turner in his stead. The first of these officers to visit the Western Reserve was Judge Parsons, who came to the Reserve to attend a treaty council with the Indians.⁴ He was drowned in 1789, while crossing a ford in the Muskingum river. General Rufus Putnam, Jr., of Marietta, was named in his place. He served until 1796, when he was appointed surveyor general of the United States by President Washington. He was succeeded by Joseph Gilman of Fort Harmar. Judge Turner resigned in 1798 and was suc-

³ See S. P. Hildreth "Pioneer History," p. 232.

⁴ See S. P. Hildreth "Pioneer History," p. 232.

ceeded as chief justice by Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr. There was no fixed seat of government. In 1790 the council sat at Vincennes and later at Cincinnati.

In 1798 Governor St. Clair, having satisfied himself that the necessary five thousand white male electors were in the territory, issued a proclamation calling for the first election held in the territory. The people were to elect representatives to the first general assembly, to be convened at Cincinnati on February 4, 1789. The ordinance provided that the assembly should consist of a house of representatives elected by the people, and a legislative council of five members appointed by the President of the United States from ten nominations made to him by the house. The house of representatives met in Cincinnati on the appointed day, nominated ten men for the council and adjourned to meet in Cincinnati on the 16th day of the following September. Thus the second phase of the territorial government was inaugurated.

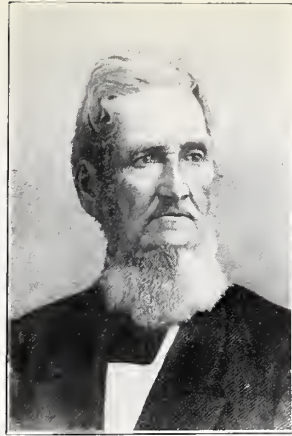
It was not until September 24, 1799, that the two houses actually convened. They were addressed by the governor, who still possessed great influence in the territory. The legislature was practically under the guidance of Jacob Burnet of Cincinnati, a member of the council, who prepared virtually every law that was passed. He later became distinguished as a judge and senator and holds an honorable place among the law makers of early Ohio. The legislature enacted thirty-seven laws. On October 3, 1799, it elected William Henry Harrison as the first delegate from the territory to congress. His rival in the election was Arthur St. Clair, Jr., a son of the governor and the attorney for the territory. Harrison's election was by a majority of one vote.

The second session of the first territorial legislature was held at Chillicothe, November 3, 1800. Twenty-six laws were enacted and signed by the governor. Captain William Henry Harrison was appointed governor of the newly erected territory of Indiana.

The second and last territorial legislature for Ohio met at Chillicothe on November 23, 1801, by proclamation of the governor. Forty laws were enacted and signed. By this time the growing antipathy between the governor and the legislature broke into open warfare. General St. Clair was a federalist gentleman of the sedate and conscientious school of John Adams. He had the federalists distrust for the ability of the masses to rule themselves. His tendencies were aristocratic and his temperament autocratic. While these characteristics suited the military commander, they were entirely unsuited to the frontier governor. His arbitrary assumption of the legislative functions, such as the establishing of counties by proclamation, the prodigal use of the veto power, his presumption that he was a part of the legislative branch, his propensity for convening and proroguing the legislature without consulting its members, aroused the frontiersman, used to self-assertion, trained in self-sufficiency and imbued with an extreme individualism. Added to this autocratic action was a strange obstinacy born of his mistrust of the advocates of statehood that displayed itself in his antagonism to the forming of a state. He advocated the division of the entire territory into three parts: the eastern with Marietta as the capital, the central with Cincinnati as its capital, and the western as Indiana territory. The combined antagonism aroused by his personal obduracy, his advocacy of centralized power and by the political machinations of his enemies, finally led to



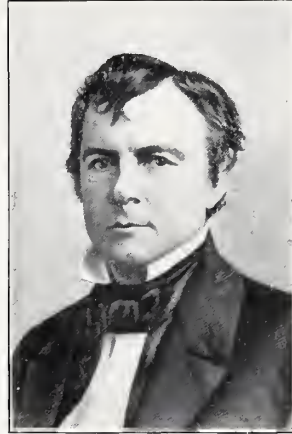
Samuel Huntington
1765-1817



Reuben Wood
1792-1864



Seabury Ford
1801-1851



David Tod
1805-1868



George Hoadley
1825-1902



John Brough
1811-1865

GOVERNORS OF OHIO WHO HAVE LIVED IN CLEVELAND

mob violence, which, in December, 1801, he barely escaped in Chillicothe. Written charges were preferred against him by the delegates to President Jefferson, who was entirely in sympathy with the state party and ready to remove the friend and appointee of Washington. And in 1802 the first democratic president removed the first governor of the Northwest Territory, for the reason that the governor was reported to have used "intemperate and indecorous language toward congress" and had "manifested a disorganizing spirit." †

A democrat, Charles Byrd, secretary of the territory, was appointed governor. But his incumbency was brief. The territory was ripe for statehood and soon, with the assurance of vigorous youth and the fore-knowledge of the proud place she would occupy, Ohio entered the councils of the nation.

In these important territorial matters the Western Reserve had almost no voice. Three jurisdictions claimed her, none molested her. There was first the claim of Connecticut. She maintained that her reservation included jurisdiction as well as territory, that the two under the American system went together. But she never erected counties, never appointed sheriffs nor even sent a company of militia hither to maintain her assumption. Secondly was the claim of the Connecticut Land Company, which purchased the land. Connecticut seemed to have acquiesced to the opinion that the deed to the land conveyed the prerogatives of government to the grantees. This mode of transferring sovereignty was not novel to English law and English colonial usage. But the United States never subscribed to it, although the facts in this instance are unique. For we find that Connecticut did not relinquish all her claims of political jurisdiction to the United States until 1800.* The Reserve was settled, as we have seen, in 1796. During the four years intervening neither the Company nor the state nor the nation made any effort toward civil government in the sparsely settled community. We find the Company delegating a Mr. Swift to ask Governor St. Clair to make a county of the Reserve in 1798, and for at least three years, 1797, 1798 and 1799, annual petitions were sent by the settlers to the assembly of Connecticut praying them to organize some sort of civil government. In October, 1798, Connecticut appointed an agent to bear the facts upon congress. Finally in 1800 the anomalous situation ends. This is probably the only instance in our political history where a private corporation, patently vested with governmental power, tries to shift the burdens of political prerogative upon a commonwealth, which in turn thrusts them upon an unwilling federal government. And thus for four years these claimants to sovereignty allow a vast area to remain without other government than the natural self-restraint of the New Englander.

In 1800 Governor St. Clair by proclamation created the county of Trumbull embracing the entire Reserve, and on September 22d the governor issued a proclamation directed to David Abbott, the sheriff, commanding "that on the second Tuesday of October he cause an election to be held for the purpose of electing one person to represent the county in the territorial legislature." On the given day the electors convened at Warren, the county seat, to attend the

† It is probable that Governor St. Clair visited the Western Reserve only once, when he came to Youngstown to attend the trial of McMahon, charged with the murder of the Indian chief Tuscarawa George at Salt Springs, in the summer of 1800.

* Whittlessey's "Early History of Cleveland," p. 155.

first election held in the Reserve. The elections were after the old English model, not by ballot but *viva voce*. The electors, presided over by the sheriff, announced their vote orally. Only forty-two electors attended this election. The widely separated little frontier communities could send only a few men so great a distance. There was no one present from Cleveland. General Edward Paine received thirty-eight votes and was declared elected. He sat in the last territorial legislature in 1801. This was the first and last election held in the Reserve after this model.

During the territorial period the county was the unit of local government. This was after the pattern of Pennsylvania and the south rather than of New England, where the township was the unit. The governor created the counties by proclamation and appointed all its officers, which were a sheriff, a court of quarter sessions, composed of justices of the peace of the quorum. The court of quarter sessions had administrative and judicial care of the county. It created the townships and appointed the township officers, namely: justices of the peace and constables, a clerk and overseers of the poor. There was thus very little local autonomy in this first system of local government.

At Warren, the first court of quarter sessions, in Trumbull county, "was held August 25, 1800, at 4:00 o'clock p. m., between the corner of E. Quinby, on Main street, fronting the Brooks house, just south of Liberty street. These cribs had regular clapboard cabin roofs."⁵

It proceeded to divide the county into eight townships: Youngstown, Warren, Hudson, Vernon, Richfield, Middlefield, Painesville and Cleveland. The township of Cleveland included all the present Cuyahoga county east of the river and the townships of Chester, Russell and Bainbridge, now in Geauga county, as well as the unsurveyed western portion of the reserve from the Cuyahoga river to the Firelands. James Kingsbury was appointed the first justice of the quorum, Amos Spafford the first justice not of the quorum and Stephen Gilbert and Lorenzo Carter, the first constables in Cleveland township.

In January, 1802, the last session of the territorial legislature succeeded finally in wresting from the unwilling governor a law permitting the townships to elect their own trustees, supervisors of highways, fence viewers, overseers of the poor, and constables. The quarter sessions at the February term ordered an election in "Cleaveland, Trumbull county," to be held in the house of James Kingsbury. The record of this first town election in Cleveland reads: "Agreeably to order of the Court of General Quarter Sessions the inhabitants of the town of Cleaveland, met at the house of James Kingsbury, Esq., the 5th day of April, A. D. 1802, for a town meeting and chose Chairman, Rodolphus Edwards; Town Clerk, Nathaniel Doan; Trustees, Amos Spafford, Esq., Timothy Doan, William W. Williams; Appraisers of Houses, Samuel Hamilton, Elijah Gun; Lister, Ebenezer Ayrs; Supervisors of Highways, Samuel Huntington, Esq., Nathaniel Doan, Samuel Hamilton; Overseers of the Poor, William W. Williams, Samuel Huntington, Esq.; Fence Viewers, Lorenzo Carter, Nathan Chapman; Constables, Ezekiel Hawley, Richard Craw. A true copy of the proceedings of the inhabitants of Cleaveland at their town meeting examined per me.

NATAHANIEL DOAN, *Town Clerk.*"

⁵ Leonard Case "Early Settlement of Trumbull County," Western Reserve Historical Society, Tract No. 30, p. 11.

This first election under the new territorial law was also the last, for the territory soon became a state. On November 1, 1802, the first state constitutional convention met at Chillicothe, and in the surprisingly short time of thirty days it completed a constitution and ratified it for the people, the document never going to the electorate for popular approval, although it was framed to suit an extreme democracy.

Trumbull county was represented by two delegates, David Abbott of Geauga and Samuel Huntington of Cleveland. Both were mild federalists, although Huntington had rather decided leanings toward Jeffersonianism, and their influence was not preponderating in the deliberations. The convention was a rampant Jeffersonian body in complete control of the Chillicothe group of democrats who had brought the bitter strife with St. Clair to a fatal focus.

The new national administration, the first of the republican or democratic party, lent its potent influence toward radicalizing the constitution through Speaker Macon of the National House of Representatives, who wrote Thomas Worthington, one of the leaders of the convention, the wishes of President Jefferson, which included legislative supremacy in all appointments, universal manhood suffrage, the election of militia officers by the militiamen, and limited terms of all officers.* These ideas were all embodied in the new constitution, only Jefferson's suggestion that the governor be elected by joint ballot of the legislature was rejected. So it came about that Ohio, the first of the great states of the new northwest, threw aside the conservatism of the New England pioneers and followed her Virginians and Kentuckians far into the fields of radicalism. It gave to the legislature elected by the people, supreme power over courts and governors; over courts, because it appointed all judges for a limited term of seven years, and when in 1805 the Supreme court declared a law of the legislature unconstitutional, the legislature promptly proceeded to impeach the judges; over the governor, for it deprived him of the veto power and emasculated his office so that Tom Corwin could say "the repressing of criminals and the appointing of notaries are the sole powers of the prerogative." All property qualifications for voters were abolished, excepting that the voter must be a tax payer and a road tax that could be paid in work fulfilled this requirement. The militia chose its own commanders. For its day, it was a radical document. But it suited the ideals of the rough, individualistic frontiersman.

STATE JURISDICTION.

Edward Tiffin, of Ross county, was elected the first governor; Thomas Worthington, of Ross county and John Smith, of Hamilton county, the first United States senators, and Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren county, the first congressman, all from the dominating southern part of the state.

The Reserve participated in the legislature by sending Samuel Huntington, of Cleveland, to the senate and Ephraim Quinby to the house, that convened in 1803. The first election under this constitution held in Cleveland was on October 11, 1803, for the choice of representatives to the legislature. There were only twenty-two votes cast. Ephraim Quinby received nineteen; David Abbott, twenty-two; Amos Spafford, one; David Hudson, one; Timothy Doan, Nathaniel Doan and James Kingsbury were the judges of election; Rodolphus

* "St. Clair Papers" II, p. 590-1.

Edwards and Stephen Gilbert, clerks; Timothy Doan, justice of the peace, swore in the officers.⁹

The state passed safely through the vicissitudes that legislative omnipotence brought upon it and entered, in 1825, into a career of profligate public expenditures on canals and turnpikes. When the developing railway lines antiquated these modes of transportation, the state found itself on the verge of bankruptcy, and in 1850 an election was held for choosing delegates to the second constitutional convention. The convention met at Columbus, May 6, 1850. Cuyahoga county was represented by two distinguished lawyers, Sherlock J. Andrews and Reuben Hitchcock. After four and one-half months deliberation the convention submitted its work to the people and by a majority of sixteen thousand, two hundred and eighty-eight it was ratified. The new instrument was radical only in its reaction against the prevailing policy of public improvements and special legislation. It prohibited both, authorizing only a very limited annual expenditure to maintain the state public works. In May, 1873, a third constitutional convention met in Columbus, Cuyahoga county being represented by Sherlock J. Andrews, Jacob Mueller, Amos Townsend, Martin A. Foran and Seneca O. Griswold. The new constitution, a voluminous document the result of many months' deliberation, was rejected by the people.

CHAPTER XX.

CLEVELAND MEN IN STATE AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

During her first half century, northern Ohio had but a small share in state and national political affairs. Southern Ohio was settled much more rapidly than the northern counties. From Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky came a vast immigration, passing through the Ohio valley into the rich rolling country adjacent to the Miami and other rivers. These people were Jeffersonian in politics and their southern sympathies developed as the New England federalists of the Reserve became whigs and abolitionists. There is, therefore, a distinct line of cleavage between the politics of the two sections. It was not until the Great Issue assumed its menacing attitude that the northern and southern counties united in the republican party.

Since the development of lake traffic the lake cities have grown with marvelous rapidity and Cleveland as the metropolis of the state has, in more recent years, secured her proper prestige in state and national affairs.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors.—Samuel Huntington, elected in 1808, served one term, 1809-10; lived in Cleveland from 1803 to 1806; removed to Newburg in 1806 and to Painesville in 1807. He was born in Connecticut, received a college education and a good legal training and traveled in Europe. He first came to Ohio in 1800 on a tour of investigation, visiting the principal settlements and going as far south as Marietta, where he met Governor St. Clair and evidently made a

⁹ Whittlesey "Early History of Cleveland," pp. 389-90.



SENATOR MARCUS A. HANNA



favorable impression. He returned to his home in Norwich, Connecticut, not far from the home of Moses Cleaveland, and the following spring brought his wife and two sons and their governess, Miss Margaret Cobb, to Youngstown, where they remained until his removal to Cleveland. During his first visit to the Reserve in 1800 he kept a diary and this is what he says of Cleveland: "Left David Abbott's mill (Willoughby) and came to Cleveland. Stayed at Carter's at night. * * * Explored the city and town; land high and flat, covered with white oak. On the west side of the river is a long, deep, stagnant pool of water, which produces fever and ague among those who settle near the river. There are only three families near the point and they have the fever. * * * Sailed out of the Cuyahoga along the coast to explore the land west of the river. Channel at the mouth about five feet deep. On the west side is a prairie where one hundred tons of hay might be cut each year. A little way back is a ridge, from which the land descends to the lake, affording a prospect indescribably beautiful. In the afternoon went to Williams' grist and saw mill (Newburg), which are nearly completed."*

When he came to Cleveland to live he had Amos Spafford build him a house of hewn timber on the rear of the lot on Superior street where the American house now stands. His house overlooked the river valley and was the most pretentious place in Cleveland. He lived in this mansion only a few years. It was too near the malarial "stagnant pool," and in 1806 he purchased the mill at Newburg, where he lived only one year. From his contemporaries we learn that Governor Huntington was a cautious, honorable, industrious man, possessed of tact and patience.

Huntington was a mild Jeffersonian, unlike most of the New Englanders, and occupied many public offices, including that of supervisor of the highway in 1802. Governor St. Clair appointed him a justice of the quorum in 1802 and a lieutenant in the militia. He was Trumbull county's delegate to the first state constitutional convention and the county's first senator in the first state legislature. In 1803, Governor Tiffin, appointed him the first member of the first state supreme court, which place he resigned in 1808 to become the first Western Reserve governor of the state. After serving his term he retired to Painesville, where he had a splendid estate. After Hull's ignominious surrender of Detroit, in the War of 1812, Governor Huntington came to Cleveland to meet General Lewis Cass and others and proceeded to Washington with a letter to the war department, describing the precarious situation in northern Ohio and asking for arms and equipment. He soon, thereafter, became a member of the staff of General Wm. Henry Harrison. He died on his farm at Painesville, in 1817.

Reuben Wood, elected in 1850, served one term, was reelected in 1852, but resigned in 1853 to accept the consulship to Valparaiso. He was the last governor of Ohio under the old constitution and the first under the new. Governor Wood was born in Rutland county, Vermont, in 1792. He received a common school education, studied law in the office of General Clark of Middletown, Connecticut, was married in 1818 and came to Cleveland the same year. In 1825 he was elected to the state senate and was twice reelected. In 1830 he was elected presiding judge of this judicial district (the third) and in 1833 was

* See Whittlesey's "Early History of Cleveland," p. 379.

elected judge of the state Supreme court, where he served two terms, the last three years as chief justice. He was elected governor by eleven thousand majority in 1850. When the new constitution cut short his term, he was re-elected by twenty-six thousand majority. President Pierce appointed him consul to Valparaiso in 1853. On his return from this mission he retired to his farm in Rockport township, an estate long known for its beauty, where he died October 2, 1864. When Governor Wood came to Cleveland there were only two other lawyers here, Leonard Case, who was not actively engaged in practice, and Alfred Kelley. He was ingenious and alert, and was recognized as a good jury lawyer. He was a democrat of the northern school and when in 1852 his party in national convention was in a quandary for a candidate, his name was frequently mentioned as a compromise candidate. Governor Wood was not sagacious as a politician. He possessed a bluntness of speech that often betrayed him to his enemies. When in 1848 General Cass came to Cleveland, he was introduced by Governor Wood as willing to explain his position on slavery and internal improvements. These were the topics in the people's minds and these subjects Cass was eager to dodge.

John Brough, the last of the three "war governors," was elected in 1863, entered office in January, 1864, and died in office August 29, 1865. He was born in Marietta in 1811. His father was an Englishman, who came to Ohio with the ill-fated Blennerhassets in 1806, and his mother was a Pennsylvania German. He was apprenticed to a printer, earned his way through Ohio university at Athens by working in a printing office, was editor of the Marietta "Gazette" and Lancaster "Eagle," and in 1839 was elected auditor of the state. For two years he edited the Cincinnati "Enquirer" and then began the practice of law. In 1853 he was made president of the Madison & Indianapolis railway, later a part of the Big Four system, and moved to Cleveland. He was a war democrat but openly identified himself with the new republican organization. When Vallandigham was named for governor on the democratic ticket in 1863, Brough made a brilliant speech at Marietta, in which he handled Vallandigham and his adherents with his usual ferocious rhetoric and thereby made himself the Union republican candidate. He was elected by the largest majority ever given an Ohio governor up to that time, namely, one hundred and one thousand, and ninety-nine. Brough was a born fighter, blunt, honest, a splendid lawyer and gifted speaker. Indeed, during the famous Corwin-Shannon campaign for governor in 1840, the democrats withdrew Shannon from the platform and substituted Brough, whose brusque and often impassioned eloquence was a better match for the incomparable Corwin.

Myron T. Herrick, republican, was elected governor in 1903 and served one term. Mr. Herrick was born in Huntington, Ohio, October 9, 1854, attended Oberlin college and Ohio Wesleyan university. He came to Cleveland in 1878 to begin the practice of law. He retired from practice in 1886 to become secretary and treasurer of the Society for Savings and since 1894 has been president of this noted bank. He is actively identified with many of the great business enterprises of Cleveland, is a republican in politics and was one of President McKinley's most intimate advisers and friends. In 1903 he was elected gov-

ernor of Ohio over Tom L. Johnson, the democratic nominee, by the largest majority ever received by an Ohio governor.

In April, 1863, Governor David Tod, of Youngstown, purchased the "Hilliard Mansion," corner Bond and St. Clair streets, which cost originally twenty-five thousand dollars.* Early in 1864 the family moved into the house, living there little more than a year. This historic house was purchased in 1868 by Cæsar Grasselli and occupied by him until his death in 1882. It has long been known as the Grasselli mansion, and is now occupied by the Associated Charities. Governor Tod, the second "war governor," was elected from Youngstown, in 1861. He was a lawyer, but devoted most of his time to large business interests, including the extensive Briar Hill coal mines. He died in Youngstown, November 13, 1868.

Governor George Hoadly lived in Cleveland during the years of his youth and early manhood. He was born in New Haven, Connecticut, July 31, 1825. His father, George Hoadly, Sr., was mayor of New Haven for a number of years. In 1830 the family moved to Cleveland and from 1832 to 1846 the father was a justice of the peace and from 1846 to 1848 mayor of the city. As a justice of the peace, the elder Hoadly remains our model. He decided over twenty thousand cases, few were appealed, and none were reversed. His love of learning, his fine temperament inherited from his grandmother, who was a daughter of Jonathan Edwards, his splendid poise of character, were transmitted to his distinguished son, who graduated from Western Reserve college and began the practice of law in Cincinnati, to which city the family had removed in 1849.

Governor Seabury Ford, 1849-51, is usually classed as a Cleveland governor. But he lived in Geauga county and never had a residence in Cleveland, though he practiced extensively in the Cuyahoga county courts.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

Alphonso Hart, 1874-76. Not a resident of Cleveland when elected, but removed to Cleveland subsequent to his election.

Jacob Mueller served 1872-74.

H. W. Curtis (vice Young) served 1877-78. When Rutherford B. Hayes was elected president in 1876, Lieutenant Governor Thomas L. Young became governor, and H. W. Curtis, by virtue of being president of the senate, became acting lieutenant governor.

James Williams. On the death of Governor John M. Pattison, June 18, 1906, Lieutenant Governor Andrew L. Harris became governor, and as president of the senate James Williams became acting lieutenant governor.

Francis W. Treadway. Elected in 1908.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Samuel Huntington. Elected by the legislature and commissioned by Governor Tiffin, April 12, 1803. Resigned December 5, 1808.

* "Herald," April 23, 1863.

Reuben Wood. Elected by the legislature, 1833, resigned 1845.

Rufus P. Ranney. The last judge elected by the legislature under the old constitution, March 17, 1851. The following October was reelected by the people. Resigned in 1856. In 1857 he removed to Cleveland from Warren and in 1862 was again elected and served until February 28, 1865, when he resigned.

Franklin J. Dickman. Appointed November 9, 1886, vice Judge W. W. Johnson resigned. Elected in 1889 and served until February 9, 1895. Member of the second Supreme court commission April 17, 1883-April 16, 1885.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

Clerks of the Supreme Court.—Arnold Green, 1875-78; Richard J. Fanning, 1878-81.

Member of Board of Public Works.—Peter Thatcher, 1876-79.

Secretary of State.—W. W. Armstrong, 1863-65. Not a resident of Cleveland at the time of election. Removed here afterward.

School Commissioner.—Anson Smythe, 1857-63. Removed here after his election.

Attorney General.—James Lawrence, 1884-86.

State Oil Inspector.—Louis Smithnight, 1880-86.

State Board of Equalization.—James S. Clark, 1841; Madison Miller, 1846; Henry B. Payne, 1853; Samuel Williamson, 1859-60; James M. Hoyt, 1870-71; F. W. Pelton, 1880-81; A. W. Breeman, 1890-91; T. M. Bates, 1900-01; George Stuart, 1900-01.

Members of Board of State Charities.—Joseph Perkins appointed June 10, 1867; reappointed April, 1876; Henry C. Ranney, appointed August, 1892; Virgil P. Kline, 1902-7.

State Board of Health.—D. H. Beckwith, M. D., 1886-90; William T. Miller, M. D., 1890-1911.

State Board of Dental Examiners.—Henry Barnes, M. D., president of the board, 1902-05.

State Library Commissioner.—Charles Orr, 1899 to date.

Board of Medical Registration and Examiners.—H. H. Baxter, M. D., 1896-1911.

State Board of Pardons.—T. T. Thompson, 1888-89; E. J. Kennedy, 1889-94; S. D. Dodge, 1904-09.

Committee to examine applicants for admission to the bar.—James B. Ruhl, now serving.

State Board of Pharmacy.—George W. Voss, 1900-05; M. G. Tielke, 1905-10.

State Board of Veterinary Examiners.—Dr. Albert E. Cunningham, 1901 to present.

Dairy and Food Commissioners Department.—W. H. Westman, inspector, 1901-02; P. L. Hobbs, chemist, 1901-02; William B. Beebe, 1901-02.

Superintendent Free Employment Bureau.—I. M. McMullen, 1900-06.

State Examiner of Steam Engines.—G. G. Bennett, 1900-02.



HON. JOHN HAY



State Fire Marshal.—Hy. D. Davis, 1904-06; Colonel W. S. Rogers, 1908-09.

Fish and Game Commissioners.—Paul North, 1900 to present.

Trustees State Hospital, Athens.—Levi T. Schofield, 1872-76.

Trustees State Hospital, Newburg.—P. L. Ruggles, Joseph Perkins, Hiram Griswold, Isaac Brayton, John Hunter, 1856; Charles Hickox, 1857; Harvey Rice, 1858; Jabez Gallup, 1860; Fred Kluegel, 1862; W. H. Price, 1866; Allyne Maynard, 1867; Charles B. Lockwood, 1868; Jabez W. Fitch, 1874-82; James Barnett, 1874-82; J. H. Wade, 1879; A. T. Winslow, 1879; John Tod, 1881-91; E. D. Burton, 1884; H. W. Curtis, 1887; J. M. Waterman, 1890.

Trustees State Institution for the Blind.—S. H. Webb, 1853-54; Royal Taylor, 1862-64; Stillman Witt, 1865-70.

Trustees Institution for Deaf Mutes.—Jacob Rohrheimer, 1878-80.

Trustee State Hospital for Epileptics. Dr. P. Maxwell Foshay, 1901-07.

Trustees Boys Industrial School.—J. A. Foote, 1854-74; George W. Gardner, 1880-84; W. J. Akers, 1902-08.

Trustees Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Home, Sandusky.—Colonel J. J. Sullivan, 1892 to present.

Trustees Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Orphans' Home, Xenia.—James Barnett, 1870-74.

Trustees Massillon State Hospital.—J. B. Zerbe, 1900-05.

Trustees Ohio University, Athens.—J. E. Benson, 1892-1903.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

While none of the Ohio presidents lived in Cleveland, Hayes was often in this city, and his sons later engaged in business here. McKinley's political headquarters were in Cleveland during his presidential campaign, for Mark Hanna and Myron T. Herrick, two of the president's most confidential advisers, lived here. McKinley often visited Cleveland during his public career. He spoke here frequently when he was yet in congress, was the guest of the city several times when he was governor, and his tragic death at the hands of a Cleveland anarchist was felt by all Cleveland citizens as a personal loss.

Garfield may be claimed as Cleveland's president. Mentor is now a suburb. Hiram, where he was president of the college, is connected with the city by trolley; here the citizens gave him a freehold, a brick mansion on Prospect street; here were his political headquarters during the presidential campaign, and here in the stately mausoleum he lies buried.

CABINET OFFICERS.

Since 1814 Ohio has had twenty-one cabinet officers, whose total time of service aggregates over seventy-five years. Only two of these men came from Cleveland, John Hay, the great secretary of state in the McKinley-Roosevelt

cabinets, and James R. Garfield, secretary of the interior in the Roosevelt cabinet.

SUPREME COURT.

Ohio has had six judges on the bench of the Supreme court. Two of these, Chase and Waite, were chief justices. Since 1829 there has been an Ohio man on this bench, excepting only the interval between the death of Justice Matthews in 1889, and the appointment of Justice Day in 1903. None of these appointments came from Cleveland and only one, that of Justice Day, from the Reserve.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Stanley Griswold.—On the resignation of Senator Edward Tiffin in 1809, Governor Huntington appointed Stanley Griswold of Cleveland for the unexpired term, which included only a part of one session.

Henry B. Payne.—Elected January 15, 1884; served 1885-1891; democrat.

Marcus A. Hanna.—Elected January 12, 1898, for the short term, vice Sherman, resigned. Was elected 1903; served until his death, 1904; republican.

Theodore Burton.—Elected January 12, 1909, for full term of six years; republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

From 1803 until 1812 Ohio had only one congressional district, its sole representative in congress being Jeremiah Morrow of Warren county, afterward governor and United States senator. In the second decade, 1813-23, the state was divided into six congressional districts. Cuyahoga county was in the sixth district and represented as follows: 1813-14, John S. Edwards, of Trumbull county, Rezin Beall of Wayne county, David Clendenen of Trumbull county; 1815-16, David Clendenen, of Trumbull county; 1817-18, Peter Hitchcock, of Geauga county; 1819-22, John Sloan, of Wayne county.

From 1823-1833 there were fourteen districts in the state, Cuyahoga county being in the thirteenth district. The Reserve during this decade formed the habit of keeping a good man in congress for many sessions. Elisha Whittlesey of Trumbull county represented the district the entire decade.

From 1833-1843 there were nineteen districts, Cuyahoga county being in the fifteenth, and for the first time a citizen of Cleveland was elected to congress. 1833-36, Jonathan Sloan, Portage county; 1837-40, John W. Allen, Cuyahoga county; 1841-42, Sherlock J. Andrews, Cuyahoga county.

Since 1843 there have been twenty-one districts in Ohio.

From 1843-1853 Cleveland was in the twentieth district and was represented the entire period by Joshua R. Giddings of Ashtabula county. From 1853-63 Cuyahoga county was in the nineteenth district, and was represented by Cleveland citizens; 1853-60, Edward Wade of Cleveland; 1861-62, Albert G. Riddle, of Cleveland.

From 1863-73 the city was in the eighteenth district and represented, 1863-68, by Rufus P. Spalding, of Cleveland; 1869-72, by William H. Upson, of Akron, Summit county.

From 1873-83 the county was in the twentieth district, represented 1873-75, by Richard C. Parsons, of Cleveland; 1875-76, by Henry B. Payne, of Cleveland; 1877-82, by Amos Townsend, of Cleveland.

From 1883-93, Cleveland was the twenty-first district, represented 1883-88, by Martin A. Foran, of Cleveland; 1889-90, by Theodore E. Burton, of Cleveland; 1890-92, by Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland.

From 1893 to present Cleveland, east of the river, has been the twenty-first district, sending 1893-94, Tom L. Johnson; 1895-1909, Theodore E. Burton; 1909 to present, James Cassidy.

A portion of Cuyahoga county was in the twentieth district 1883-93; represented 1883-84, by David R. Paige, Summit county; 1885-86, William McKinley, Stark county; 1887-88, George W. Crouse, Summit county; 1880-90, M. L. Smyser, Wayne county; 1891-92, Vincent A. Taylor, Cuyahoga county.

From 1893 to present Cleveland west of the river has been in the twentieth district, sending 1893-94, William J. White, Cuyahoga county; 1895-98, Clifton B. Beach, Cuyahoga county; 1899-1900, Fremont O. Phillips, Medina county; 1901-06, Jacob A. Beidler, Lake county; 1906 to present, Paul Howland, Cuyahoga county.

CHAPTER XXI.

COUNTY AND VILLAGE GOVERNMENT.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Under the first constitution the county officers were a sheriff and a coroner, elected for two years by the people and "not more than three nor less than two" associate judges of the common pleas appointed by the legislature for seven years. These judges elected a county clerk. Other officers were established by law. They were principally a board of county commissioners, to whom were transferred all the fiscal and administrative duties formerly performed by the court of quarter session. The commissioners were elected by the people for a term of two years.

Cuyahoga county was not organized until 1810. On the 1st of May that year the first county government was inaugurated and on June 5 the first court of common pleas held its first session in a new frame store building on Superior street near Seneca, where the Forest City block now stands. The presiding judge was Benjamin Ruggles and his associates were Nathan Perry, Augustus Gilbert and Timothy Doan. John Walworth was the first county clerk and recorder, Smith S. Baldwin the first sheriff. Peter Hitchcock of Geauga was appointed first prosecuting attorney and was succeeded in November by Alfred Kelley. The rest of the officers were Asa Dille, treasurer; Samuel S. Baldwin,

surveyor; Jabez Wright and Nathaniel Doan, county commissioners. The inauguration of the county government was a great convenience to the people on the lake shore. It made unnecessary the toilsome journey to Warren and later to Chardon for the transaction of legal business.

The constitution of 1851 made very little modification in the form of county government. It provided that all the officers be elected by the people.

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT.

The first constitution provided that "all town and township officers shall be chosen annually by the inhabitants thereof." The township affairs were managed by a board of three trustees and neighborhood quarrels were settled by a justice of the peace. A clerk, a treasurer and an assessor completed the list of township officers. From 1803 to 1815 Cleveland had this township form of government.

The annual militia elections were more exciting than the simple civil elections. Major General Wadsworth was in command of this militia corps and in 1804 he issued an order dividing the district into two brigade sections. Trumbull county including the second section was in turn subdivided into two regimental districts, Cuyahoga county east of the river being included in one of these. This regiment was again divided into eight companies. The township of Cleveland formed the fourth company. It held its first election in the house of James Kingsbury, May 7, 1804. A number of the electors were dissatisfied with the results and sent a bitter remonstrance to General Wadsworth, giving as their reasons for believing the elections "illegal and improper," that some under age, others are not liable to military duty, and some not residents of the town had been allowed to vote, and that the poll books and votes had not been compared at the close of the vote. They deemed the captain ineligible because he had given "spirituous liquors to the voters previous to the election" and had "frequently threatened to set the savages against the inhabitants."¹ The following were elected officers: Lorenzo Carter, captain; Nathaniel Doan, lieutenant; Samuel Jones, ensign.

The remonstrance was apparently not heeded and the following year Lieutenant Doan was made captain and Ensign Jones lieutenant, according to the orthodox rule of rotation in office and none of the remonstrants appear on the roll of electors.

VILLAGE.

The village of Cleveland received its charter on December 23, 1814. The charter provided that the electors meet the first Monday in June, 1815, and elect by ballot a president, recorder, three trustees, a treasurer, a village marshal and two assessors. These officers all must be resident householders, or freeholders and have lived one year in the village. The trustees "had full power and authority to make and publish laws and ordinances in writing," provided they were not contrary to the constitution and laws of the

¹ Whittlesey's "Early History of Cleveland," p. 398.

United States and the state, "and provided also that no such law or ordinance shall subject horses, cattle, sheep or hogs, not belonging to said village, to be abused, taken up or sold, for coming into the bounds of said corporation."

The president and the recorder had the right to sit with the board of trustees. The trustees were empowered to care for the streets, the public buildings, remove nuisances and prevent animals from running in the streets "if in their opinion the interests and convenience of the said village shall require such prohibition." The recorder's duty was the keeping of the records, the marshal's the keeping of the peace, and the treasurer's the keeping of the public money.

On the first Monday in June, 1815, the first village election was held. Only twelve votes were cast, scarcely enough to fill all the offices. The following were unanimously elected: President, Alfred Kelley; recorder, Horace Perry; treasurer, Alonzo Carter; marshal, John Ackley; assessors, George Wallace and John Riddle; trustees, Samuel Williamson, David Long and Nathan Perry, Jr. These are all names that have become permanently identified with our municipal growth.

Alfred Kelley served until March 19, 1816, when he resigned and was succeeded by his father, Daniel Kelley, who was unanimously reelected in 1817, 1818 and 1819. In 1820 Horace Perry was elected president and Reuben Wood recorder, and in 1821 Reuben Wood was made president. Leonard Case was elected president annually from 1821 to 1825, and when in the latter year he refused to qualify, E. Waterman, the recorder, became president, *ex officio*. The records are not quite clear who was president in 1826 and 1827, but in 1828 E. Waterman was elected both president and recorder, and it is probable that he held the dual office continuously from 1825 to 1828. He resigned on account of ill health in 1828, and the trustees appointed Oirson Cathan president and E. H. Beardsley recorder. In 1829 Dr. Long, Cleveland's first physician, was elected president. The number of electors had increased to forty-eight. In 1830 and 1831 Richard Hilliard served as president and from 1832 to 1835 John W. Allen, an able and public spirited lawyer, was elected annually. The last year one hundred and six votes were cast. The first city directory, published in 1837, estimated the population in 1835 at five thousand. If this is approximately accurate, then there was very little interest among the voters in municipal affairs.

In reviewing the history of the village during its corporate period, the first city directory naively says: "The corporate powers vested in a president and trustees * * * were administered not materially different from the manner such powers usually are. They had authority to lay new streets and occasionally exercised it. * * * Its corporate powers were enlarged, and, as the several acts say, from time to time amended. Sundry things were done—sundry hills and streets were graded to the great satisfaction of some and dissatisfaction of others. Some six to eight thousands of inhabitants had come together from the four winds—some wished to do more things and some wished to do things better; and to effect all these objects, and a variety of others, no means seemed so proper as a City Charter in due form and style, which was petitioned for and obtained in March, 1836, with extended boundaries."

CHAPTER XXII.

THE CITY, ITS SUCCESSIVE GOVERNMENTS.

Under our theory of public law the municipal corporation is the creature of the state, receiving its power and its prerogatives from the state by means of its charter, which is constructed to suit the creator rather than the creature. Practically this leads to constant shifts in municipal organization dictated by party politics, by personal or sectional jealousies or other unworthy motives. In a new state dominated by a rural legislature where political feeling often runs high and where scientific administration is virtually unknown, one must expect to meet constant interference by petty persons with transitory political powers and small conceptions of the functions of the municipality.

The city of Cleveland, like all other American cities, has been compelled to grope its way through this intermeddling period. But unlike most other American cities, it has attained a fairly stable state of governmental equilibrium and self-government, due to a highly developed local public opinion.

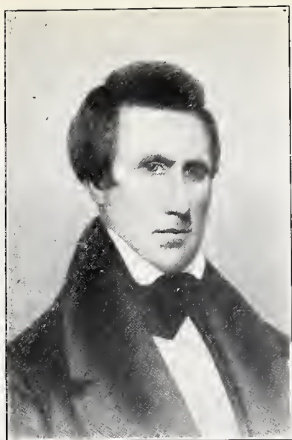
It will, of course, be impossible to touch here upon all the mutations made by the legislature. At nearly every session the municipal kaleidoscope was turned and a new arrangement of the multicolored political particles was made to please the fancy of the legislature. Only the leading charters can be outlined and an attempt made to trace the partial success of the dominating instinct for municipal self-government.

Under the first state constitution all corporations, public and private, were chartered by special act. This led to a bewildering multitude of charters and a riot of special legislation. In the midst of this carnival of special acts Cleveland prayed for a city charter and in March, 1836, the act of incorporation was passed.

Considerable local agitation preceded the securing of this charter. A number of town meetings were held and a committee was appointed to draft a charter. At a meeting held in the courthouse, December 29, 1835, the committee's report was adopted and the committees discharged. But a warm discussion still continued and on January 11, 1836, another public meeting was called, in the courthouse. It appears it was not an entirely tranquil gathering. Frederick Whittlesey was chairman and H. P. Paine, "scribe." A motion was made to reject the charter. After frank discussion the motion was lost. An amendment, making the center of the Cuyahoga the western boundary of the city was agreed upon and the entire bill then referred to a committee of twenty-five, who were evidently quite successful in their efforts to secure a charter agreeable to the local wishes.*

(1) The charter defined the boundaries of the city and divided it into three wards. The council consisted of three members from each ward and as many aldermen as there were wards, chosen at large but no two from the same ward. The council, as would be expected from the prevalent political opinion, were given not only legislative, but also administrative and executive powers. It was to "regulate the police, * * * preserve the peace, prevent riots, dis-

* See "Cleveland Whig" on dates mentioned.



John W. Willey, first mayor of
Cleveland, 1797-1841



William B. Castle



E. W. Pelton



R. R. Herrick



Stephen Buhner



Brenton D. Babcock

GROUP OF MAYORS WHO WERE ALSO PROMINENT IN PROFESSIONAL
AND BUSINESS LIFE

turbances and disorderly assemblages, * * * to appoint watchmen, * * * appoint a city clerk and any other agents or officers necessary for the interests of said city." The mayor was keeper of the seal, a police magistrate and vigilance officer, taking care "that the laws of the state and ordinances of the city council be faithfully executed." The marshal was the chief police officer and had the authority to appoint one or more deputies with the approval of the council. The treasurer was the custodian of the funds and under the control of the council. These officers were all elected annually at the spring election, the first Monday in March.

(2) May 3, 1852, an act was passed providing for the incorporating of cities and villages. It was the intention of the legislature to comply with the new constitution and not pass special acts of incorporation. So this general act granted general powers to cities. But it likewise divided all cities into two classes, first and second, those over twenty thousand inhabitants were of the first class, and all others of the second.

As Cleveland had only seventeen thousand inhabitants in 1850, it fell into the second class. The council was composed of two trustees from each ward, and was given "all the legislative power granted in the act." The pay of the trustees was not to exceed one dollar for every regular or special session. The mayor's powers were limited and his pay was fixed by the council. The marshal, treasurer and city solicitor were elected by the people. The board plan was now making its appearance and a board of city commissioners was created, consisting of three members elected for three years; it had charge of city streets and bridges. The multiplication of governmental functions was now also beginning. A superintendent of markets was elected, a complete police judiciary, including a judge, clerk and prosecutor, and a civil engineer and auditor were added to the list.

(3) After yearly changes in many of the minor offices, the legislature, in 1870, attempted another general code for all cities of the first class, into which Cleveland had advanced. The mayor, solicitor, treasurer, street commissioner, police judge, police prosecuting attorney and police court clerk were all elected; while the civil engineer, fire engineer, superintendent of markets and chief of police were appointed by the mayor with the consent of the council. The council remained as before, two members from each ward. The mayor was thus becoming more distinctly an executive officer. He shared the appointing power with the council, though the latter body still elected the city clerk and the auditor and fixed the number of the policemen whom the mayor, with their consent might appoint.

In order to please the numerous local demands for special charters, and at the same time to avoid the constitutional inhibition against special legislation, the adroit politicians, with the sanction of the Supreme court, resorted to that system of classification of cities which later developed into such ridiculous proportions and made Ohio a byword among students of municipal government.

(4) May 14, 1878, the first serious attempt at a comprehensive municipal code in Ohio was made. Cities were classified according to population, Cleveland falling into the first class, second grade. This code indicated the development of the board plan and the rehabilitation of the mayor as an exec-

utive. The council, two members from each ward, the mayor, treasurer, police judge and prosecutor were elected for two years, the solicitor for four and the street commissioner for three. The auditor and city clerk were appointed by the council for one year and the civil engineer for three years. Municipal election day was the first Monday in April.

The following boards were created: The board of police commissioners, composed of the mayor and four commissioners elected for four years; the board of directors of the house of refuge and correction, five members appointed by the mayor for five years; the board of health, composed of the mayor and six members appointed by the council for three years; the board of infirm-ary directors, elected for three years; the board of improvements, established at the option of the council, composed of the mayor, the civil engineer, the street commissioner, chairman of the council committee on streets and one member appointed by the council, it had charge of the cleaning and repairing of streets; the board of park commissioners, three appointed by the mayor with the consent of the council, for three years; board of water works trustees, three elected by the people for three years; the board of fire commissioners, four elected by the people for four years, and the chairman of the city council committee on fires; the board of cemetery trustees, three elected by the people for three years; and the board of revision, the mayor, president of the city council and city solicitor, met once a month to review the proceedings of the multitudinous departments and report to the city council whether any had overstepped their prerogative.

Nearly all these boards served without pay.

A superintendent of markets was appointed by the mayor, with the consent of the council, which prescribed his duties and his pay. The council was authorized, if it deemed wise, to appoint an inspector of oil, an inspector of flour and bakery products, an inspector of meat, an inspector of fish and an inspector of pot and pearl ashes.

Here was a tessellated code that included parts of all forms of municipal governments brought together with a complete disregard for consistency. Many changes were made from year to year, the principal one being that of April 3, 1885, when a bicameral city legislature was established, composed of a board of aldermen of nine members elected for two years from aldermanic districts defined by the law, and a council of one member from each ward.

(5) With such a varied experience in the frame work of its government and its manipulation by office seekers, it is no wonder that a well defined public sentiment demanded a form of municipal government more rationally adapted to the business of governing. Colonel John M. Wilcox publicly suggested in 1888 that a plan of municipal government, modeled after the federal government at Washington, might be the solution. The suggestion was well received and at a meeting of the Board of Trade Judge Blandin and W. E. Sherwood were designated to draw a bill after the federal model. Their bill was submitted to the legislature, passed the senate but failed in the house. In 1890 the bill was introduced by Colonel O. J. Hodge but was amended to death. Not until the following year was public sentiment so robust that the bill became a law March 16, 1891. Through the united efforts of the leaders of both parties and especially

through the wise direction of its patron, Colonel Hodge, it passed both houses unanimously, an achievement that alone would give it distinction. †

This plan attracted the attention of students of municipal affairs from all parts of the country. The legislative functions were vested in a council composed of twenty-two members elected from councilmanic districts. The councilmen elected their own president and clerk and could pass a measure over the mayor's veto by two-thirds vote. They had authority to establish police, fire and sanitary departments and create such offices as were deemed necessary. The executive powers were vested in a mayor and six departments. The mayor practically became the governing power. He had the general power of appointment and removal and wielded great influence in all legislative and administrative matters. He received a salary of six thousand dollars a year.

The six departments were: Public works, police, fire, accounts, law, charities and corrections. Each department was headed by a director appointed by the mayor for two years, with the consent of the council. Each director received four thousand dollars a year except the director of law, who received five thousand dollars. All the subordinates in the departments were appointed by the directors without the consent of the council. The mayor and the directors constituted the board of control, with the power of revising the ordinances referred to it by the council. They had the right to speak on the floor of the council but not the right to vote.

This was essentially a one man government, with definitely fixed responsibility. The people of the city became attached to it in spite of its weaknesses.

The Supreme court, on the ostensible ground that the process of special classification of cities had been carried far enough, handed down, June, 1902, the historic decisions that reversed their former sanction of this evasion of the constitution, and swept aside as unconstitutional every municipal charter in the state.* The legislature was forthwith convened in extra session and a new municipal code of uniform operation in all municipalities, great and small, was enacted. The Cleveland delegation contended for a code based on their federal plan, but the influences against this form predominated.

(6) The new code was a compromise.

The mayor was retained as the executive head, with the power to appoint the principal officers not elected by the people. He likewise had the veto power, the preparing of the annual budget, and the power of suspending any officer for misconduct. His appointments of police and firemen were subject to civil service rules. He was elected for two years, and his salary was six thousand dollars a year.

Two boards were created, the board of public service with three members elected at large by the city, in charge of the parks and the streets, the public charities, the water works and all public property in general; and the board of public safety, consisting of three members appointed by the mayor. The auditor, solicitor and treasurer were elected by the people.

† See O. J. Hodge's "Memoriae," page 177.

* State ex rel. Kinsley et al. v. Jones et al. 66 Ohio State Reports, 453. State ex rel. Attorney General v. Beacom et al. 66 Ohio State, 491.

The law allowed considerable elasticity, giving the council power to create such offices as were suitable to the needs of the community.

The city council consisted of one member from each ward, and four members elected at large. Its powers were almost entirely legislative, the state having reached that point of political thought where it finally could draw a more or less clear line between the legislative and executive functions.

(7) On April 29, 1908, the legislature passed the "Paine Law," which marks the final modification in the form of our municipal government. Under this law the mayor is elected for two years, and is made the principal executive officer of the city with the power of appointing a director of public service and a director of public safety, and all other municipal officers not elected by the people. The director of public service is given charge of the streets and all public works, and the director of public safety is given charge of the police and fire departments and public charities.

The mayor and the two directors form the board of control which approves all contracts, prepares estimates, and has general supervision over all public business.

The city council remains as under the former law. This is evidently a long step toward the old federal plan. This law also provides for the first time in the history of our state, a civil service commission whose duty it shall be to examine all applicants for public service under the city. This board is appointed by the president of the board of education, the president of the city sinking fund commissioners, and the president of the city council. The members of the civil service commission hold office for three years, and their salary is fixed by the city council.

The city solicitor and other municipal officers are elected by the people, as heretofore.

This law went into operation, January 1, 1910.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

During the pioneer days police duty was done by the posse, and if necessary, the militia. Constables were appointed by the court of quarter sessions in the territorial regime, and a sheriff was appointed by the governor when Trumbull county was organized.

In the earliest days of the village the peace of the town depended largely on the strong arm and iron will of Lorenzo Carter, who, whether he held legal office or not, was always to be depended upon to quell drunken brawls among the Indians, and fights among the rowdies that are always found in pioneer communities. "Carter's law" was highly respected.

When the village became incorporated, a marshal was chosen by popular vote. The law provided that in case of urgency he could press others into the service. June 11, 1832, the marshal was authorized "to appoint a deputy when he may be absent from the village or incapacitated by sickness." Under the charter of the city, the office of an elective marshal was retained. His salary was fixed by the council at five hundred dollars a year. April 15, 1836, Cleveland held a city election. George Kirk was elected marshal. March 6, 1838, "on motion of Councilman Noble it was decided that Marshal Kirk should retain two per cent of all fees collected." * The marshal usually owned a fine dog, one of these, a magnificent Newfoundland, became quite famous in his day as a rogue catcher. The council allowed several deputies called "watchmen" because their duties were principally the guarding of property at night. Considering the fact that Cleveland was not only a frontier town, but an important lake port and canal terminus, it is surprising that there was so little need for an organized police force, for canalmen and sailors on shore leave are not easily handled. But there seems not to have been enough work to keep even the marshal busy, for he was often required to superintend the cleaning of streets, to collect taxes and fees and do other utility jobs. Under this regime a crude police force was developed by necessity before the war broke out, when the city began to grow rapidly. The marshal and forty-four patrolmen constituted the force in 1865. The city council supplied the funds, patrolmen were chosen by the marshal and the council as they desired.

The second period of police history begins with the Metropolitan Police act of 1865, creating a board of police commissioners, consisting of the mayor and four others appointed by the governor of the state. The law was obviously patterned after the New York law and attempted to place the metropolitan police under partial control of the governor. The law went into effect May 1, 1866. The first board consisted of Mayor H. M. Chapin, W. P. Fogg, James Barnett, Philo Chamberlain and Nelson Purdy. The law gave them considerable power, including the levying of a tax, which was inadequate, raising only thirty thousand dollars in 1866, when the gross expenses were fifty-one thousand, seven hundred dollars. They were limited in appointing members of the force to "one patrolman for every thousand inhabitants of the city shown by the last federal census." The city had grown so rapidly since 1860 that this was entirely inadequate and on May 30, 1866, the city council gave them authority to appoint sixteen more patrolmen.

The board earnestly attempted several reforms. They began a crude civil service. "In appointing officers and patrolmen, the political opinions and preferences of applicants have been entirely ignored by the board, reference having been had to the physical, moral and mental qualifications." †

Indicative of the semi-military character of the force, contemplated by the law, a full complement of Springfield rifles was provided and the men were drilled in

* City council records.

† See first Annual Report.

the manual. The city was divided into four precincts: first, all the territory between the river and Erie street and the "Scranton flats;" second and third, a line was drawn from Erie street eastward parallel to Euclid, three hundred feet to the north of Euclid, all north of this line was precinct two, all south of it precinct three; the fourth precinct was all of the west side. Two old station houses were retained, the central station and prison on Champlain street, built in 1864, and the brick house on Vermont street, west side.

A new sociological problem was thrust upon the board by the scores of "indigent, inoffensive persons" who sought lodging in jail over night. Beds were fitted up for them in the central station.

The board was short lived. After two years the governor failed to appoint members and the mayor alone reports as "acting board." In 1867 Dr. John Dickinson was appointed the first police surgeon at a salary of one hundred dollars a year. This salary was subsequently raised. He served faithfully for many years. In 1869 James McMahon was made the first captain. In 1866 J. W. Frazee was appointed the first superintendent of police, later called chief of police.

The third period of development begins with the act of March 7, 1872, establishing a board of police commissioners, consisting of the mayor and four members elected by the people. The first commission consisted of Charles Otis, mayor, Dr. J. C. Schenck, John M. Sterling, Dr. J. E. Robinson and George Saal. The new board established seven precincts as follows:

First. The down town section between Erie street and the river; twenty-nine miles of street, eleven day and twenty-two night beats. Station, the three-story brick building erected in 1864 on Champlain street, two story stone jail in the rear, sixty cells, valued at one hundred and five thousand dollars.

Second. East of Erie and north of Euclid, thirty-five miles of street, five day and ten night beats. Station, two story brick house, corner Nevada and Oregon, cost twelve thousand dollars.

Third. East of Erie, south of Euclid to Atlantic & Great Western (Erie) railway tracks; thirty-five miles of street, five day and ten night beats. Station on First street near Brownell, same as No. 2.

Fourth. The business section of the west side; fifty-eight miles of street, eight day and six night beats. Station, three story brick building on Detroit street near Pearl, jail sixteen cells, cost twenty-five thousand dollars.

Fifth. West side south of Big Four tracks; forty-three miles of streets, three day and six night beats; one story brick station on Barber avenue, cost twenty-five thousand dollars.

Sixth. Fourteenth and fifteenth wards; sixty miles of street, two day and four night beats, no station.

Seventh. East of Willson avenue; fifty-eight miles of street, three day and four night beats, station a room in Hovey block, Euclid avenue, rented for seventy-five dollars per year.

Since the establishment of this second police board, the growth of the department has been quite commensurate with that of the city, although the force is not as large per capita as that in other large cities. It appears that in 1874

there was a good deal of public criticism of the force and the board in its annual report takes notice of this and replies "an officer cannot be omnipresent." The down town merchants established "merchant police" in the '70s. In 1877 there were eighty-seven of them, mostly night patrolmen.

In 1872 the emigrant police service was detailed. In 1887 the patrol and exchange system was introduced by Chief Murphy, with fifty patrol boxes, two patrol wagons, twenty-one signal instruments and twenty-one miles of wire. In 1897 Chief Coroner detailed Patrolman George Koertle, who was an expert photographer, to go to Cincinnati and study the Bertillion system. It was then introduced here. In 1893 the first police matrons were appointed.

Under the federal plan the police administration was in charge of the director of police, who appointed the superintendent and the patrolmen. Later the board of public safety, three members appointed by the mayor, had control. At present the mayor appoints the director of public safety.

February 23, 1886, Mayor George W. Gardner offered a resolution to the board of police commissioners, providing for competitive examinations of all applicants for positions on the force. The passage of this resolution established civil service. The examinations were held by the board. In 1899 the legislature passed a law providing for the regulation of civil service in the department. This law is still the basis of the present system of competitive examinations and promotions of the police.

The metropolitan police act established a police insurance and health fund, controlled by the board. April 19, 1881, the legislature merged this fund into the newly created police pension fund, and three thousand, nine hundred and eighty dollars and thirty cents was thereby turned into the new fund. It was controlled by the police commissioners and a committee, chosen from the force, under the new federal plan by the mayor and director of police, director of law and three policemen, an arrangement that virtually exists today. September 1, 1909, the fund contained two hundred and twenty-nine thousand, nine hundred and eighty dollars and twenty-seven cents, with ninety-one officers, twenty-six widows and sixteen children on the pension roll.

There have been, fortunately, very few instances in the history of the city when the entire force was necessary to quell lawlessness, and when extraordinary precautions were necessary. In 1835 an anonymous writer in the "Cleveland Whig" says: "The general character of the inhabitants is good." There was a floating population of "some hundred landing almost daily at the wharves. The village is peaceful."¹ In the '40s there was a great deal of horse stealing in the county and on August 29, 1846, a meeting of citizens was held in the courthouse for "establishing a society for the purpose of detecting and bringing to justice horse thieves." The Cuyahoga County Anti-Horse Stealing club was organized. It is not recorded how effective the organization was.

On February 16, 1852, the first mob of the city gathered around the Homeopathic Medical college. It had been reported that the students had disinterred the body of a girl in Ohio City and had placed the body in a vault near the college. The police were unable to cope with the mob, which demanded the right

¹ "Cleveland Whig," July 14, 1835.

to search the premises, and a member of the city council who tried to quell its fury was roughly handled. About one thousand dollars damage was done to the building. Two of the rioters were bound over on the charge of arson, twelve on the charge of riot, seven were arrested and discharged.

In 1860 a vigilance committee undertook to run out of town the keepers of disorderly houses, who had become unusually bold. They raided the places during the night using no discrimination, so that many innocent persons were injured.

Subsequent disturbances of an unusual nature have been due to strikes. There have been several minor disturbances and two general strikes on the railroads entering Cleveland. The great unrest of 1877 reached Cleveland from Pittsburg with feverish haste on July 22, when five hundred men employed by the Lake Shore railroad walked out and paralyzed the business of that system. Thousands of men were thrown out of work by this action and traffic was virtually at a standstill. With the strikers, the unemployed, and the lawless elements on the streets, the air surcharged with tremors of expectation and the public in a state of feverish excitement over the terrible news from other cities, it required the greatest courage and calm self-control on the part of both the strikers and the city authorities to avoid open outbreaks and mob violence. This fortunately was accomplished. The strike leaders counseled moderation, Mayor Rose and his associates warned the citizens to abide by the law, at the same time without show of preparation, they promptly prepared for the suppression of any violence. In every police station and armory of the city the militia and police reserve were gathered ready for immediate action. At the end of two weeks the men and the railroads agreed on terms and the strike was over without the loss of property or the good name of the city.

On June 16, 1890, a general strike of switchmen was declared on all the lines that entered the city and traffic was at a standstill. The demand for a new wage scale was acceded to by the company. On the 19th the switchmen of the Big Four, the Lake Shore and the Erie returned to work; on the 21st the Pennsylvania; and on the 22d the strike was ended without acts of violence.

On June 10, 1899, a strike was declared on the Cleveland Electric Street railway line on what was virtually a demand that only union men should be employed. The strike lasted all summer. It was a bitter and long continued struggle accompanied by acts of violence and boycotts.

There have been a number of strikes in the industrial plants of the city. Among the severest of these unfortunate struggles are the following: In May and June, 1882, the workers in the great iron mills at Newburg went out on a strike; July, 1883, the telegraph employees employed by the Western Union, struck for higher wages. In July, 1885, a second great strike in the Newburg mills made precautions for the safety of the mills necessary. In May, 1891, the lumber handlers struck, there was some violence before an adjustment was reached and a new scale adopted. In the summer of 1896 occurred the historic strike of the Brown Hoisting Company. There were many acts of violence and the strike lasted several months. From August 1st to October 21, 1898, the employees of the American Steel and Wire Company struck for higher wages. The differences were finally adjusted by a compromise.

CHAPTER XXIV.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE FINANCES OF CLEVELAND.¹

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In the financial history of Cleveland no peculiarly striking events are to be recorded. The changes that have taken place from decade to decade are those which any normal community experiences in passing from the small village of a few hundred inhabitants to a great commercial and manufacturing center with a population of half a million. The development of Cleveland's public finances is chiefly characterized by a budget keeping pace with, or outstripping, its growth in population and wealth; while the administrative machinery has been developing, for the most part, in the direction of greater efficiency and economy.

Revenues from all sources did not reach the million mark until 1868. Since that date the total receipts have increased steadily at a rate of about two hundred and twenty thousand dollars each year. In Cleveland, as in every American city, the most important source of revenue is the general property tax. The taxing system, however, is not under the control of the city so fully as are certain other sources of revenue. Such taxing power as cities possess is merely delegated by the state, definite and rather narrow limits being imposed upon its exercise by state laws. A comparison of the maximum tax rate allowed by the statutes and the actual municipal levies shows that on the whole Cleveland has pressed close to the limit imposed, which probably means that state, rather than local authorities, have been relied on to keep the tax rate down to a proper level. The Board of Education in 1868 first acquired the power of levying taxes independently of the city council and a decade later the Library Board also became an independent taxing body. Both of these boards, as well as the city council itself, in order to secure what they regarded as adequate revenue, have been obliged to make constant appeals to the state legislature for higher maximum levies. The property tax for state purposes in Ohio is gradually being abandoned. In 1905 the state levy stood at one dollar and thirty-five cents per thousand dollars, having been reduced from two dollars and ninety cents in 1900, a rate that had not been exceeded in twenty-five years. Instead of taking advantage of this reduction in the state levy to relieve local rates, the various city taxing authorities have made additions which have more than counterbalanced its effect on the total tax rate in the city of Cleveland. The following table shows the total tax rate for a series of years in Cleveland as compared with that of other Ohio cities:

¹ This sketch is a brief summary of an elaborate study published by the author in 1907. (*The Finances of Cleveland*, New York, 1907, pp. 266.) The original work was based on all statistical data in print at the time. In this summary it has not been practicable to incorporate the financial results of 1906 and later years.—C. C. W.

| | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Cleveland | 30.5 | 30.1 | 29.8 | 31.7 |
| Cincinnati | 23.18 | 22.7 | 22.54 | 22.38 |
| Columbus | 27.5 | 30. | 30. | 29. |
| Toledo | 29.6 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29. |
| Dayton | 25.4 | 28.6 | 28.2 | 28.2 |

Next in importance as a source of revenue is the special assessment. The annual receipts from special assessments have increased at practically the same rate as those from the general property tax. From 1890 to 1905 the amount grew from an average of about five hundred thousand dollars to nearly eight hundred thousand dollars. Prior to 1850 small amounts were raised by special assessments under the charter of 1836 which gave the city power to levy "discriminating assessments" for local improvements in proportion to benefits accruing. The constitutionality of this form of taxation was early established* and after 1850 considerable revenue was raised in this way, the motive apparently being a desire to find adequate revenue in the face of a very low limit on the tax levy (five mills). This pressure of state limits on local tax levies caused special assessments to increase enormously, so that by 1870 they were looked upon as a great evil. The decade from 1870 to 1880 was characterized by a tremendous amount of litigation. "The subject of distributing special assessments" declared the mayor in 1876, "has raised the most difficult questions to solve met with in municipal management." The general features of the present highly satisfactory methods of levying special assessments were evolved from the experience of those troubled years. Revenue from this source is relatively greater in Cleveland than in most cities of a population of over two hundred thousand in the United States.

Of the remaining sources of municipal income the "liquor tax" has, since 1887, been the most productive, excluding receipts from loans, and excluding also the water works revenue which is of course not net income. In addition to receipts from the liquor license a certain irregular income has always been realized from miscellaneous licenses, but a general licensing of trades and occupations has never been popular in Cleveland. From 1880 to 1900 there was a good deal of agitation for a system of licenses such as was to be found in many other cities. Cincinnati, for instance, had, as late as 1904, more than thirty kinds of municipal licenses, yielding an annual revenue of over seventy-nine thousand dollars. Since 1900 the only use made of licensing in Cleveland has been for purposes of regulation, rather than for revenue.

The most noticeable feature of Cleveland's public expenditure is constant and rapid growth. Not only have expenditures increased absolutely, as they necessarily must with the growth of population, but in almost every department of government they have grown far more rapidly than population. Per capita expenditures have doubled, trebled and quadrupled. The same thing, of course, has occurred in most American cities.

The city's expenditure may be discussed, in the brief space allotted to this chapter, under the following seven heads: (1) General Government; (2) Pro-

* Scoville v. Cleveland, 1 O. S., 126.

2 8th 1850
 Mr. SIR—You are hereby notified to appear on
 Public Square, in front of the Court House, in the City of Cleveland, at 7 o'clock A. M., July 3rd
 with a good and sufficient shovel, to perform two days' labor on the public highway.
 Cleveland, July 3rd 1850.
Street Supervisor.

From original. Western Reserve Historical Society

A COMMAND TO PAY ROAD TAX, 1850

“Two days' labor on the public highway, with a good and sufficient shovel”



tection to Life and Property; (3) Health Conservation and Sanitation; (4) Highways; (5) Charities and Correction; (6) Education; and (7) Recreation.

Expenses for general government cover the cost of mayor's office, the council, finance and law offices, elections, public buildings and lands, courts, and public printing. Although statistical data are not wholly reliable prior to 1870, the course of expenditure for general government can be traced. The average per capita expense for the five years, 1846 to 1850, inclusive, was eleven cents; from this it steadily rose to one dollar and forty-nine cents in 1871-1875. In the period 1886-1890 the figures stood at ninety-one cents. No appreciable change occurred under the so-called federal plan of government, the per capita cost being ninety-two cents in 1901. Mayor McKisson was apparently mistaken when insisting that the cost of government as compared with population had been greatly reduced by the federal plan. A part of his error was doubtless due to the use of an exaggerated estimate of population. Since 1902 a tendency toward a rapid per capita increase is evident.

The two principal functions calling for large expenditure under the caption "Protection to Life and Property" are the police and fire departments. In 1854, when the police fund was first established, the total expense for police was but seven thousand, five hundred and fifty-four dollars; in 1905 it was about six hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars. A very large part of the total expenditure of the village and of the city under the charter of 1836 was for fire protection. It may be said in general that the total expense for protection of life and property varies directly with the size of a city. The Bureau of the United States Census has divided into four groups the one hundred and fifty-one cities having a population of over thirty thousand, placing in group I the fourteen cities with over three hundred thousand; in group II, the twenty-five cities of one hundred thousand to three hundred thousand; in group III, the forty-five cities of between fifty thousand and one hundred thousand; and in group IV, the sixty-seven with a population between thirty thousand and fifty thousand. The per capita expense of protection to life and property in group I was, in 1904, four dollars and forty-one cents; in group II, three dollars and six cents; in group III, two dollars and fifty-eight cents; and two dollars and thirty-one cents in group IV. Although Cleveland in population falls in group I, her expenditures under this head averaged in the period 1901-1905 only two dollars and ninety-one cents, or fifteen cents lower than the average for group II. The largest per capita growth of expenditure for protection to life and property occurred before 1875. Beginning in 1846-50 at twenty cents for each person in the city, two dollars and fifty-nine cents was reached in the period 1871-75. Severe economy effected a noticeable reduction in the following decade. In the five years from 1896 to 1900, inclusive, almost exactly the level of 1871-75 reappeared, and this, it is noteworthy, is exactly the figure for the census group III in 1904.

Expenditures for the health department, sewers, street cleaning and garbage removal, are the important items in the general division of health conservation and sanitation. Public expenditures for health protection began in 1832 when an epidemic of "Indian cholera" visited Cleveland and other lake towns. The sewer system dates from 1860, having been made necessary by the installation

of the water system just before that date. Expenditures for street cleaning began to be a regular item in the budget in 1878; problems of administration, centering chiefly in the relative merits of the contract system and direct municipal management, have characterized the work of this department. The collection and disposal of garbage is also included in the general cost of health conservation and sanitation. In 1905 the contract system was supplanted by a municipal system which promises to make this service largely self-supporting through the sale of by-products. Total health and sanitary expenditures in Cleveland are now much greater in proportion to population than ever before in the history of the city. In the years 1861 to 1865 the per capita expense was but twenty-one cents, while in the five years ending with 1905 an average of three dollars and fifty-four cents was reached. Compared with similar expenditures in other cities this is extremely high. But it should be remembered that during this latter period Cleveland expended large sums on her intercepting sewers. With the completion of these undertakings, health and sanitary expenses should be reduced to approximately two dollars and fifty cents.

Of expenditures for highways the cost of paving forms by far the most important item. Street lighting has also from the earliest years been a large item of expense to the city. The per capita cost of this function, however, has shown little tendency to increase. A study of the statistics for other cities shows that there is no necessary relation between the population of a city and the cost of street lighting. Using the area of the city, therefore, as a basis for comparison, we find that Cleveland's eleven dollars and eighty-two cents per acre in 1904 was forty-seven per cent greater than the average for the fourteen largest cities of the country. Highway expenditures include also the city's portion of the cost of eliminating grade crossings of steam railroads. This expense forms one of the most recent additions to the city budget. River and harbor improvement, as well as the cost of erecting and maintaining bridges and viaducts, has always called for considerable outlay, though as early as 1825 Federal aid was received for the former. From 1825 to 1902 the total expenditure of the Federal government on the harbor at Cleveland amounted to about two million, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The average per capita expenditure for highways from 1901 to 1905 was three dollars and ninety-one cents, which is exactly ten times the annual amount in the five years from 1846 to 1850.

Unlike the expenditures for every other group of municipal functions those for charities and corrections, including the infirmary department, the workhouse and house of correction, have not shown a tendency to increase more rapidly than population. In 1851-55 the per capita expense was sixty-one cents, while for 1901-05 the average was seventy-one cents. This figure is low as compared with that found in other cities of Cleveland's class.

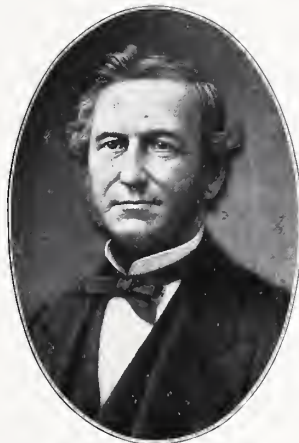
Twenty-two and nine-tenths per cent of the total expenditures of the city in the five years 1901-1905, exclusive of debt payments, was used for school purposes. In sixty years the per capita school expenditure for the entire population increased from fifty cents to five dollars and fifty-two cents, while per capita expenditure based on the average daily school attendance increased in the same time from six dollars and four cents to forty-three dollars and one cent.



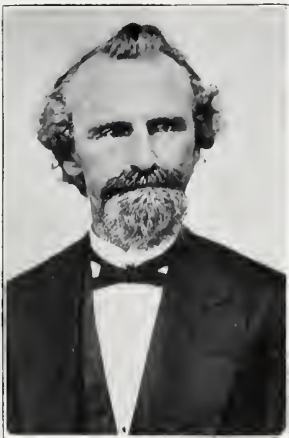
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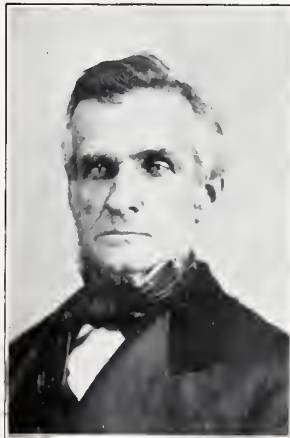
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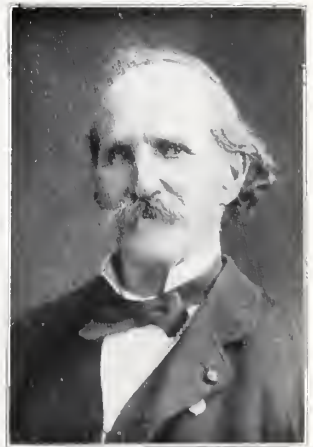
William Collins



James M. Hoyt



Moses Kelley



Gen. J. J. Elwell

GROUP OF EMINENT CLEVELAND LAWYERS

The expansion of the high school curriculum in the last twenty-five or thirty years is undoubtedly an important cause of this increase; but additions have also been made in the lower stages of the educational process. Expenditure for education also includes the maintenance of the public library system. The per capita expense of the library was nine cents in 1866-70. In the five years 1901-1905, owing largely to the erection of buildings, a total of forty-five cents was reached; in the single year 1905 the per capita amount was sixty-three cents.

Public parks were not regarded as a regular object of expenditure until after 1870. In the half decade ending 1905 the annual cost of maintaining and extending the park system, was nearly half a million. In the creation of Cleveland's vast park system real estate in private hands has been enhanced in value many fold, so that the taxes collected from increased valuations should in time probably more than equal the total cost of the parks. This effect of parks on the value of private property suggests a fundamental error in the methods of park development in American cities. Instead of accepting tracts of land from private individuals as gifts made on condition that the city spend large sums in improvement, it might be wiser for the city to purchase the land and assess the cost of improvement on property owners benefited thereby to the extent of millions of dollars.

The only industry of prime importance carried on by the city of Cleveland has been the furnishing of a water supply; but not until private enterprise had declined the task did the city undertake the construction of a water works plant in 1854. One of the important administrative problems of the water works has been the question of the rates charged to consumers. A conflict of ideas as to what principles should guide in the fixing of rates has always existed and may still be said to be a live issue. Though vaguely conceived, the principle upheld most of the time has been the cost of service; but as to what items cost of service should include, there has been little tendency to agreement. One theory has been that the revenue should be made to cover the cost of operating the plant. The other theory, and the one which on the whole has prevailed, is that construction also should be paid out of earnings; the few who can afford to use the privilege should aid in extending it to all, said Mayor Otis, in recommending an increase of one-third in the rates in 1874. Earnings of the plant, plus income from loans, have paid expenses of operation and the cost of construction from the beginning; in other words, consumers have borne the cost both of the water supply and the extension of the plant.

The policy of introducing meters at the expense of the city is also an interesting feature of the administration of the Cleveland water works. Though meters were first installed about 1875, their general introduction was not begun until 1901. It has been calculated that for every dollar spent on meters two dollars have been saved in machinery, buildings, and other construction which would have been required by the rapid increase in pumpage accompanying an unmetered service in a rapidly growing city. Consumers have benefited by lower rates, while a beneficial influence on the health of the city is also claimed for the present meter policy.

One more important financial matter remains to be mentioned—the city debt and sinking funds. With the exception of half a million dollars incurred for the erection of the water works, Cleveland's debt before the Civil war was small and unimportant. From 1866 to 1875, while the population of fifteen of the principal cities of the United States increased a little less than seventy-one per cent, their indebtedness increased two hundred and seventy-one per cent. In the same period Cleveland's population increased seventy-two per cent and her debt three hundred and fifty-five per cent. To check this alarming increase of local indebtedness, statutory limitations were placed on the borrowing power of cities in many states. The Ohio General Assembly in 1874 passed a law limiting the debt that cities could incur to five per cent of the assessed valuation of property. Although this limit has been raised from time to time, the city has on several occasions felt greatly hampered by a lack of power to issue bonds for needed public improvements.

Interest on the public debt has regularly constituted one of the largest items of municipal expenditure. In 1873 more than one-third of the entire tax levy was required for this purpose. A per capita expenditure of two dollars and seventy-three cents in 1876-1880 is the largest in the city's history, although for the decade preceding 1875 the amount was but slightly less. After 1880 it gradually declined in importance. The net per capita interest payment in 1904 was one dollar and ninety-five cents, which was larger than that for Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Detroit or Milwaukee. No important city in Ohio bears as large a per capita burden of interest as Cleveland, with the exception of Cincinnati, whose heavy interest payment is due largely to the debt of the Cincinnati and Southern railway.

In spite of full powers to establish and maintain sinking funds, the record of many years of Cleveland's history is one of indifference and neglect. The lack of adequate sinking funds has called for much refunding of debts which should have been canceled at maturity. The most important sinking fund of the city is the so-called Sinking Fund of 1860, the primary purpose of which was to pay the debt incurred in building the water works. Its foundation was laid in certain railroad stocks owned by the city, and its accumulations resulted solely from the income on investments and not at all from taxation. Yet its growth was altogether remarkable and did much to stimulate later foundations. The half dozen other sinking funds maintained at one time or another have played a distinctly minor rôle in the city's financial history.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE COURTS.

The courts may be divided into county, townships, municipal and federal courts.

COUNTY COURTS.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

The constitution of 1802 provided: "The several courts of common pleas shall consist of a president and associate judges. The state shall be



JUDGE SHERLOCK J. ANDREWS

divided by law into three circuits. There shall be appointed in each circuit a president of the courts, who, during his continuation in office, shall reside therein. There shall also be appointed in each county not more than three nor less than two associate judges, who during their continuance in office shall reside therein, the president and associate judges in their respective counties, any three of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the court of Common Pleas, which court shall have common law and chancery jurisdiction in all such cases as shall be directed by law." Under this authority the legislature elected all the judges and in its first session John Walworth, Calvin Austin and Aaron Wheeler were appointed for Trumbull county, and in January, 1806, Aaron Wheeler, Jesse Phelps and John Walworth for Geauga county. John Walworth was the first man from Cleveland to sit on the Common Pleas bench. On February 15, 1810, the legislature appointed August Gilbert, Nathan Perry, Sr., and Timothy Doan as the first court of Common Pleas in the newly erected county of Cuyahoga. The law was liberal in the range of jurisdiction given to this court and from the first it has been the people's tribunal. On June 5, 1810, the first session of the Common Pleas court in Cuyahoga county was opened in the newly completed store rooms of Elisha and Harvey Murray on Superior street, near the old Forest City block. The building was torn down in 1855. The following were the officers of this court: presiding judge, Benjamin Ruggles; associate judges, Nathan Perry, Sr., Augustus Gilbert and Timothy Doan; clerk, John Walworth; sheriff, Smith S. Baldwin. Only the presiding judge was "learned in the law." His associates merely sat with him to uphold the English traditions. The first docket contained five civil cases and three criminal prosecutions. The first indictment was found in the November term 1810, and the first divorce was sued in 1816. The early litigation seems petty now. It dealt with the infringements of the numerous license acts, with land boundaries, assault and battery and small business transactions. It was still the day of personal feeling in litigation, when neighbors would go to court to soothe their desires for revenge. Therefore it was the day of legal oratory, when the favorite pleader would draw an audience of the town's indolent and indigent, who usually hung around the stores and the Square.

The first execution in the county was the hanging of the Indian, O'Mic, in June, 1812, for the murder of two trappers, Bull and Gibbs, near Sandusky. Of his two accomplices, one, a mere boy, was allowed to go and the other shot himself as he was being arrested. The hanging of O'Mic caused a great deal of excitement at the time and the public square was filled with spectators. The details are given in Whittlesey's "Early History of Cleveland," page 347.*

The constitution of 1851 provided that the state should be divided into nine Common Pleas districts, each district, excepting Hamilton county, which was made one district, to be subdivided into three "parts," each "part" to elect one judge, and court should be held in every county as the laws might provide. The legislature was empowered to fix the jurisdiction of the court. For the first time the people elected their judges. Cuyahoga county was made the third subdivision of the fourth district and on the second Tuesday of October,

*The date given in Whittlesey's account is June 26. The court record gives June 24. See appendix "Annals Early Settlers Association," Volume 5, No. 5.

1851, elected Samuel Starkweather and Harvey Foote, who began their court on the second Monday in February following. From time to time a congested docket has compelled the legislature to authorize an increasing number of judges, but the docket has not been cleared for many years.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The first constitution provided for the Common Pleas and a Supreme court and gave authority to the legislature to create such other courts as they deemed wise. On November 15, 1838, the first additional court was established as the Superior court of Cincinnati, followed in 1847 by the Superior court of Cleveland. It consisted of one judge elected by the people. His salary was one thousand dollars per year paid by the state. Its jurisdiction was concurrent with the Common Pleas court in all cases at common law and in chancery when the Common Pleas had original jurisdiction. Its proceedings were reviewable on appeal by the Supreme court. The court was abolished by the constitution of 1851. Only one judge sat upon its bench, Sherlock J. Andrews, who was so distinguished as a lawyer, so learned and equitable as a judge and so brilliant as an advocate, that the four years of his judicate and his subsequent professional career, are among the most cherished of the traditions of our bar.

During the decade from 1860 to 1870, two common pleas judges were assigned to Cuyahoga county. With the tremendous revival of business following in the wake of the war, the court was swamped with business and to relieve the docket, the legislature, February 24, 1869, provided for an additional judge, and R. F. Paine was elected to the position.

In consonance with the wish of the members of the bar, the legislature on May 5, 1873, enacted a law, giving Cuyahoga county its second Superior court, known as the Superior Court of Cleveland. The additional Common Pleas judgeship authorized four years before was abolished. The new court consisted of three judges elected for five years at four thousand, five hundred dollars per year. It had civil jurisdiction in the city of Cleveland only. The jurisdiction did not extend to any criminal cases, nor to divorce or alimony, nor to insolvency and appropriation matters, nor to appeals from the justices of the peace, police or probate courts.

At a special election in June, 1873, Seneca O. Griswold, James M. Jones and G. M. Barber, were elected judges. Their term of office was brief. In 1875, the court was abolished, its business transferred to the Common Pleas and four judges added to that court. During the twenty-four months that the Superior court was in session, July 2, 1873-July 1, 1875, two thousand, five hundred and five actions were brought, including as was to be expected, the most important litigation in the city, a record of efficiency that needs no commentary.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

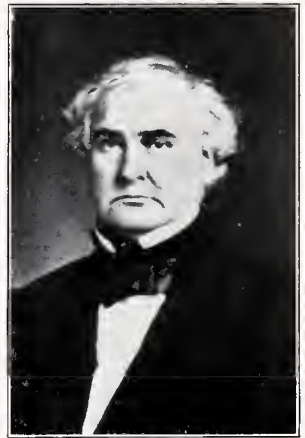
The state constitution creates the Circuit courts and defines their jurisdiction. It was not until April 14, 1884, however, that the necessary legislation was enacted to set the courts in motion, and in October of that year, the first



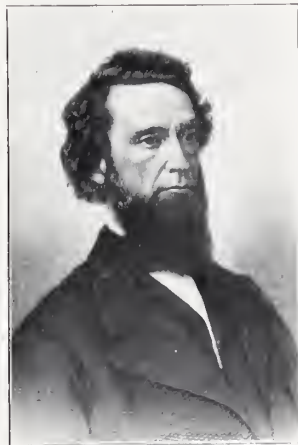
Augustus J. Ricks



C. T. Sherman



H. V. Willson



Martin Welker

FEDERAL JUDGES WHO HAVE PRESIDED OVER THE FEDERAL COURTS
IN CLEVELAND

circuit judges were elected, and on February 9, 1885, the first sitting began. Cuyahoga county, with Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Erie, Huron, Lorain, Medina and Summit, constituted the sixth circuit under the first districting. March 21, 1887, the state was redistricted and this large district was subdivided, Cuyahoga, Summit, Lorain and Medina, were made the eighth circuit. There are three judges in each district, elected for six years, and while the constitution gives them "like original jurisdiction with the Supreme court and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law," the time of the court is occupied almost entirely in hearing appeals. The first circuit judges in the old sixth district were C. C. Baldwin of Cleveland, William H. Upson of Akron, and George R. Haynes of Toledo. When the redistricting occurred, Hugh J. Caldwell of Cleveland, was elected in place of Judge Haynes. Since that time the following have been elected to the Circuit bench: John C. Hale, of Cleveland, 1893-1905; U. L. Marvin of Akron, 1895, to present; L. H. Winch of Cleveland, 1893, to present; Frederick A. Henry of Cleveland, 1905, to present.

THE PROBATE COURT.

The present Probate court was established by the constitution of 1851, and consists of one judge, elected for three years. The constitutional amendment of 1905 extended his term to four years. Under the first constitution the Common Pleas court had "jurisdiction of all probate and testamentary matters." In 1852, F. W. Bingham was elected the first probate judge. Since 1855, only three judges have occupied this bench, a record unique in the history of Ohio courts and equaled in few places in the country. In 1855, Daniel R. Tilden was first elected and he served continuously until 1887, when, at the age of eighty-one, he retired and Henry C. White was named as his successor. Judge White served until his death January 15, 1905, when Governor Herrick appointed Alexander Hadden, the present judge.

Judge Tilden occupied a conspicuous place in the life of our city, not only as a jurist of learning and an upright judge, but also as a citizen interested actively in everything that pertained to the public welfare. His quiet, forceful manner, his genial temperament, his equitable judgments form the basis of the splendid work of the Probate court, which his successor, Judge White, with a similar benevolence of heart and purity of purpose, carried forward with great success. Judge White was an authority on polar explorations. His valuable collection of Arctiana he bequeathed to the Western Reserve Historical Society.

MUNICIPAL AND TOWNSHIP COURTS.

Following the English precedent, the earliest justices of the peace were chosen from among the most substantial men of the community. On April 5, 1802, the township of Cleveland was organized at a meeting held in James Kingsbury's cabin and the electors chose their host as the first justice of the township. In 1803 Amos Spafford and Timothy Doan were elected and from that day until about 1870, the list of justices contains the names of many able men. With the influx of the foreign population, came the usual municipal neglect for offices and the

position of justice of the peace often fell into less worthy hands. Several attempts have been made to secure municipal civil courts but without success. The justices have always been elected, and until a few years ago received the fees collected. The city now pays them one thousand, five hundred dollars a year.*

POLICE COURT.

The only municipal court in Cleveland is the police court, established by the legislature in 1853. Prior to that date, the mayor of the city was the police judge. On the first Monday in April, 1853, after a spirited canvas, with three tickets in the field, whig, democrat and "union," John Barr, the whig candidate, was elected the first police judge and Bushnell White, also whig, police prosecutor and O. J. Hodge, on the democratic ticket, police clerk. The terms of the judge and prosecutor were two years, of the clerk three years.

Judge Barr was an outspoken man, with a well equipped mind and a fearless heart. He was the terror of the petty offenders who were brought before his stern gaze. He was much interested in the early history of Cleveland and prepared a valuable manuscript on the personal history of the earliest settlers. Colonel Whittlesey quotes freely from this "Barr Manuscript" in his "Early History of Cleveland."

Colonel O. J. Hodge, the first police court clerk, is still active in all good causes in our city.¹

On April 17, 1853, the court was organized in a small room on the second floor of the Gaylord block on Superior street between Seneca and the Square. † A new brick police station and jail was then building on Johnson street near Water, and when the Police court was established it was decided to add a second story for a court room. To this the court moved late in 1853 and remained there eleven years until the completion of the Central station. With the development of business an additional judge was elected.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT AND THE JUVENILE COURT.

The insolvency court was established some years before the juvenile court. The juvenile court is the latest development in our judicial system, and the Cleveland court was the second to be established in the United States. It owes its existence, like so many other of our fine civic enterprises, to the foresight and interest of Glen K. Shurtleff, for many years the general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. In 1901 he studied the conditions of the children in the jails of the county and began a movement through the Social Service club and the Bar association for the establishment of a separate court for children.

* For a pleasing account of early Cleveland justices, see "Bench and Bar of Cleveland," page 59.

¹ This venerable gentleman, who has occupied so many places of trust in our community writes the author under date of April 2, 1909, "I am now nearing eighty-one years of life and feel it is time to take a rest. Here I am president of the Early Settlers Association, as I have been for the past six years, president of the Sons of the American Revolution for the third time and the past week was made president of the Cleveland Humane Society. Truly I am still in the harness—not rusting out!"

† See account of Police court "Bench and Bar of Cleveland," Page 53.



Thomas Bolton



James M. Jones



Rufus P. Spaulding



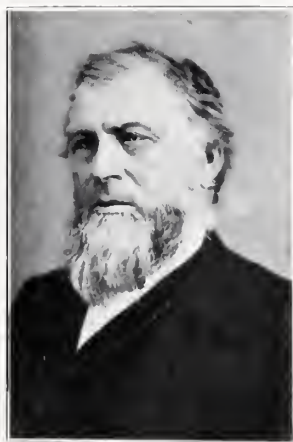
R. F. Paine



From photograph courtesy H. A. Schwab
Judge Daniel R. Tilden



Seneca O. Griswold



J. M. Coffinberry

A GROUP OF DISTINGUISHED JURISTS



When in the fall of 1901 Thomas E. Callaghan was elected judge of the court of insolvency he became interested in the juvenile movement. With the added interest of the Chamber of Commerce a bill was drawn, Colonel J. F. Herrick, then representing the city in the senate, introduced the measure and guided it through the legislature. Under the provisions of this act the judge of the insolvency court acquired jurisdiction over juvenile offenders. The first court was held on the Friday following the day on which the law went into effect. With the cooperation of numerous civic organizations and the enthusiasm of Judge Callaghan, the court immediately more than justified its establishment. Finding employment for the boys, the appointing of special guardians, the opening of a boarding home in 1903, the establishing of the boys' farm at Hudson, 1903, the opening of a special detention home in 1906, have all been steps toward the perfection of the work of this useful court. A comprehensive law was passed April 24, 1908, incorporating a number of provisions from the Colorado law. Judge Callaghan, whose wise and enthusiastic interest did so much to properly establish the court, died November 29, 1904. Judge Thomas H. Bushnell was appointed by the governor as his successor and he served until November, 1905, when George S. Addams, the present incumbent, was elected.

FEDERAL COURT.

Before 1855 there was one federal district in Ohio and the district and circuit courts of the United States were held in Columbus. When the trade of the lakes began to increase the volume of business so that it caused great inconvenience and expense to go to Columbus, congress created the northern and southern districts with Cleveland the appointed seat of justice for the northern district. The new postoffice, completed about this time, afforded quarters for the court. President Pierce appointed Hiram V. Willson the first judge of this district, Daniel O. Morton, of Toledo, the first district attorney and Jabez W. Fitch, of Cleveland, the first United States marshal. The court appointed Frederick W. Green, of Seneca county, clerk, and General Henry H. Dodge and Bushnell White as the first United States commissioners. Lewis Dibble served as bailiff over thirty years.

The court's docket immediately began to fill with multitudes of admiralty cases, while the counterfeiters who flourished along the canal, furnished business for the grand jury. Cases arising out of the fugitive slave law caused popular excitement, particularly the "Oberlin-Wellington rescue" and the rendition of the slave girl Lucy.

Judge Willson died in 1866 and was succeeded by Judge Charles Sherman, of Mansfield, a brother of General William Tecumseh Sherman and Senator John Sherman. In 1873 Judge Sherman resigned and was succeeded by Martin Welker, of Wooster, who served until 1889, when he retired, having reached the age of seventy years. Judge William R. Day, of Canton, was appointed to the place but on account of ill health he never held court and resigned soon after his appointment. He now sits on the United States Supreme bench. In July, 1889, Captain A. J. Ricks, of Massillon, was appointed and he served until 1900, when ill health compelled his retirement. Francis J. Wing, of Cleveland, was appointed

by President McKinley, and on his resignation in 1905, Robert W. Tayler, of Youngstown, was appointed.

The United States Circuit Court was created by congress in 1869, when nine circuits were established and one judge appointed for each circuit. Ohio was included with Tennessee, Kentucky and Michigan in one circuit and Judge Baxter was made the first judge of the circuit, serving until his death in 1885. Judge Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee, succeeded him.*

THE BANKRUPTCY COURTS.

The first national bankruptcy act was passed in 1800 and promptly repealed three years later. The second act was passed in 1840 and also survived only three years. In 1867 a third act was passed and it remained in operation until its repeal in 1878. Myron R. Keith was appointed register for the district of northern Ohio. When the act was repealed he sent his resignation to the judge of the District court, who forwarded it to the chief justice of the Supreme court, who in turn returned it to the District court. The law did not make it clear who was empowered to receive the resignation of an officer whose office did not exist.

Under the present national bankruptcy act Harold Remington was appointed by the federal district judge in 1898. He resigned in 1909 and Judge Taylor appointed A. F. Ingersoll.

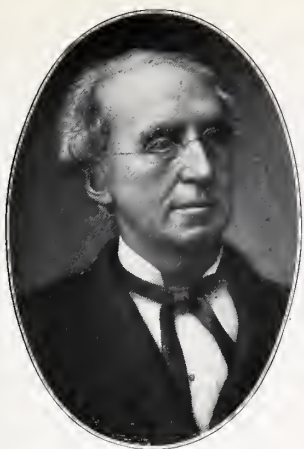
THE CLEVELAND BAR ASSOCIATION.

March 22, 1873, a meeting of attorneys was held in the law library room. John W. Heisley was chosen chairman and a resolution to form the "Cleveland Bar Association" was endorsed. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, which defined the objects of the association "to maintain the honor and dignity of the profession of the law, to cultivate a social intercourse and acquaintance among the members of the bar, to increase our usefulness in aiding the administration of justice, and in promoting legal and judicial reform." During its earlier years the association was quite active in carrying out these objects. On August 8 and 9, 1887, the National Bar association held its first annual meeting in Cleveland, one hundred and four delegates were present. The meetings were held in Case hall.

LAW LIBRARY.

December 18, 1869, a meeting of attorneys was held in the "old courthouse," W. J. Boardman acting as chairman, for the purpose of organizing a law library association. The necessary committees were appointed and on January 8, 1870, the organization was perfected. The capital stock was fixed at twenty thousand dollars divided into eight hundred shares of twenty-five dollars each. Judge S. O. Griswold was elected president. Gifts of about eight hundred volumes made by a number of the members formed the nucleus of the collection that now contains twenty-seven thousand volumes. A room on the third floor of the "old

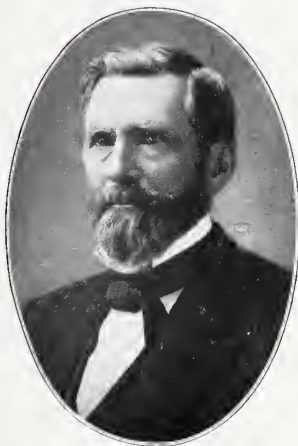
* See appendix for list of other court officers.



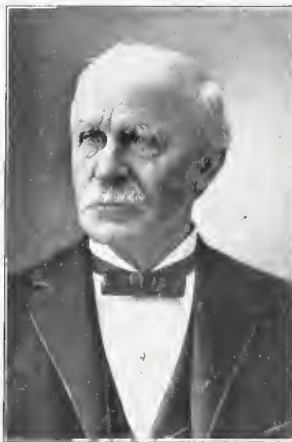
Senator H. B. Payne



Franklin T. Backus



R. P. Ranney



Stevenson Burke



Samuel Williamson



Samuel E. Williamson

GROUP OF DISTINGUISHED LAWYERS AND JURISTS



courthouse" was prepared for the library. A number of substantial gifts have been made from time to time.

THE CROWELL LAW SCHOOL.

In 1855 the Ohio State and Union Law college was organized in Poland, Ohio, under the leadership of Judge Chester Hayden. In 1857 the college was removed to Cleveland and J. J. Ellwell and W. P. Edgerton were associated with Judge Hayden in conducting the school which was opened in the Rouse block. After several years Judge Hayden resigned and General Crowell was chosen president, and from that time it was popularly known as the Crowell Law School. When General Crowell was compelled to relinquish his work because of old age and infirmity, the school was closed.

THE CLEVELAND LAW COLLEGE.

On January 5, 1882, Rufus P. Ranney and a company of notable lawyers organized the Cleveland Law School. Judge E. J. Blandin was elected dean and Amos Dennison, secretary and treasurer. Instruction was begun in the old courthouse. It thrived for a number of years.

THE CLEVELAND LAW SCHOOL.

The Cleveland Law School is the outgrowth of two schools. In the summer of 1897 Judge Bentley, Mr. Rowley (now Judge Rowley, of Norwalk), and Judge Willis Vickery, with the cooperation of Baldwin university at Berea, established the Baldwin university law school. About the same time William G. Webster, of Chicago, with Sherman Arter, Judge F. J. Wing, Judge Neff and others, started the Cleveland Law School, incorporated under the laws of Ohio. The Baldwin university school began with fifty students and the Cleveland law school with about half that number. In the summer of 1899 the two were consolidated under the name of the Cleveland Law School of Baldwin University, organized under the laws of the state and incorporated as the "Cleveland Law School Company," an entirely new corporation, taking under its care the two amalgamated schools. The attendance has steadily increased and this year over two hundred students are enrolled. The first graduating class numbered eight students, thirty-five graduated last year. The recitation rooms are on the upper floor of the American Trust building. Judge Willis Vickery, since the inception of the school, has been its dean.

In the chapter on the Western Reserve University will be found the history of the Franklin T. Backus Law School.

CHAPTER XXVI.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

When the county was created by act of February 10, 1807, there was some contention whether the county seat should be Newburgh or Cleveland. When the

contest was decided in favor of Cleveland, the most available quarters for the new county court was a new store on Superior street, and from May, 1810, until 1812 this remained the temporary courthouse. The county commissioners, Messrs. Wright, Ruggles and Miles, engaged Levi Johnson, a young carpenter, who later became one of the town's prominent business men, to build a courthouse and jail on the northwest corner of the Public Square. The nails and glass for this building were brought by Levi Johnson over frightful roads from Pittsburg in his own one horse wagon.¹

Among the stumps and underbrush soon rose the new courthouse. It was twenty-five by fifty feet, two stories high, built of logs, and cost seven hundred dollars. As the lower story was used for a jail its walls were nearly three feet thick, of timber cut in lengths corresponding to the thickness of the walls and laid with the ends turned outside, and firmly bolted together. This floor was divided into three rooms. There were two large cells about ten by twenty feet, one called the "criminal cell" and the other the "debtor cell;" the third room was the jailer's home. An outside stairway led up to the courtroom in the second floor. The building was covered with clapboards laid on the "longside."² The upper room served many purposes, religious services, political caucuses, lectures, dances and other public occasions were held there. The rude jail was not well guarded, but we read of no jail deliveries. Dr. Reeve told the writer he remembered when a boy, going to the small windows and throwing sticks and stones at the prisoners. In 1830 it was torn down.

In 1826 the county commissioners voted to build a new courthouse. This revived the old suggestion that Newburgh was the proper place for the county seat. Before the commissioners had decided the question, one of their number died, and the election of his successor was virtually a referendum on "Newburgh or Cleveland." The latter won by a small margin. On October 28, 1826, the first court was held in the new courthouse. It stood on the southwest section of the Square, where the fancy stone work and artificial streamlet still survives the rococo age. The building faced Superior street, was built of brick, two stories high. "The front is ornamented with stone antaes or pilasters of the Doric order, supporting a Doric entablature; the whole is crowned with an Ionic belfry and dome."³ It cost eight thousand dollars. The upper floor contained the courtroom and jury room, the lower floor the county offices. The plans were drawn by Henry L. Noble, who with George C. Hills had received the contract for building. In 1832 a new stone jail was built in the rear of the courthouse, on the opposite side of the street, where the row of dilapidated old buildings now stands. It faced Champlain street. It contained the sheriff's residence and several stone cells.

In February, 1841, bids were asked for a new jail, built on the lot now occupied by the jail. The building was of stone and "fireproof," which in that day meant that no wood was used in the construction excepting the floors and doors. The sheriff's residence was three stories high and the jail proper four stories, the first three stories having twelve cells each and the fourth had seven small

¹ "Annals Early Settlers Association," No. 7, p. 40.

² "Leader," February 3, 1869.

³ "City Directory," 1837, p. 45.



From an original painting in the possession of F. S. Bainum

THE FIRST COURTHOUSE

This picture was painted by Otto Ruetenik from a pencil sketch, and data furnished him by Mr. Waterman, who for many years was in the employ of Dr. Erastus Cushing. It shows the old log building fronting on Superior St. The view is north and west, toward the river and lake; the houses in the distance are on Superior St. The courthouse was built in 1812, when there were less than 80 inhabitants in the village. Compare this with Kelley's map, pages 42, 43, showing the building in 1812.

and four large rooms. Heard and Porter were the architects and the building was in the "castellated style."⁴ It forms the shell of the present jail; the interior has been several times remodeled.

This courthouse had a bell in its dome, which, in discordant tones announced the opening of court, summoning jurors, litigants and attorneys to the dingy courtroom. The county commissioners paid for the ringing of the bell, as their journals show, as late as 1853. This old courthouse was a favorite place for holding all manner of public meetings, including political caucuses and conventions, religious services, and lectures. For want of better lighting, tallow dips were used, and for, heating large bellied stoves with rickety strings of pipes that often smoked viciously. Here were held famous debates on slavery and religion, topics that were uppermost in men's minds in those years. Samuel Underhill, Alexander Campbell and Bishop Purcell were heard there. During the Tyler administration the patriotic whigs, who had in fervid eagerness elected "Old Tippecanoe" to the presidency, expecting the spoils of their victory, held a roisterous meeting when the recreant Tyler appointed non-whigs to the two most important offices in the town, the postmastership and the collectorship. Here also the Cuyahoga County Agricultural society was organized and held its first exhibits of fruits and vegetables. The prize oxen and horses were exhibited in the yard, which was enclosed by a fence.⁵

On November 10, 1857, the county commissioners signed a contract with George P. Smith and James Pannell to build a new courthouse designed by Architect Husband, for one hundred and fifty-two thousand, five hundred dollars. This building of dressed stone, three stories high, eighty by one hundred and fifty-two feet, was built on the north side of the Square between the Old Stone church and the new jail. It is still doing service as "the old courthouse," but it was altered in 1884 by the addition of two stories, making it one hundred and ten feet high. The additions cost one hundred thousand dollars. Originally, on the ground floor to the right, were the offices of the auditor and probate judge, to the left of the recorder and treasurer; on the second floor front, offices of the sheriff and clerk, with two courtrooms in the rear; on the third floor front, two jury rooms and room for the county school examinations, and in the rear, the criminal courtroom.

In 1875 the "new courthouse" was begun on land facing Seneca street and partly occupied by the jail. Walter Blythe was employed as architect and John McMahon and Alexander Scott were the principal contractors. This building was by far the most pretentious yet undertaken by the county, and cost two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is built in the renaissance style then in vogue, is four stories high and faced with cut stone. It is one of the first buildings erected in Cleveland with floors of iron and brick, partitions and walls of brick, the roof of iron and slate and all stairs and landings of iron. The elaborate tower with the clock shown on the drawings, was never built, but the blindfolded goddess was placed on her pedestal on the out of the way Seneca street entrance, where few litigants ever enter. In this building the probate and criminal courts are located and latterly the juvenile and insolvency court.

⁴ "Herald," Vol. 34, No. 8.

⁵ See "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. III, p. 349.

CITY BUILDINGS.

Cleveland had no municipal hall of her own until the city purchased the Case property in 1906. This is no doubt a unique record, for no other American city of Cleveland's importance and size has passed through seventy years of corporate prosperity without owning a city hall. Worse than this, for nearly forty years the city's offices had no fixed abode; they were moved about in commercial blocks, they were not all housed in the same building, often not even in the same neighborhood. The offices of the city when first incorporated, were in the "Commercial building," 61-65 Superior street.

In 1855 John Jones completed a brick block on the south side of the Square. It is still standing. The two upper stories were leased by the city for ten years. The city council met on the top floor and on the second floor were various city offices. The first meeting of the council in their new quarters, November 14, 1855, was followed by a banquet in one of the lower rooms, attended by a number of ex-mayors, and music was furnished by the Cleveland Grays' band.

In February, 1875, the city leased the Case block, corner Superior and Wood streets, for twenty-five years, at a rental of thirty-six thousand dollars a year. This block, now called the "City Hall," was leased from year to year at the expiration of the lease until its purchase by the city in 1906. The building is now shabby on the outside and filthy on the inside, wholly unsuited to the business of our city.

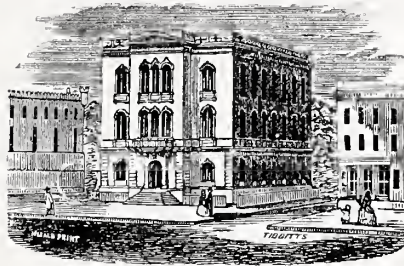
The tardiness of the city in housing its business departments has proven fortunate, for it has brought with it the unusual opportunity of providing all the city's public buildings at virtually the same time, making possible a "group plan" that has already become famous as the first grouping of municipal buildings in America. Naturally the architects were the first to see this opportunity. In 1895 the "Cleveland Architectural Club" instituted a competition for "the grouping of Cleveland's public buildings." Professor Charles F. Olney, the owner of the Olney Art gallery, and an enthusiastic patron of all art and refinement, was one of the judges in this competition, and he introduced in January, 1899, a resolution in the Chamber of Commerce creating "a committee on grouping plans for public buildings." This became the steering committee whose wise guidance brought the plan to a successful beginning. It was necessary to enlist the county, the city and the federal authorities for the plan and to create a public sentiment in its behalf. The Cleveland Architectural club arranged a second competition. The drawings were publicly exhibited in Case library. The Architectural League of America met here in June, 1899, and much publicity was given to the subject. The Chamber of Commerce invited Mr. John M. Carrere of New York to deliver an address in Cleveland on what European cities have accomplished. The newspapers gave vigorous aid, and the public became enthusiastically interested. Meanwhile the various governing boards and authorities were discussing methods, and they all met on March 3, 1902, with the Chamber of Commerce committee in the mayor's office, and two bills, one proposed by the Chamber committee, the other by the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects, were discussed. The Chamber of Commerce bill was recommended to the legislature for passage. It provided for a supervising board of experts; at least two of them to be archi-



From a photograph. Courtesy Pon. Samuel D. Dodge

THE SECOND COURTHOUSE

Stood on southwest section of the Square, built 1828, demolished 1858



From an old cut

THE "OLD COURTHOUSE" AS IT APPEARED IN 1858

The new jail is seen to the left of the picture



NORTHWEST SECTION OF PUBLIC SQUARE

Soon after two extra stories were added to the courthouse, 1885



pects, appointed by the governor of the state. The bill was promptly enacted and Governor Nash on the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce appointed the following: Daniel H. Burnham of Chicago, architect of the World's Columbian exposition; John M. Carrere of New York, architect of the Pan-American exposition; and Arnold W. Brunner, architect of the new Cleveland postoffice.

The commission studied the problem over a year. They then published a comprehensive plan. It provides for a mall extending from the Square to the lake. On the lake front the courthouse and the city hall are located, the courthouse fronting Ontario street, the city hall fronting Bond street. On the Superior avenue end the federal building and the public library are placed. A new union passenger station located at the foot of the mall forms a part of the plan, and the new passenger wharves at the foot of Erie street will form part of the plan. So that when this splendid conception becomes a reality, Cleveland will welcome its visitors through magnificent portals, whether by "water gate" or "land gate."

The first of these buildings to be begun was the federal building. The corner stone was laid in May, 1905, by Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw. The building will cost three millions, five hundred thousand dollars. Arnold Brunner is the architect. The second building to be begun, and probably the first to be completed, is the county courthouse. It will cost approximately four million dollars. Lehman & Schmidt of Cleveland are the architects. The courthouse commissioners having in charge its construction, are the county commissioners and several members appointed by the judges of the common pleas court. The county commissioner members have been R. J. McKenzie, superseded by Harry Vail, William F. Eirick and John G. Fisher. The appointed members General Jared A. Smith, E. A. Cass, Charles Higley, M. F. Bramley, succeeded by Judge Carlos M. Stone. At the death of Judge Stone, Frank C. Osborn was appointed.

Plans for a new city hall have been prepared by J. Milton Dyer of Cleveland. Its estimated cost is three million dollars. The mayor of the city appointed the following city hall commission: T. W. Hill, F. W. Gehring, N. I. Dryfoos, S. C. Gladwin and N. F. Bramley. Mr. Bramley was succeeded by Richard Lee.

The county has acquired for the courthouse site the square bounded by Lakeside avenue, Summit avenue, East Third street and West Third street; about two hundred and forty-six thousand square feet, or five and sixty-five hundredths acres, at a cost of one million and ninety-five thousand, six hundred and seventy-five dollars.

The two most expensive purchases in this tract were, first a parcel having a frontage of one hundred and thirty-two feet on Summit avenue, acquired from Mary Francis and David McKibben, and K. E. and John M. Laing, on May 8, 1902, for one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, containing twenty thousand, eight hundred square feet. The second parcel, purchased from W. R. and Katie J. Ryan and Marie Weil, on May 7, 1902, for one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. This parcel had sixty feet front on both Lakeside avenue and Summit avenue, extending between the two streets and contained fifteen thousand, six hundred and thirty square feet.

The city has acquired as a site for the city hall, the property included between East Ninth street, Lakeside avenue, East Third street and Summit avenue. This tract, exclusive of the land embraced in so much of East Sixth street as lies be-

tween Lakeside avenue and Summit avenue, contains about one hundred and ninety-eight thousand square feet, or a little more than four and a half acres. It cost four hundred and four thousand, eight hundred and ninety-nine dollars.

The three most important transfers were: The purchase from James M. and Ermina W. Jones of eighty-eight feet, ten inches of land extending between Lakeside avenue and Summit avenue, under date of December 16, 1902, for a consideration of forty-two thousand dollars. The purchase from Elizabeth M. and N. S. Keller of eighty-eight feet, ten inches of land extending between Lakeside avenue and Summit avenue Northeast, under date of June 6, 1902, for a consideration of forty-seven thousand, five hundred dollars. The purchase of property along East Sixth street between Lakeside avenue and Summit avenue under date of May 31, 1902, for a consideration of forty-two thousand, two hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty cents.

The most important of all the group plan purchase, however, is the Case purchase by which one hundred and sixty-five thousand, five hundred square feet of land was acquired by deed dated March 21, 1906, from the Case estate, for one million, nine hundred thousand dollars. This purchase included the block upon which is located the city hall, the property at both the northeast and northwest corner of Rockwell avenue and East Third street, and also the property at both the southeast and southwest corner of St. Clair avenue and East Third street.

A summary of the purchases is as follows:

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Courthouse site | 5.65 acres | \$1,095,675 |
| City hall site | 4.50 acres | 404,899 |
| Mall | 5.06 acres | 2,155,180 |
| <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| Total | 15.21 acres | \$3,655,754 |

CHAPTER XXVII.

GENERAL POLITICAL HISTORY, THE BALLOT, ELECTIONS, QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS, NOMINATIONS AND PARTY ORGANIZATION.

THE BALLOT.

Under the territorial government, the elections were "by the living voice," all the voters gathering in one place and voting "aye" or "nay," when the sheriff as presiding officer put the question. The first constitution put a stop to this method and ordered that "all elections shall be by ballot." And this right of secret ballot prevails today. The ballot at first was a slip of paper, with the name of the candidate written on, or more frequently printed. There was usually a great deal of confusion on election days, and the judges often had their difficulty in counting the vote because of the individualistic way of spelling names.

Later when party or primary tickets were nominated, they were printed on slips of paper with the party insignia on the top, so that it could be readily identified by the ignorant voters. Many of the newly made citizens voted for "the



From an old cut.

THE "NEW COURTHOUSE," AS ORIGINALLY DESIGNED

The clock tower and the northwest tower were never built



THE "NEW COURTHOUSE," SENECA STREET, AS ACTUALLY BUILT
About 1880



bird" or "the chick," ignorant and careless of the anxious office seekers who were trying to nest themselves under the outspread pinions of the bird. This simple ballot was "scratched," by the use of "stickers," a little strip of paper with the name of the candidate on it and gummed like a postage stamp, so that the voter when he did not want to vote a straight ticket could merely moisten this strip and paste it over the name of the man he wanted to "scratch." This mode of changing a ticket lent itself to the versatility of the politician. He could paste the name of a favorite on the ballot of either party and the ignorant would think they were voting a "straight ticket," or he could peddle doctored ballots abroad, or could easily trade with the opposite faction, and so forth, ad infinitum. The drinking places were wide open on election day. There were few polling rules and the marshal usually failed to interfere if the polling place was invaded by a candidate's friends. Electioneering was often furious and fast and not unaccompanied by fist fights and general "mixups." The workers gathered at the voting place, sometimes filling it. The voter was compelled to run a noisy gauntlet accosted by workers for all sides and all candidates. There was no law against "peddling" tickets. If the voter was of the professionally doubtful variety, he was led aside and when he came forth to vote he usually had a ballot in his vest pocket, folded so that it would show above the pocket. This was the badge of his allegiance, the sign that he had "made up his mind how he should vote." Sometimes the ballots of the different parties were printed on different colored paper, or when the law later forbade this, on paper of varying quality. This enabled the sense of sight and the sense of touch to ally themselves with the partisanship of the ballot counter, if necessary.

During the infancy of the town, when every voter was personally known to every other, these abuses were limited. When the city grew beyond the personal point and strangers began to vote, then the law was compelled to step in. The rigor of the law increased as the population multiplied. In 1838 the legislature put its ban on election betting, penalizing the bettors according to the sum they risked. This ancient statute is still openly violated. March 20, 1841, an act "to preserve the purity of elections" required electors to be twenty-one years of age, to have a residence in the state one year, in the county thirty days and an actual residence in the township where they voted. Fraudulent voting and bribery were made punishable by imprisonment. In 1878, bribery was extended to include promises of things of value. The law was not very rigorously enforced. March 13, 1845, the first registration law was passed. It was made to embrace several counties, including Cuyahoga, but was really meant for Cincinnati, where alone it was enforced. It laid upon the township assessors the duty of making lists of all voters and handing them to the election judges. May 4, 1885, a new registration law on the present plan, was enacted. The council divided the city into wards and the wards into precincts, and appointed two "registers" in each precinct, one of each political party. They were stationed at the voting places on specified days to record the names of the voters who presented themselves. With numerous minor changes, this remains the method of registration.

In 1871 it was required that ballot boxes should be opened in the presence of witnesses before any votes were cast and that the ballots should be counted in

the presence of witnesses only. This was followed in the next session by a law making it unlawful to remove ballot boxes from the voting place until the votes had been counted. In 1874 the law demanded that all ballots be printed on plain white paper with party designations at the head and it was fraud to write the name of any one under a party insignia, who was not regularly nominated by his party.

In 1891 a comprehensive election law was passed. It established the Australian ballot for Ohio, providing for booths in which every voter could prepare his ballot unmolested and in secret. Loitering within one hundred feet of the polling places was forbidden, county and city boards of election were created and the secretary of state made general supervisor of elections. Later the secretary of state was empowered to name the local boards of election, who are now designated as deputy supervisors of election.

The "Garfield corrupt practices act" of 1896 dealt a severe blow to the evil of spending large sums of money by candidates for election. And the act of 1898 and its subsequent revisions permitting the making of nominations by petition and extending nominations by primaries encouraged independent citizens to believe that of the hey-day of party machinations had passed away.

ELECTIONS.

The first charter of the village provided that the first village election be held in the courthouse, the others where the president of the village might appoint. The polls were to be "opened between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock p. m. and closed at 4 p. m." "Two judges and a clerk shall be appointed *viva voce* by the electors present" but at subsequent elections the president and trustees or any two of them were to serve as judges and clerk. "At the close of the poll the ballots shall be counted by the judges of the election and a statement of the votes publicly declared. A fair record thereof shall be made by the clerk who shall notify each of the persons of his election." The President must give five days notice before each annual election.

The town elections were usually held in the courthouse or the schoolhouse, until the incorporation of the city, when one voting place was provided for each ward. In 1852 the four wards voted as follows: First ward in the courthouse; second ward in Rockwell school; third in St. Clair school; fourth in Clinton school. Later elections were held in engine houses and police stations. The police superintendent complained that "the holding of elections and caucuses in the station house is a great inconvenience to the men on duty there."*

When later the wards were divided into precincts there were not enough public buildings for the elections and private places had to be rented. This led finally to the building of the election booths now in vogue. They are portable and can be shifted with the boundaries of the precinct. In 1907 the board of election experimented with the building of permanent brick or concrete structures on land owned by the city.

* "Annual Report," 1870-71.



THE CITY HALL AS IT APPEARED IN 1888



QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

When the ordinance of 1787 was framed, universal manhood suffrage was contemplated with fear. The first election in Ohio was that of delegates to the territorial legislature of 1798. It was "provided that no person shall be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within the same: Provided also that a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the states, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative." Of course this property qualification was obnoxious to the frontiersman, but the theory of the unity of ballot and property-interest was so fixed that in the new state constitution it was provided that "in all elections, all white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the state one year preceding the election and who have paid or are charged with a state or a county tax shall enjoy the right of an elector." But this indirect property qualification was immediately neutralized in the same article, which provides that all "who are compelled to labor on the roads of their respective townships or counties" are "charged with a tax." This virtually let down the bars. The constitution of 1851 brushed aside even this barrier and granted full manhood suffrage to free whites, excepting idiots and insane persons and those whom the legislature may exclude because of "conviction of an infamous crime." The issue of the Civil war opened the polls to negroes. The state legislature prescribes the length of residence necessary in county, town or precinct.

TIME OF ELECTIONS.

The village elections were held the first Monday in June, the city elections the first Tuesday in April. In 1902 spring elections were abolished and municipal and county elections were fixed on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The state elections were first held in October. Under the new constitution they were shifted to November. Nor were presidential elections held upon a uniform day throughout the country. In 1844 Ohio and Pennsylvania voted on Friday, November 1—forty-nine electors: November 4 (first Monday) fifteen states held elections, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Arkansas—one hundred and twenty-five electors: first Tuesday in November (5th) New York and New Jersey, Louisiana and Tennessee—sixty-two electors: Vermont and Delaware the second Tuesday in November (12th)—nine votes: the legislature of South Carolina met December 1 and chose nine electors.† This lack of uniformity led to much suspense at election time.

† "Herald," October 30, 1844.

NOMINATIONS AND PARTY ELECTIONS.

In the primitive days the elaborate party machinery now perfected was unknown. Spontaneity and impulse instead of deliberation and scheming were the promptors of the political drama. There were indeed village caucuses and, as has always been the case, small groups of men would at times take matters into their own hands, and the newspapers were violently partisan and potent factors in elections. But when every one was so earnestly engaged in transforming the forest into a village and the village into a city, when neighbors were far apart and neighborhoods were few, there was neither opportunity nor encouragement for the machine politician. The early party was not compact, with platforms and committees and the machinery of power. It was merely a voluntary, spontaneous grouping of men around a leader. Its first nominations were mere suggestions of suitable men whose names were voted upon at the elections without the forming of a party ticket. Gradually this association of men became more fixed. Conventions, committees and all the modern paraphernalia of the party were made necessary. This development will be hurriedly traced.

Our record begins in 1818 with the publishing of the first newspaper. There was a gubernatorial election that year. It seems to have been especially difficult to find a candidate. General Harrison declined and the "Gazette" complains that the people were "so perfectly indifferent about the election that not one half of the citizens of this county have heard who are the candidates."* On the 25th of August, this "election notice" appeared in the "Gazette." "In order to prepare for the ensuing election it is requested that each town in the county will meet and elect a suitable number of delegates to represent each town. It is recommended that each town in the county elect two to meet in the county convention, which will be holden at the Commercial Coffee house on the 18th day of September next at 5 o'clock p. m."

A "town meeting" was called in the Commercial Coffee House to appoint the town's two delegates to this county convention, which was "to select suitable characters to be supported as candidates for the senate and house of representatives." The senatorial district included Medina and Portage counties and the Cleveland caucus reported that "the nomination of the members of the senate is understood by rotation properly to belong to said counties." This custom survives the century.

The county convention met in the Coffee House and named its ticket. This was, however, not done in a fixed and formal way, it merely recommended to the electorate. For instance it "Resolved that John Campbell, Esq., be recommended as a suitable person to represent this district in the senate of the state of Ohio." But their "recommendations" did not suit a number of citizens, who, instead of organizing a party of their own, published their views of the new-fangled way of making nominations. "We, whose names are underwritten, inhabitants and electors of the county of Cuyahoga, do hereby publicly make known that we do view with utter detestation the stratagems, artifices and deceit-

* August 1, 1818.

JACKSON TICKET.

Jonathan D. Martin, *Clemon.*
 Samuel Caldwell, *Warren.*
 Mark T. Mills, *Dork.*
 Robert D. Forsman, *Green.*
 Joseph J. W. Davis, *Highland.*
 Valentine K. Her, *Pukaway.*
 Isaac Humphreys, *Washington.*
 Alexander E. Knox
 John Chaney, *Fairfield.*
 Alexander M. Howell, *Morgan.*
 Michael Moore, *Harrison.*
 John Larwill, *Wayne.*
 E. Baldwin, *Trumbull.*
 George Marshall, *Richland.*
 Benjamin Tappan, *Jefferson.*
 John M. Goodenow, *Hamilton.*
 Jonathan Cilly, *do.*
 George Sharp, *Belmont.*
 Fisher A. Blackson, *Columbiana.*
 William S. Tracy, *Geauga.*
 Jeremiah M'Leane, *Franklin.*

Whig Ticket.

Senator,
 ANDREW DONNALLY,
 Representative,
 WM. PITT PUTNAM,
 Auditor,
 ROBERT CRAWFORD,
 Treasurer,
 AMOS DUNHAM,
 Assessor,
 JOHN BROWN.
 Commissioner,
 EBENEZER BATTELLE,
 Surveyor,
 BENJAMIN F. STONE,
 Prosecuting Attorney,
 ARIUS NYE.

ELECTORAL TICKET FOR

John Q. Adams, President.

ANDREW JACKSON, Vice-Pres't.

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----|
| Calvin Pease, | Trumbull county, | do. |
| Alexander Campbell, | Brown | do. |
| Elisha Hotchkiss, | Hamilton | do. |
| Francis Dunlavy, | Warren | do. |
| Asa Coleman, | Miami | do. |
| John Wallace, | Champaign | do. |
| Abraham Shepard, | Brown | do. |
| John Woodbridge, | Ross | do. |
| S. R. Holcombe, | Gallia | do. |
| Nathaniel M'Lean, | Franklin | do. |
| Michael Garrabty, | Fairfield | do. |
| Henry Howard, | Belmont | do. |
| John M'Laughlin, | Jefferson | do. |
| Thomas M'William, | Wayne | do. |
| Ephraim Quinby, | Trumbull | do. |
| Almon Ruggles, | Baron | do. |

OHIO ELECTORAL TICKET, FOR

HENRY CLAY, PRESIDENT.
 and NATHAN SANFORD, Vice-President.
 "America will be independent, when she adopts an American Policy."—Clay's Speech.

FOR ELECTORS.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| William H. Harrison, of Hamilton Co. | do. |
| William M'Farland, of Ross | do. |
| Thomas Kirker, of Adams | do. |
| James Heaton, of Butler | do. |
| Henry Brown, of Franklin | do. |
| Ebenezer Buckingham, Jr. of Muskingum | do. |
| William Kendall, of Scioto | do. |
| William Skinner, of Washington | do. |
| James Caldwell, of Belmont | do. |
| David Sloane, of Jefferson | do. |
| Samuel Conlier, of Stark | do. |
| Solomon Kingsbury, of Geauga | do. |
| Ebenezer Merry, of Huron | do. |
| James Cooley, of Champaign | do. |
| James Steele, of Montgomery | do. |
| John Bigger, of Warren | do. |

From originals in Western Reserve Historical Society

A GROUP OF OLD PRESIDENTIAL TICKETS

These are printed on ordinary paper, before party ensignias made their appearance. Note the quotation from Clay's speech on the Clay ticket.



ful wiles which have been used by certain persons in said county in order to bring into nomination characters to represent you whom we will not support." Alfred Kelley, Cleveland's first lawyer, and later one of the influential men of the city, was one of the signers of this outspoken letter, which after all produced no lasting impression.

On November 30, 1827, a meeting of the citizens was held in the old Academy "in pursuance of a public notice for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the general convention at Columbus to form an electoral ticket favorable to the present administration." Leonard Case was the chairman, John W. Willson, Alfred Kelley, Samuel Cowles and Reuben Wood, the delegates. It was ordered that "the proceedings be published in a newspaper." Thus the most eminent men in the town were enlisted in the convention plan.

The nominating of candidates for president was still by haphazard and the aristocratic congressional caucus. In January, 1824, we read that a meeting was held at Wooster for nominating a president but it ended in chaos. One was held in Columbus the same month (January) called by Clinton's friends and one in Chardon, which "nominated" Clinton and Jackson. These informal conventions were not composed of regularly chosen delegates. They were really mass meetings and were called by the friends of the prominent candidates in multitudes of towns for crystallizing public sentiment.

But the convention system was not without its enemies. Its weaknesses were early apparent. In 1830 the "Herald" calls it the "sickly system from New York of conventional nominations" and complains that it lends itself to boss rule. There was quite a tempest when in 1840 a general committee tried to fix the number of delegates from each township. Every one believed he had a right to participate in conventions.

As the issues of the bank, of internal improvements, and most of all, of slavery, became tense and vital, the parties began to close ranks and informality ceased. Then the convention named committees who were in power the entire year as the directors or trustees of the partisans. At first there was only a county committee, but later a city organization, and in 1853 ward meetings and ward committees were organized and ward caucuses held to name delegates to the county conventions. When the wards grew unwieldly, ward captains and precinct committees were named and these today form the powerful machinery that, after all, governs us.

In 1909 the state primary law went into effect. It is the latest attempt made by the state to free elections of the thralldom of the party boss and to compel civic interest in the laggard, whose indifference is the source of most of our public woes.

In 1894 a civic federation was organized to scrutinize candidates for office and aid voters in selecting candidates. In 1896 this organization became the "Municipal Association" that has since exercised continuous vigilance over civic affairs. It comprised from the first many of the ablest public spirited citizens in the community.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS AND IMPORTANT POLITICAL
MOVEMENTS.

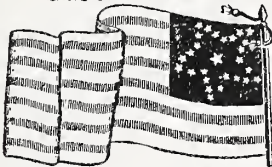
When Cleveland was founded, New England was the Federalists' stronghold. The Reserve and Marietta, for many years were the only parts of the state with federalist tendencies. The war of 1812 killed federalism and created the dual republicanism of Jackson and Clay. The war was the result of the leadership of the new west under Clay. It supplanted the old anti-federalist leaders with new men from the new country and transformed Jeffersonianism into republicanism or democracy, as it was alternately called. The Reserve followed in the wake of these changes. Its earliest politicians of note had been lukewarm in their conservatism and the federalists soon ceased to be a party. The "Herald" was first published in 1819 and was charged with being a federalist paper. The third issue of the paper impales this odious implication. "A rumor has been widely circulated that the "Herald" is a federal paper. We should pass it unnoticed were it not calculated to make an erroneous impression upon such as have had no opportunity to inform themselves. The injury intended will recoil upon its authors." It was evidently unpopular to be branded a federalist. Four years later the following appeared in the "Herald:" "Obituary. Died, in this state, on Monday, the 7th inst. at a prime age, but full of infirmities, Mrs. Federalism, relict of the Hon. Essex Junto, deceased. The probable cause of her death was a severe cold, taken at Hartford, in the year 1814. She has been paralytic and occasionally insane for many years, but her life was prolonged by bathing in the pure brooks of this climate. Her last moments were embittered by severe convulsions. *Requiescat in Pace.*"

When the "era of good feeling" came to a violent close in 1824 by the bitter contest for the succession to Monroe, the whigs and democrats became definitely aligned, with Clay and Jackson as the heroes of the new partisans.

The anti-masonic movement reached Cleveland in 1829. In Geauga county the anti-masons elected their ticket in 1833.

In the Van Buren campaign of 1836 there was no national organized opposition to Van Buren, but the whigs in Cleveland voted for William Henry Harrison. The vote in the county gave Harrison 2,529 and Van Buren 1,694. The following year the fatal panic of 1837 added wormwood to the gall and in the local elections the Van Buren or "Anti Bank" men resorted to the "split ticket" strategem. The "Gazette," the whig paper, refused to exchange with "The Advertiser," the Van Buren organ, because it claimed the latter had violated the newspaper code of honor by calling the whigs "silk stockings" and other names, and had violently insisted on partisanship in local matters. "The Gazette" made a strong plea for nonpartisanship in village elections, perhaps the first one in the newspaper annals of the town. There should be "only one principle, improvements; only one issue, good men for the place." There were 914 votes cast and the whig majority was 196. The following year the Van Buren men were called "Loco Focos," a term applied to them first in New York, where in a

THE UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE
SAKE OF THE UNION.



Flag of the Free! its folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS CORWIN.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
Wm. H. PERRYMAN, of Washington Co.
KEVIN LEALL, of Wayne Co.
ALEXANDER MAREW, of Hamilton.
2d HENRY HARTER, of Preble.
3d AVRONA SCAFFORD, of Wood.
4th JOSHUA L. GILLET, of Warren.
5th ABRAHAM JULY, of Clermont.
6th SAMUEL F. VINTON, of Gallia.
7th JOHN J. VANMETER, of Pike.
8th AQUILLA TOLAND, of Madison.
9th FREDERICK B. JOHNSON, of Morgan.
1st JOHN DUKES, of Hancock.
11th OTHA BRUSHAR, of Guernsey.
12th JAMES ROBERT, of Muskingum.
13th CHRIS. S. MILLER, of Coshocton.
14th JOHN CARRY, of Crawford.
15th DAVID KING, of Medina.
16th TOMM ROSA, of Geauga.
17th JOHN BATTY, of Carroll.
18th JOHN AUGUSTINE, of Stark.
19th JOHN JAMISON, of Harrison.

CLEVELAND DAILY HERALD.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1840

PUBLISHED DAILY IN THE CENTRAL CITY

J. A. HARRIS.

For the Daily Herald.

CUYAHOGA TIPPECANOE CLUB.

At a meeting of the Whig Electors of Cuyahoga county, for the purpose of adopting a Constitution for a County Tippecanoe Club, held April 4th, 1840. Hon. Frederick Whittlesey was called to the Chair, and J. M. Hoyt appointed Secretary. The Constitution adopted at a preliminary meeting, having been read, was unanimously adopted as the Constitution of the County Club, after making the following amendments, to wit: The number of Vice Presidents was increased to 27; the number of Recording Secretaries to 3; and the number of the Executive Committee to 9.

On motion, Resolved, That the next meeting of the Tippecanoe Club be held at the Log Cabin, on Saturday evening, April 11th, at 7 o'clock, and that subsequently the regular meetings of the Club be held on the first Saturday afternoon of each month, at 2 o'clock.

On motion, Resolved, that the Committee appointed at the last meeting obtain signatures to the Constitution called upon by the Executive to report at next meeting.

On motion, the club adjourned.
J. M. HOYT, Secret.

ORGANIZATION OF TIPPECANOE CLUB ANNOUNCED

This cut of the flag was the emblem of the Whigs in the Harrison Campaign, 1840

turbulent meeting the lamps were put out and locofoco matches used to light the room.

In 1838 a movement was begun to name Clay again for president and on December 12, the "Herald" opened its campaign for him. Clay was the idol of the Cleveland whigs. When in 1830 he had visited Columbus a committee of distinguished Clevelanders went down to invite him to come here but he declined. Again in 1838 he came west as far as Buffalo and was asked to come here but his engagements forbade. The movements of Clay and Webster were eagerly followed by the papers for over twenty years, and the smallest details of their journeys were eagerly read by their enthusiastic partisans.

At the whig national convention, December, 1839, William Henry Harrison was named. The "Herald" and "Gazette" at once published Harrison and Tyler head lines, with the usual woodcut of the flag as the ensignia. The strange, impulsive, wild, perfervid saturnalia of political enthusiasm called the "hard cider campaign" was on. The first rally in Cleveland was held in December, 1839, nearly a year before election day. F. Whittlesey was chairman, there were some six or eight speakers and ostentatious resolutions of endorsement were passed. On the 9th of March, 1840, the west side whigs organized the Tippecanoe club of Ohio City in the old Pearl street house. They soon had a log cabin on a vacant lot on Pearl street. The Cleveland whigs on April 4, 1840, organized the "Tippecanoe club of Cuyahoga county." Frederick Whittlesey was its president, J. M. Hoyt, secretary, and A. W. Walworth, treasurer. On a vacant lot next to the American House a log cabin was built. It was thirty-five by fifty feet, a rival of the first courthouse in size, could hold seven hundred people, the newspapers say, had coon skins on the wall, a latch string on the door and plenty of hard cider in the barrel.¹

"Harrison medallions" and "Harrison letter paper" were advertised for sale by merchants. "Harrison songs," decidedly original, were published by the score, and "log cabin poetry" was printed in almost every issue of the whig papers, making earnest of Van Buren's "palace furniture," giving grotesque descriptions of his luxurious life in the White house and exploiting his "standing army of two hundred thousand office holders."

On June 13, General Harrison stopped in Cleveland on his way home from the great celebration at Fort Meigs. It was not known that he intended to come here until the day before, so word could be sent only to the townsfolk and the nearby farmers. The Cleveland Greys met him at the wharf and escorted him to the American House, whither he "repaired on foot." He spoke for an hour from the balcony of the hotel to several thousand people, whom he seems to have impressed with his plainness and earnestness. The windows of the hotel were filled with ladies and many sat in the wagons that formed a gallery on the outer verge of the crowd. The General remained here over Sunday and on Monday morning went to Ohio City and then to Akron by canal, a number of Cleveland gentlemen accompanying him.

On August 25, 1840, the whigs had their great meeting. Tom Corwin the "wagon boy" and Thomas Ewing, the "salt boiler" and Francis Granger of New York, were the orators. Corwin was a great favorite. He was met four miles

¹ See "Herald," April 8, 1840, for description.

west of the city by an escort on horseback and in wagons, the Tippecanoe club and the Cleveland Grey's band. Cannons announced his approach and the windows of Superior street residences and stores were filled with ladies waving flags of welcome. It seems as if the whole county had poured into town. At 2 o'clock the speaking began. The crowd was massed in the vacant lots adjoining the American house and from the iron balcony Corwin spoke two hours and twenty minutes. The "Herald" says it was a great meeting, "not one intoxicated person seen" during the whole day.

The local forecast gave Harrison only a small majority of about fourteen electoral votes. The surprise was genuine when Corwin, the whig candidate for governor, carried the county by 1,065 in the October election, and the whig landslide gave Harrison 234 electoral votes. Van Buren only received sixty. Harrison's majority in Cleveland was 308 and in the county 1,289. This was the occasion for a mammoth celebration November 19, which "in a very fitting manner" brought this campaign of songs, barbecues and parades to a close.

In 1844 Clay was a candidate against Polk. The whigs opened the "Clay club house" on Water street near Superior, as campaign headquarters. It was a one story building whitewashed on the outside. The whigs opened the campaign with a great mass meeting on March 15th. Delegations were present from all over the Reserve, joining in a big parade with banners and bands from every county. The afternoon meeting was held on an open lot on Euclid street near Erie. Elisha Whittlesey presided and read letters from Webster, Clay, Fillmore and Seward. A democratic meeting was held the 25th of June, with David Tod candidate for governor as the principal attraction. On August 31, the largest meeting of the year was held in the open field, corner of Erie and St. Clair streets. Cassius M. Clay spoke two hours, followed by Tom Corwin for two hours, while at the club house Joshua R. Giddings held the crowd. A torch-light parade ended the celebration. The democrats followed this with their great rally on October 3, General Cass, Thomas L. Lamar and Gansevort Melville were the orators. General Cass arrived from Elyria, escorted by the Cleveland brass band and the Light Artillery. "Citizens generally are requested to assemble on the Lake road beyond Ohio City at 9 o'clock and help form an escort. Speaking will commence at half past ten on the Public Square. A salute will be fired as a signal for speaking to commence."²

Here is a favorite verse of the democrats in this campaign

"O, who would not be
Of the fearless and free
Who follow the star of the tide of democracy.
With Tod, Schenk and Wright
We will march to the fight
And overwhelm coons in their hard-cider-ocracy."

The turbulent fervor of the whigs gradually subsided into a mere hope and finally into deep despair as the returns slowly came in. On November 13th they still had hope but the news from western New York, showing the unexpected gain of the liberty party, cast the gloom of defeat over them. The city gave Clay only 187 majority and the county 974.

² "Plain Dealer," October 2, 1844.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

This was the first campaign in which any special effort was made to get the naturalized vote.

In 1848 the Mexican war gave the whigs their second successful candidate, old "Rough and Ready" Taylor. He was opposed by General Cass on the democratic ticket and Martin Van Buren on the new freesoil ticket. The whigs issued a cheap campaign paper the "Reserve Battery," from July until election. J. A. Harris of the "Herald" was editor. The threefold campaign brought out the strength of the slavery opponents. August 12th the liberty party held their big meeting on the Square. Corwin came for the whigs September 15th and on October 26th, William H. Seward made his first speech in Cleveland in Empire hall. General Cass stopped in Cleveland on his way home to Detroit on June 15th. He came by boat from Buffalo, was received with the usual firing of guns and escorted to the New England hotel. He refused the carriage that was waiting for him and rode to the hotel in an omnibus. Governor Wood in introducing the general, unfortunately stated that the candidate would explain his views on slavery, public improvements and other issues of the time. The political condition of the north was such that it was wise not to speak upon these subjects and General Cass adroitly avoided the blunders of his introduction, and evaded the questions. The whigs were too watchful to let his omissions pass unnoticed.*

The election was close but the results justified a whig jubilee banquet at the Weddell house, November 21st and a general illumination of the Public Square.

In 1851 Reuben Wood of Cleveland was the democratic candidate for governor, opposed by Samuel F. Vinton of Gallia, whig, and Samuel Lewis of Cincinnati, free democrat. Wood received 1,217 votes in the city, Lewis 747 and Vinton, 740.

The campaign of 1852, when Franklin Pierce, democrat, opposed General Scott, whig, was unusually bitter. The whigs again issued a little campaign paper, the "Scott Flag." Particular efforts were made to get the German vote and the Irish vote. Partisan and even violent sectarian meetings were held in the interests of various groups. Horace Greeley spoke here in September and on September 20th General Scott himself came to Cleveland. He was escorted to the American house by the Light Artillery, the Hibernians, the German City Guard and the Yagers, a significant ethnic combination. Later the General spoke from the balcony of the hotel. Referring to the Great Lakes he said: "It is nearly eight years since I have been among you. Since that time your city has nearly doubled and is justly celebrated as one of the most beautiful in all the west." An Irishman spoke up "You arre welcome here," and the electioneering general responded "I hear that rich Irish brogue. I love to hear it. It makes me remember the noble deeds of the Irishmen, many of whom I have often led to battle and to victory." The Teutons took some visible offense at this. A reception followed the speech and after the general had retired for the night he was serenaded by Leland's band. When the bugle call was given the general appeared at the window and bowed. He left the next morning for Columbus. A large crowd had gathered at the station to bid him farewell.

The issue of internal improvements was locally prominent in this campaign. Pierce had voted against the river and harbor bill, because New Hampshire,

* See Hodge "Memoriae," page 67.

which he represented, had no need for it. But he carried the city, receiving 1,610 votes, Scott, 1,314 and Hale of the liberty party, 450.

As the slavery issue began to make inroads on the old parties, there developed a tendency toward "people's tickets" for local offices. In 1854, 1855 and 1856 such union tickets were chosen.

The campaign of 1855 is historic because it is the first state campaign of the newly formed republican party. The old freesoil or liberty, union democratic and northern whig elements amalgamated in this new national party and Salmon P. Chase was its first candidate for governor. He spoke in Cleveland on September 20th. A mammoth jollification was held in token of his carrying city, county and state, the night of October 13th. One hundred and one guns were fired, a great, flaring bonfire was built in the middle of the Square, accompanied by rockets, Roman candles, and the illumination of the buildings around the Square; there were bands of marching men carrying transparencies, and there were an unusual number of speeches.

The campaign of 1856 drew the new party into the national arena, with John C. Frémont as its candidate against James Buchanan. The democrats held a ratification meeting in the Public Square on June 9th. After the parades and music, Governor Seymour of New York and David Tod spoke to a great assemblage. Beginning in July, meetings were held weekly by both sides. The issues were shaping for the final struggle. The mottoes "Free Speech, Free Press, Free Soil, Fremont" and "Free Soil, Free Men, Free Schools, Fremont" are significant. Young men's Fremont clubs were organized and a "Democratic Fremont club" opposed to slavery extension was formed August 16th at a meeting in the courthouse. The Germans of the city held a mass meeting on the Square August 28th, August Thieme of the "Waechter" presiding. Anti-slavery was the burden of the speeches.

When the October elections showed democratic victories in Pennsylvania and Indiana the democrats celebrated with the usual parades and speeches of felicitation by Judge Starkweather and H. B. Payne. Frémont's majority in the city was 196 and in the county 1,225. The newly invented magnetic telegraph made quick election returns possible and they were received for the first time in Cleveland at Melodeon hall, where the crowds were the guests of the republican committee. The democrats took courage at the following municipal election, choosing nearly the entire ticket, and in the summer Henry B. Payne of Cleveland was named for governor against Governor Chase. The campaign was very bitter and the results in the city were close. The county gave Chase 926 majority, enough to justify an elaborate festival in the Grays armory on the evening of November 11th. Governor Chase and Lieutenant Governor Welker were the guests of honor, and the presence of many ladies made the affair a brilliant one.

In 1859 the municipal elections were very stubbornly contested. Party feeling was approaching a tension that foretold the final struggle. An unusually large vote was cast. There were many violent encounters. George B. Senter was elected mayor by 620 majority.

In the autumn Cleveland had another candidate for governor, Rufus P. Ranney, who contested the election with William Dennison, republican. On the afternoon of September 15th these two eminent lawyers met in debate on the

THE RICHLAND ROARER.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

will be remembered, that at the time of the withdrawal of the Whig members of the Legislature, charges were made, that

But Dawson, of the K. K. Kluge Company, says he was almost persuaded of the truth of the plot, when he saw in the chart of J. Edgar Teller's head, as if it was in the shape of a

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HERALD
WEDNESDAY,
MARCH 29, 1894.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY J. M. HARRIS.
For Sale by J. M. Harris.
No. 100 North Main St.

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⁴ From the original in Western Reserve Historical Society

The Gerrymander of Ohio Congressional District, No. 7, Richland, Marion and Union counties, the "Half Hoss, Half Alligator" district. From the Cleveland Herald. Volume 24, No. 16, 1843.



Public Square. Slavery extension was the theme. It could no longer be repressed. The debate was a brilliant encounter, Dennison, blunt and straightforward, Ranney, logical and adroit, both courteous and able.

Dennison was elected by over 17,000 in the state and 1,719 in the county, thereby becoming our first war governor.

This brings us to the historic year of 1860. On May 18, 1860, Lincoln and Hamlin were named. "Excitement and impatience" were shown before the news was received here. "The customary salutation of 'how do you do' was exchanged for 'any news from Chicago.' * * * Knots of men gathered upon the sidewalks and in the streets * * * The chances of Seward, Lincoln and Wade were canvassed and bet upon * * * Then the special dispatch to the Morning 'Leader' came and as the messenger rushed into the office to have it put in type, he was expected to answer a hundred questions at once. He merely shouted 'Lincoln on the third ballot.' The word flew from mouth to mouth with hearty enthusiasm being accompanied by a running fire of compliments for 'Honest Old Abe' with a few regrets for those who had been set upon Seward. Many were taken by surprise but we were glad to see every man announce his determination to pitch in and do battle * * * Our extras were circulated to gathering crowds rushing for them rapidly. A photograph of Lincoln for our office was hung at the door and attracted attention from all passers by. It must be confessed that our standard bearer is not remarkable for beauty, as the word goes, but has an air of sturdy independence and manliness which attracts by its very singularity.

"Captain Summers' company of artillery speedily got out their guns and spoke heartily thirty-three times in honor of the nomination of Lincoln for president. This evening Company D will fire one hundred guns in honor of the same event. Everybody was in good humor and hopeful, except the democracy, who were disturbed enough at the prospects of fighting the Chicago nominees."³

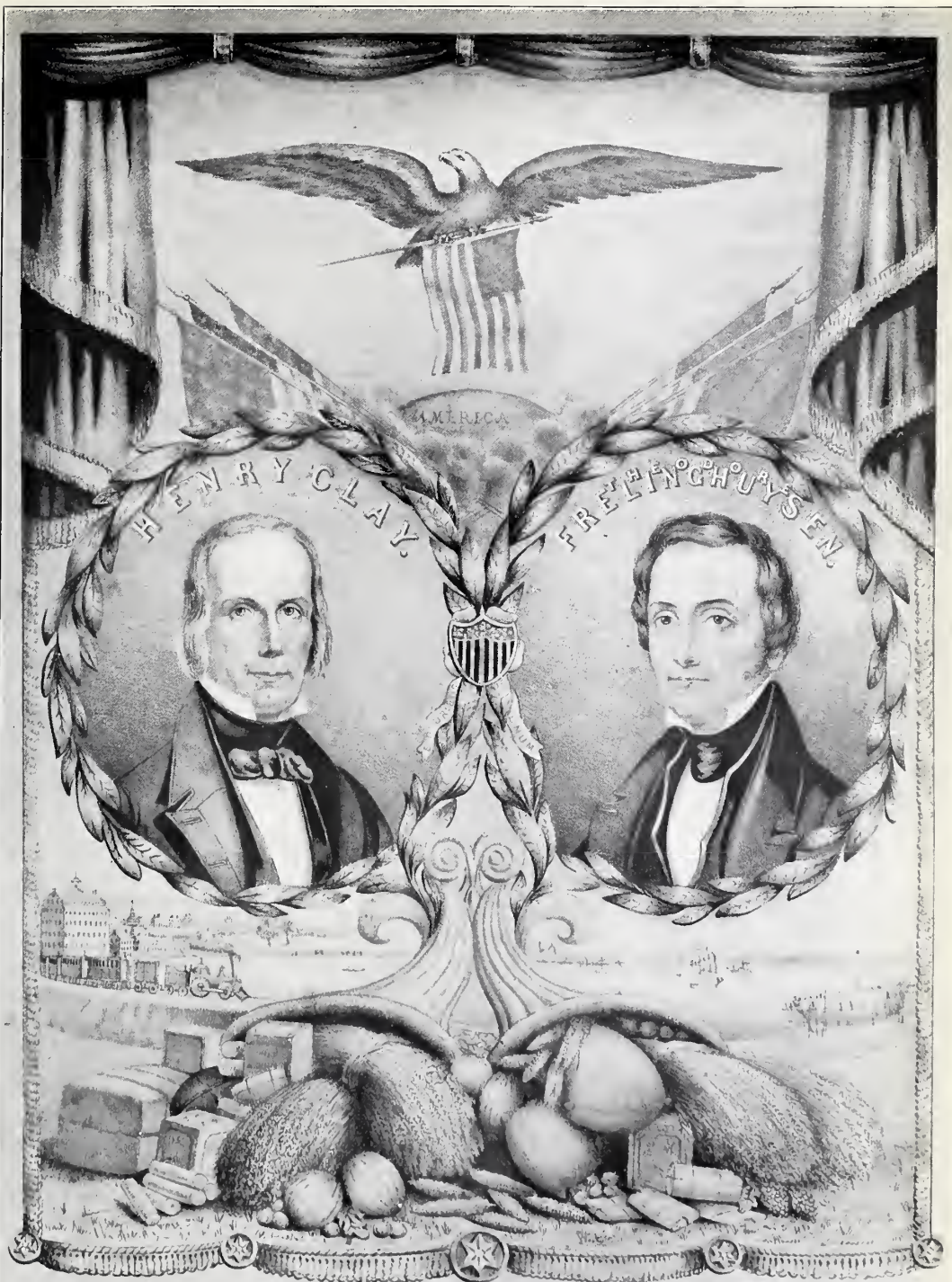
The republicans formally ratified the nomination and in June the Douglas ticket was similarly endorsed by the democrats at a large meeting in the Public Square. October 14th the Lincoln men held their principal meeting. The people began coming in the day before and all the night they were arriving from country precincts. At 10 a. m. there was a mammoth parade and in the evening a torch-light procession. An unusual number of talented men spoke from the stand in the Square, among them William H. Seward, Tom Corwin, Governor Dennison, Ben F. Wade and John Sherman.

The success of the republicans in the October election brought bonfires and illuminations but they were as nothing compared with the impromptu jollification on election night. There had been great suspense, crowds gathered on the streets and marched in front of the campaign headquarters where the returns were read. When the crowd was certain of the results it built a huge bonfire on Superior street in front of the Lincoln committee rooms, it brought out the artillery and fired one hundred guns, it rang the bells of churches and marched to the homes of the leaders to serenade them. A more formal jubilee was held November 14th, when the city was illuminated in the customary way by putting a light in each window.

³ Editorial "Daily Leader," May 19, 1860.

Abraham Lincoln visited Cleveland only once. His place in history makes the details of his coming important. A meeting of citizens held in the Gray's armory on February 16, 1861, arranged for his reception. It was entirely nonpartisan. On February 15th, at 4 p. m. the president elect arrived at the Euclid Avenue station from Pittsburg. Booming cannon announced his approach. The crowds lined the avenue from the depot to the Public Square. Lincoln rode in an open barouche, drawn by four white horses. The Cleveland Grays, the Cleveland Light Dragoons, four companies of artillery, and Phoenix engine company No. 4, together with many carriages, formed his escort to the Weddell house. The weather was raw, a drizzling mist filled the air, but the president rode with uncovered head all the way, acknowledging the cheers of the people. On the balcony of the Weddell house he was formally welcomed to the city by I. U. Masters, president of the city council and gracefully introduced to the throng by Judge Sherlock J. Andrews. Lincoln spoke as follows:

"Fellow citizens of Cleveland and Ohio. We have come here upon a very inclement afternoon. We have marched for two miles through the rain and the mud. Your large numbers testify that you are in earnest about something and what is that something? Do I desire that this extreme earnestness is about me? I should be exceedingly sorry to see such devotion if that were the case, but I know it is paid to something worth more than any one man or any thousand, or any ten thousand men. A devotion to the Constitution, to the Union, and to the laws; to the perpetual liberty of the people of this country; it is, fellow citizens, for the whole American people and not for one single man alone, to advance toward the great cause. And in a country like this, where every man bears on his face the marks of intelligence, where every man's clothing, if I may so speak, shows signs of comfort and every dwelling sings of happiness and contentment; where schools and churches abound on every side, the Union can never be in danger. I would if I could instill some degree of patriotism and confidence into the political minds in relation to this matter. I think this present crisis is altogether an artificial one. We differ in opinion somewhat. Some of you didn't vote for him who now addresses you, although quite enough of you did for all practical purposes, to be sure [Cheers and laughter]. What they do who seek to destroy the Union, is altogether artificial. What is happening to hurt them? I am asked the question whether there is any change in the feeling and sentiments of the people? Have they not the same Constitution and laws that they always had, and have they power to change them? Are not fugitives returned as readily as they always have been? So, again, I say, the crisis is artificial. It can't be argued up and it can't be argued down, but before long it will die of itself [Cheers]. I have not strength, fellow citizens, to address you at great length, and I pray that you will excuse me; but rest assured that my thanks are as cordial and sincere, for the efficient aid which you gave to the good cause in working for the good of the nation, as for the votes which you gave me last fall. There is one feature that causes me great pleasure and that is to learn that this reception is given not alone by those with whom I chance to agree politically but by all parties. I think I'm not selfish when I say that this is as it should be. If Judge Douglas had been chosen president of the United States and had this evening been passing through your city, the repub-



CANDIDATES FOR
PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

1. $\alpha = 1$ and $\beta = 0$ (the case of the α -stable law);

From a lithograph in the collection of the author

POLITICAL POSTER, 1848



licans ought in the same manner to have come out to receive him. If we don't make common cause to save the good old ship, nobody will, and this should be so. It is a matter of interest to all that it should be so.

"To all of you, then, who have done me the honor to participate in this cordial welcome, I return most sincerely my thanks, not for myself but for Liberty, the Constitution and the Union. I bid you an affectionate farewell." *

In the evening a reception was held, General John Crowell and Colonel George Mygatt presenting the people to the president and the Grays acting as a body guard. The following morning Lincoln left for Columbus, the Grays escorting him down Superior street, Union lane and River street to the depot.

The varying vicissitudes of the war had their effect upon politics. In the spring of 1863, during the municipal election, there was much talk of the futility of the war and I. U. Masters, the Union candidate, received only three hundred and sixty-two majority. But this depression was shaken off in the summer, when robust and fearless John Brough of Cleveland was made the Union candidate for governor against the brilliant southern sympathizer Vallandigham. It is inconceivable that two such rivals could conduct a quiet campaign under the most tranquil conditions, but with the fervor of the people aroused as never before, or since, their canvass for office became picturesque, violent and vindictive.

On September 30th the Vallandigham adherents held a meeting on the Square. Jabez W. Fitch presided. A Chicago orator called Lincoln "The misshapen thing at Washington." The meeting was not placid. The papers alluded to it as a "copperhead" meeting.

The big Brough meeting was held October 13th, also on the Square. It was the eve of the state election and feeling ran unchecked, when Brough, with characteristic vigor and General Franz Sigel, with his unrestrained, fiery denunciation, roused the great throng.

Brough was elected by an unprecedented majority. He received over twice as many votes in the county as did Vallandigham and in the state the Union sentiment rolled up 101,099 against the man Lincoln sent beyond the lines. This being the home of the triumphant candidate, the crowd on election night was wildly demonstrative. On October 17th a formal celebration was held with the customary bonfires, torches, illuminations, fireworks, followed by speeches from the balcony of the Angier house by Brough, Governor Tod and General Sigel. These in turn were followed by a banquet at the Angier house. One of the transparencies in the parade read: "Honest John Brough, To the Union true, but to the Rebels, Rough."

In 1864 the opposition to Lincoln materialized in several party movements. On May 31, 1864, a convention met in Cleveland, composed of anti-Lincoln men to formulate a platform and name candidates. The convention met at Chapin's hall and was called the "Frémont convention." There were between two and three hundred delegates present representing ten states, comprising all shades of sentiment from rabid abolitionists to mild McClellanites. John Cochrane of New York was elected president. The speeches were largely of abolition sentiment calling Lincoln "the protector of slavery." A committee was appointed to give the new party a name and it reported "Radical Democracy" as symbolic of

* As reported verbatim "Cleveland Herald," February 16, 1861.

the convention that had "resolved not to accept any offices or favors from Lincoln's administration." It is not known how many disappointed office seekers were in the company. General Fremont was nominated for president by acclamation. The movement went very little farther and the press made considerable sport of it.

Lincoln and Johnson were named by the republicans in Baltimore, McClellan and Pendleton by the democrats in Chicago, Frémont withdrew in favor of McClellan. The Lincoln nomination was received here with genuine enthusiasm. There were many mass meetings, rail splitting contests, torchlight parades. Some of the noted speakers of the campaign were General Robert C. Schenck, Governor Brough, Salmon P. Chase. The principal Lincoln rally was on October 5. People poured into town from all the adjoining counties and it was estimated that there were fifty thousand strangers present. There were scores of bands and much noise and fiery enthusiasm. In the afternoon John Sherman, Benjamin Stanton and Governor Tod spoke on the Square. Among the transparencies borne aloft in the torchlight parade that closed the day's doings was this legend: "Sherman wears a hat, but is after a Hood."

On October 8, the McClellan men held their principal rally with many noted speakers present. The October election gave the Union party 1,241 majority, in the city, a forecast of the November results when Lincoln's majority was 1,415 in the city and 3,200 in the county. Election night, however, was not without its tense anxiety on the part of the Union men. There were many hundreds of Cleveland boys in the Union army and their friends and relatives were down town early to hear the first return. The streets were thronged, the saloons were closed by proclamation of the mayor. The Union club received returns in Brainard hall, which was filled long before dark. The crowd was silent and solemn at first but as telegram after telegram announced the sweeping victories of Lincoln and the friends of the union, cheers and songs and shouts of victory filled the hall. Outside the crowd caught up the cheering and began marching and singing, and making joyous noise until daylight.

After the war there was a realignment of political opinions. On September 17, 1866, a convention of Johnson reconstructionists, mostly soldiers and sailors, was held in a tent on the Square. There were delegates present from nine states and the District of Columbia. The principal delegates were General A. McD. McCook, of Ohio, General G. A. Custer, of Michigan, Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, General Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Kansas, and General John E. Wood, of Kansas. General Gordon Granger was elected president. The following telegram was read from New York; it clearly indicates the object and spirit of the meeting:

"Chairman, Soldiers and Sailors Convention:

"One hundred thousand merchants and citizens of New York assembled at Union square, send greeting to the soldiers of the Union, now assembled at Cleveland. May your peaceful meeting at Cleveland accomplish that for which your blood has been poured out, the immediate restoration of the Union under the constitution.

DOUGLAS TAYLER,
JOHN A. DIX."



The state campaign of 1867, when Allen G. Thurman, of Columbus opposed Rutherford B. Hayes of Fremont for governor, was earnest and intense. The alliance between the war-democrats and republicans was happily made unnecessary by the restoration of peace and this was the first political contest between the two old parties for a decade. Hayes had many personal friends in Cleveland and a great deal of local interest attached to his campaign. September 28 the republicans held their big rally with General John A. Logan as the principal orator. His picturesque eloquence attracted a great crowd from nearby towns and the Square was filled with people to hear and see him. The greenback question was the principal issue but the war was still in every one's mind and the speakers did not fail to use its passions for campaign effect. Over Logan's stand were the legends "We vote as we shot" and "Treason defeated by the bullet shall not rule by the ballot."

The meeting was followed by an immense Thurman rally, at which a great throng was present. The sturdy Thurman made a very favorable impression. Hayes' majority in the county was 2,037.

The Grant-Seymour campaign of 1868, the first presidential election after the war, was colored with war fire. Grant's record as a soldier was extolled and the economic issues entirely forgotten. "Grant Boys in Blue" were organized throughout the country. In Cleveland there was a large brigade. On September 10th a rally was held by the republicans on the Square. It was followed on the 11th by a democratic rally in the rink, addressed by Pendleton. On October 8th the republicans held their all day meeting, gathering people from northern Ohio by the trainloads. The streets were decorated profusely. There were processions of soldiers and clubs during the day and a torchlight parade when darkness came. Edwin M. Stanton, Governor Hayes, Senator John Sherman, General Garfield, General I. R. Sherwood and Lieutenant Governor Lee furnished the oratory. Eyes and ears made it hard to realize that the war was over. Early in October Schuyler Colfax, candidate for vice president with Grant, stopped in town a few hours between trains on his way east. He quietly went to the home of James Wade on Euclid avenue but it was noised abroad that he was in town and a crowd gathered at the depot to see him off. He arrived about fifteen minutes before train time and at the request of his impromptu audience, he made a short speech, proposing three cheers "For the principle: What loyalty preserved, loyalty shall govern."

October 24th, Governor Seymour, the democratic candidate for president, passed through Cleveland. He was met at Painesville by a committee headed by H. B. Payne and Rufus P. Ranney. At the union depot an immense crowd had gathered, including a company of "White Boys in Blue," the democratic campaign antidote for the Grant Boys in Blue. Governor Seymour did not leave the station but talked for some time to the throng upon the theme of "Constitutional Freedom."

While the republicans carried the city in October by only 857 majority, Grant in November received over 2,100 majority and the county gave him 5,158 majority.

Considerable local interest was taken in the gubernatorial election of 1871 when Jacob Mueller, of Cleveland, was candidate for lieutenant governor, with

E. F. Noyes, of Cincinnati, for governor. This year was also the first time in the history of the county that an independent legislative and county ticket was placed in nomination. A little campaign paper called "The People's Ticket Advocate" was started. The movement made no perceptible impression. The republicans carried their entire ticket by 5,917 majority in the county. The experiment was tried again in 1873. There were, however, too many other tickets, the democrats, republicans and prohibitionists, all had complete tickets in the field and the independents were smothered. Noyes carried the city by over 1,500 majority but he was defeated in the state by William Allen, democrat, of Ross county. The democrats celebrated their first state victory in many years by a genuinely enthusiastic jollification on the Square on the night of October 25th.

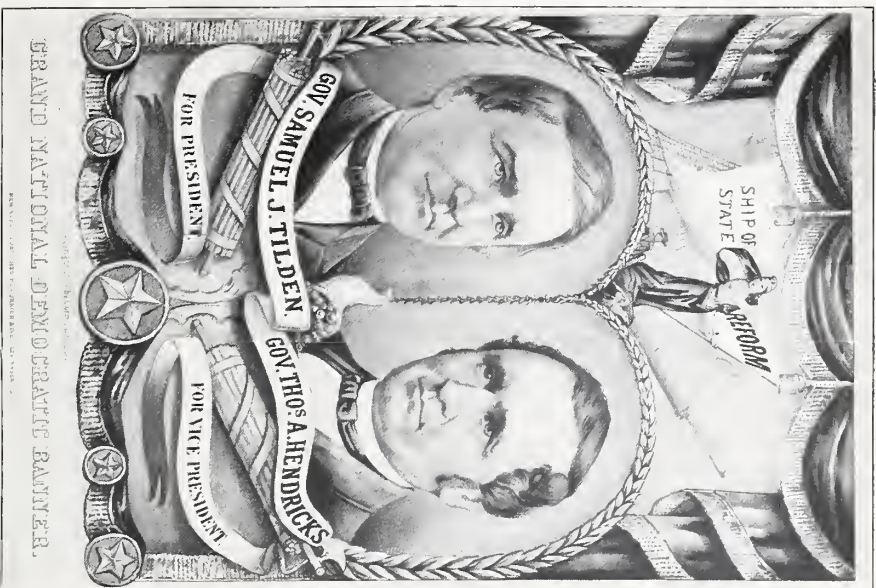
The Grant-Greeley campaign of 1872 was the most tranquil presidential canvass held in many years. Greeley had a considerable following in Cleveland and polled 6,142 votes in the city, Grant receiving 9,962.

In 1873 the republicans named Governor Hayes for the third time, the democrats naming Governor Allen. Carl Schurz spoke from the pavilion in the Square, on October 2d. Hayes received 13,324 in the city, Allen 8,782.

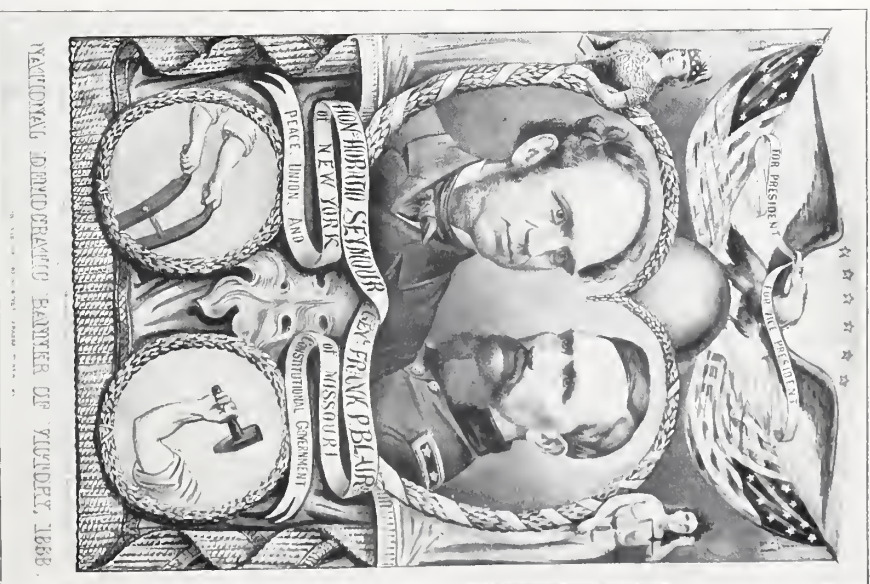
An important convention was held March 11, 1875, when the "greenback" or "independent" party held their convention in Halle's hall on Seneca street, for the purpose of organizing a national party. Delegates were present from many states, E. A. Olleman, of Indiana, was chosen chairman of the executive committee and M. M. Hooten, of Illinois, president of the convention. The delegates were mostly representatives from Granger Lodges, Industrial Brotherhoods and kindred organizations. They had a great variety of political opinions but all of them agreed that national banks were an unmitigated evil. The movement spread throughout the middle west and attained considerable political prominence.

The centennial year, ushered in with the ringing of bells and celebrated by the nation's first national exposition, brought with it one of the gravest crises in our political history. The excitement began with the republican nominating convention in Cincinnati, where Blaine's ardent partisans were determined to name him. But on the seventh ballot Governor Hayes, a compromise candidate, received 384 votes, Blaine 351. Because of the local interest in Hayes, the proceedings of the convention were eagerly followed by the throngs that gathered in front of the newspaper offices and the result of the seventh ballot was greeted with cheers. The news reached here at six o'clock, p. m. Cannon announced it and flags were immediately run up over business places and displayed on private residences.

Local zest was added to the contest because Senator Payne, of Cleveland, was one of the national leaders of the democratic party. He had received eighty-nine votes for president on the first ballot in the national nominating convention of his party. So Cleveland had a double interest in the campaign. Both sides held immense rallies, the great men of each party spoke here and on the Saturday before election, William McKinley whose subsequent career was so closely identified with the city, spoke for the first time on the Public Square. But the enthusiasm of the campaign paled before the excitement over its outcome. Election returns were received in the old Globe theater and read from the balcony to the crowds in the streets. The first reports had Tilden elected, carrying New York, New



From collection of the author
POLITICAL POSTER, 1876



From the author's collection
POLITICAL POSTER, 1886

Jersey and Connecticut. Then came contradictions, and toward morning both parties through their national committees, confidently claimed a victory. The following day "the city was a seething, boiling cauldron of excitement." * This tense feeling lasted several days, interfering considerably with the business of the city.

It was not until March 2, 1877, that it was definitely known that Hayes was declared elected. The news reached here at noon and at once the streets were crowded. Three guns were cleared for action on the Square and one hundred and eighty-five shots were fired, one for each Hayes electoral vote. Flags appeared everywhere and every one was glad that the suspense was over. The city gave Hayes 2,292 majority.

In 1880 the republican nominations again aroused peculiar interest in Cleveland, for John Sherman, the Ohio candidate, was well known here and his brother had been federal judge in this district. The Blaine men, however, had won the endorsement of the Cuyahoga delegation. The balloting at Chicago was followed by crowds gathered around the bulletin board and when unexpectedly Garfield was named, an impromptu parade formed on Superior street, flags were raised over the courthouse and on the big pole in the Square, and on office buildings, a "powder fund" was collected and several cannon of Captain Smithnight's battery fired salutes in the Square. While the tumult was going on, badges bearing the name "Garfield" appeared on the streets "in less than an hour," and business practically stopped for the rest of the day. Word was received that Garfield would reach Cleveland from Chicago on the morning of June 9. A meeting was called in the mayor's office and a committee appointed to meet him at Elyria. When the train arrived a carriage drawn by four white horses was placed at Garfield's disposal. He was escorted to the Kennard house by way of Superior street and the Square. At the hotel he was formally congratulated by Governor Foster and Mayor Herrick. The following morning he left for Hiram to attend commencement. A formal reception was given him on his return to Cleveland on the 11th. This was virtually a state affair, excursion trains bringing visitors from distant places. The city was lavishly decorated. In the evening the Public Square was illuminated with Chinese lanterns and there was a display of fireworks. The campaign was virtually conducted from this city. Every day brought its distinguished men on their way to Mentor.

Local interest was also aroused in the democratic campaign, for Henry B. Payne was a candidate for the presidential nomination in the Cincinnati convention, receiving eighty-one votes on the first ballot. General Hancock, however, was named.

The largest rally of the campaign was on the evening of November 4th, when President Hayes reviewed the torchlight parade and spoke from the balcony of the Kennard house.

Cleveland again had a candidate for lieutenant governor in 1883, when William G. Rose ran with Governor Foraker. George Hoadley, of Cincinnati, who spent his boyhood in Cleveland, was the successful rival. Hoadley carried the

* "Leader," November 9, 1876.

county but Rose ran several thousand ahead of his ticket. This democratic victory made Henry B. Payne United States senator, the legislature electing him in January, 1884.

The Blaine-Cleveland contest of 1884 was unusually bitter. It was known as the "plug hat" campaign. There were many notable meetings, the principal one on September 26th, when both Blaine and Logan came to the city. It was an old fashioned political field day, with all the accompaniments. In the evening the Square was packed to hear Blaine, Logan and Hamlin. Foraker addressed an overflow meeting on Superior street and Blaine also spoke in the Tabernacle.

The vote was very close. The election crowds were on the streets until morning and the outcome was in doubt five days. During this time there was marching and counter-marching, cheering and counter-cheering, by rival clubs of the rival parties as the news seemed to favor the one or the other. On Friday night the democrats could restrain themselves no longer. They held a jollification in the Square, a hearty celebration, the first of the party since 1856. But it was a little previous, for it was not definitely known until Saturday, November 15th, that Grover Cleveland was elected. Blaine's majority in the county was 8,825;

In 1888, when Harrison was named to oppose Cleveland there was an attempt to return to Tippecanoe songs and miniature log huts; the revival of "grandfather's hat" was more successful. The old Tippecanoe club was revived. In a room in the old Case block six men decided on the resurrection. Silk hats and uniforms were adopted and on March 31st a banquet in the Forest City house, with McKinley as guest of honor, formally launched the reorganization which remains one of the leading political clubs of the city. On the Saturday evening preceding the election, an industrial parade was held, the first one in the city. Both parties paraded the same day. Harrison carried the county by 2,050.

In 1889 the democrats of the county named Virgil P. Kline as their choice for the gubernatorial nomination. The state convention, however, chose "Jim" Campbell, and he was elected by about 80,000 majority over Foraker. It was a hard fought campaign, both candidates spoke here as did McKinley, who was now a national leader.

McKinley's nomination for governor in 1891 was well received here. Joseph Cannon made his first appearance in Cleveland during this campaign.

The second Harrison-Cleveland contest was devoid of interest. The democratic ticket carried the county by 2,796 majority.

In 1895 Cleveland presented James Hoyt as a candidate for the republican nomination for governor. He led on the first ballot, but the state machine nominated Asa Bushnell on the seventh ballot. Governor Hill of New York spoke for the democrats at a meeting in Music hall during this campaign.

The spectacular struggle between McKinley and Bryan in 1896 was of peculiar interest to Cleveland, not only because of McKinley's friendships in our city, but because M. A. Hanna lived here. Bryan came to Cleveland on August 31st. There was a tremendous crush of people to see the daring orator. He spoke from the balcony of the Hollenden in the afternoon and in the Central



armory in the evening. Both sides offered their best talent to a public that seemed as eager for speeches as did their grandfathers in the days of Corwin and Clay. It was in this campaign that Cleveland contracted the habit of Public Square oratory. There were some innovations, the carload of Union generals touring the land and visiting this city October 19th, recalled the "bloody shirt" arguments; Bourke Cochran enlisting his inimitable oratory for the republicans typified the attitude of the gold democrats; the industrial parades drafting shop men and office men and arousing their interest in the economic issues; and the pilgrimages to Canton. Friday night before election a score of important meetings were held in as many different parts of the city. When it was known late on election night that McKinley had won, the Tippecanoe club immediately chartered a train and journeyed to Canton to be the first delegation to bring congratulations to the new president elect.

In 1897 interest was centered on the state campaign, for M. A. Hanna was a candidate for United States senator. Bryan came to Cleveland to oppose the general manager of his victor. The republicans won the legislature but by so narrow a margin that an alliance between the democrats and a few "insurgents" almost compassed the defeat of the republican Warwick. The intrigue caused the bitterest of feeling and left a blighting effect upon the republican party in this city.

In 1899 an interesting state campaign was waged. Sam Jones, Toledo's "Golden Rule mayor" ran on an independent ticket for governor. The figures for Cuyahoga county are instructive: Nash, republican, 21,321; McLean, democrat, 7,410; Jones, independent, 36,255.

The second McKinley campaign was devoid of special interest. The campaign tent, known to local campaigns, was now first used in a presidential canvass on the corner of Broadway and Ledyard street. Bryan and Theodore Roosevelt were the leading attractions. Roosevelt spoke here for the first time October 17th. He left a very favorable impression. The result in the city was very close. McKinley's majority was only 280; in the county it was 3,014.

In 1903 both candidates for governor, Myron T. Herrick, republican, and Tom L. Johnson, democrat, were citizens of Cleveland, and Senator Hanna, candidate for reelection, was opposed by John H. Clarke, of Cleveland. Thus the two leading candidates of both parties were residents of this city, a coincidence that is unique in Ohio's political history. Herrick carried the city by 4,591 majority and the state by over 100,000. Senator Hanna was returned to the senate.

In 1904 Roosevelt swept the county with a record breaking majority of 33,365. The campaign was listless.

The presidential campaign of 1908 was devoid of special interest. William H. Taft, of Cincinnati, republican candidate, carried the city and the county.

It must remain for the future historian, who can look calmly through the long vista of years, to record the story of the exciting local campaigns of the last decades, especially of those important municipal struggles whose issues have had so important a bearing upon our community and whose significance has attracted the attention of the entire nation.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE SLAVERY ISSUE IN CLEVELAND.

The early settlers from New England were not anti-slavery propagandists. The majority of them thought little about the question. Those that did, were of two opinions. Some wanted slavery abolished, others wanted the slaves sent back to Africa, believing that the state should compensate the owners and that many slaveholders would manumit their slaves if they were assured they would leave the country. Between these two opinions there was often heated controversy. The "colonizationists" as they were called, bitterly opposed the "abolitionists."

The first organization in the county, pertaining to the issue, was made in 1827, when the Cuyahoga County Colonization Society was formed as a branch of the National Colonization Society. The names of some of the most eminent men in the town appear on its official roll and this would indicate the favor that this plan met among the intelligent portion of the community. Samuel Cowles was president, Rev. Randolph Stow, Nehemiah Allen, Datus Kelley, Josiah Barber and Lewis R. Dille, vice presidents; A. W. Walworth, treasurer; James S. Clarke, secretary; and Mordecai Bartley, delegate to the national society. The society did not last many years.

The abolitionists were gathering strength and in 1833 organized the Cleveland Anti-Slavery Society. Dr. David Long, president; J. H. Harding, vice president; S. L. Severance, secretary; and John A. Foote, treasurer. On September 10, 1835, those opposed to abolition held a largely attended public meeting at which the Hon. Josiah Barber presided. The speeches hotly denounced the abolitionists.

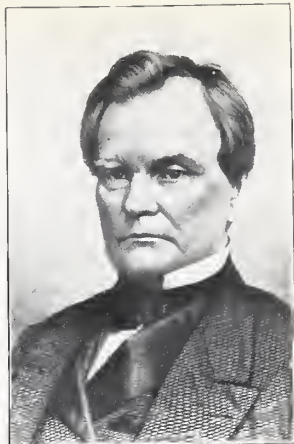
On July 4, 1837, at a meeting in the Old Stone church the Cuyahoga County Anti-Slavery Society was formed. John A. Foote was chosen chairman of the meeting and J. M. Sterling, J. F. Hawks and S. L. Severance, a committee on constitution. They reported that "the object of this society shall be the entire abolition of slavery throughout the United States and the elevation of our colored brethren to their proper rank as men." Edward Wade was elected president; Samuel Freeman of Palmer, Asa Cody of Euclid, J. A. Foote of Cleveland, J. L. Tomlinson, of Rockport, Samuel Williamson of Willoughby, vice presidents; L. L. Rice, corresponding secretary; H. F. Brayton, recording secretary; and S. L. Severance, treasurer.

An impulse was given this movement by the opening of "The record of black and mulatto persons, certificates of freedom, bonds, etc.," in the county clerk's office on September 26, 1839. This record was prescribed by a state law passed in 1804. "No black or mulatto person shall be permitted to settle or reside in this state unless he or she shall first procure a fair certificate from some court within the United States of his or her actual freedom and requiring every such person to have such certificate recorded in the clerk's office in the county in which he or she intended to reside." Any one employing such unregistered person was subject to a fine. Another state act of the same year proscribed as an offense the harboring or secreting of "any black or mulatto person" and levied a fine of one thousand dollars upon any one who had aided the removal or es-



From an old engraving

Thomas Corwin



From an old engraving

Benjamin E. Wade



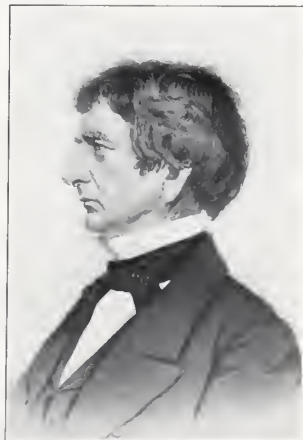
From an old engraving

James A. Garfield
As He Appeared When First
Elected to Congress



From an old engraving

Salmon P. Chase



From an old engraving

William H. Seward

GROUP OF CLEVELAND'S FAVORITE ORATORS IN THE EARLIER YEARS AND
DURING THE SLAVERY CAMPAIGN

cape of any such person "the property of another." In 1807 the state required every "such person" to give a bond within twenty days before settling in the state, such bond to be signed by two or more freehold sureties and "conditioned for the good behavior of such negro or mulatto and to pay for the support of such person in case he or she be found within any township unable to support him or herself." In 1834 the first entry was made, in 1851 the last. The entries give the names and brief descriptions. While there was very little traffic north and south through the state, these statutes were in oblivion. But when the canal was opened and colored people began to pass through Cleveland, then the rigor of the law, particularly of the national fugitive slave law, aroused the slumbering animosities of the people.

Cleveland, being a port on the lake, was frequented by runaway slaves on their way to Canada, and closely watched by their hunters. At first there was very little public notice taken of the arrest and return of the runaways. But increasingly, acts of brutality accompanied the rendition. Moreover, kidnappers thrived. In 1841, for instance, three slaves supposed to have escaped from New Orleans were caught in Buffalo, kidnapped by some men who claimed them, brought to Cleveland and lodged in jail by authority of the federal law. When John 'A. Foote and Edmund Wade, prominent local abolitionists, made application to see them, they were refused, but Thomas Bolton, not an abolitionist, was granted an interview. He determined that the kidnappers had no claim to them and in the teeth of popular disapproval he defended them in court, attacking the inhuman and vicious conduct of these professional kidnappers who made Cleveland a rendezvous.

While Cleveland was a resort of the slave snatcher, it was also a principal station of the "Underground Railway," that philanthropic, illegal, secret and swift mode of transporting fugitives from Kentucky and Virginia to Canada.

With the witnessing of such events grew the radical abolition movement. Its members held public meetings, and circulated papers and pamphlets. In August, 1845, Miss Abbey Kelly, a noted abolitionist orator, held a three days' meeting in the Wesleyan chapel, proclaiming the "disorganization of the churches and the dissolution of the Union," words that read "very like treason" to us, as they did to the contemporary editor.¹ In 1845, five clergymen united in a published statement, asking all the clergy to preach from the same text on the following Sunday, Psalm 41:1, "Blessed is the man that considereth the poor" and take for their theme "The present condition of the colored population of our state." The uniting of so many different denominational clergymen was considered unique and the papers commented upon it.

With the approach of 1850, that conspicuous landmark in our national history, the slavery question assumed definite political form. The moral issue was metamorphosing into a political issue. At first the abolitionists were merely agitators, usually unheeded, often despised. As outward circumstances turned the thoughts of the people toward slavery, there naturally developed a political antislavery party. In 1842 the abolitionists named L. King for governor of Ohio, and he polled 183 votes in Cuyahoga county. In 1844 King was again named and received 364 votes in this county. In 1846 S. Louis, the abolitionist candidate, re-

¹ "Herald," Vol. 27, No. 10.

ceived 673 votes in Cuyahoga county. This may be taken as the voting strength of the radicals. They joined the freesoil or liberty party at its formation and in 1848 the county gave Van Buren, freesoil candidate, 2,563 votes.

Among the first fruits of national importance of this increasing antipathy to slavery was the election of robust Joshua R. Giddings to congress on a freesoil ticket, in 1850. He was opposed by Irad Kelly of Cleveland. In the city Kelly received 282 votes, Giddings 418.

On July 13, 1849, the day of the sixty-second anniversary of the adoption of the ordinance of 1787, a notable meeting, far reaching in its influence, was held in a large tent on the Public Square. It was called as a national mass meeting of the new freesoil democrats; it was the promulgation of a new political allegiance. The meeting was announced at 11 a. m. by the Cleveland artillery cannon that had spoken on so many important occasions, and was called the "baby waker." Judge Tappan was chosen president; Joel Tiffany, of Chicago, George Hadley, of Cincinnati, secretaries. Among the notable persons who addressed the meeting were Henry L. Ellsworth, of Indiana, Joshua R. Giddings, the Western Reserve apostle of free speech, Austin Willey of Maine and "Prince" John Van Buren, the stately son of Martin Van Buren, who the previous year had been the presidential candidate. Freesoil or free democracy tickets were placed in the field annually until the organization of the republican party. In 1855 they gathered their strength largely from the whigs, whom they virtually divided in half, for John P. Hale, their presidential candidate, in 1852 received about as many votes as General Scott. In 1853 they cast twice as many votes as the whigs. In 1855 the first republican state campaign was waged, and the county's republican majority was nearly six hundred.

In 1850 an anti-fugitive slave law meeting was called in Empire hall. "Mr. Rouse, on request, told an anecdote of an escaping slave in spirited style, which showed how we got off fugitives to Canada." * It was "Resolved that whenever any of the laws of the Republic clearly conflict with the laws of God, it is the duty of every 'good citizen' to render obedience to the latter rather than to the former" and that those who accept the position of commissioners or marshal under the fugitive slave law are "tyrants to humanity." Elisha Taylor and Reuben Hitchcock were the leaders of this meeting. September 10, 1850, at Empire hall, a large public meeting to denounce the fugitive slave act, was addressed by Dr. Aiken, of the Stone church and Judge Hitchcock.

These agitations combined with the increasing traffic on the "Underground" and the renewed rigor of the law after the act of 1850 aroused more and more the popular sentiment. The Kansas question was as fervent here as in New England. When it became apparent that the Missouri compromise was to be repealed, local opinion found vent in a meeting called by Samuel Williamson, J. S. Newbury, J. Hoyt, and two hundred others, on January 28, 1854. The meeting was held in National hall, on Bank street. George Mygatt was chairman. Speeches were earnest, and resolutions adopted demanding that Nebraska be admitted as a free state and "that in our opposition to the aggression of slavery made necessary by this new manifestation of its ever grasping disposition we

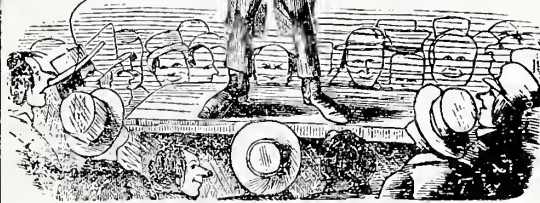
* "Herald," Vol. 33, p. 45.

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"OLD ABE."

"Gentlemen, I am here for the purpose of seeing you and to give you an opportunity of seeing me."



The "What Is It," or Republican Party of To-day.

From the original in Western Reserve Historical Society

PROBABLY THE FIRST CARTOON OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND THE NEW REPUBLICAN PARTY. PRINTED IN CLEVELAND.

From the Plain Dealer, October 3, 1860.

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desire to occupy *common ground on which all its opponents may stand and to erect a standard around which all may rally.*"

"That our object is to secure free states, to protect free territory and the rights of free men, to denationalize slavery and prevent its further encroachments. And in aid of such a cause we invoke the cooperation of all who have not 'bowed the knee to the dark spirit of slavery' or yielded their spirit to the tyranny of party."

The resolutions committee was continued with power to add to its members and to call a convention of the people of Ohio in Columbus of all those "people opposed to the introduction of slavery in Nebraska." Such a meeting was later held and a number of distinguished Clevelanders attended.

The abolitionists maintained the Fugitive Aid Society, at first little known, but as public opinion intensified, becoming bolder, until in 1858 to 1860 it advertised its meetings in the newspapers and maintained a vigilance committee whose names were published. They held public meetings once a month.

In May, 1856, a Kansas Emigration Society was organized for raising funds. Charles Hickox was the president and W. H. Stanley the treasurer. The attack of Brooks upon Charles Sumner in the federal senate chamber caused great excitement here. An indignation meeting was held in the courthouse, and addresses were made by Judge Tilden, Franklin T. Backus, and other leading citizens. E. F. Gaylord, of the committee on resolutions, read a stirring resolve. A "Republican Association" was formed, a declaration of principles adopted closing with these words, "We invite, therefore, as many as feel that further endurance of the aggressions of the slave power will cease to be a virtue; and that the time has finally come when we must and will resist the open attempt to pervert this free republic to an instrument for the extension and perpetuation of human bondage, to unite with us in our organization.

"Signed by the executive committee:

WM. SLADE,
CHAS. HICKOX,
BOLIVAR BUTTS,
J. F. KEELER,
HENRY BLAIR."

On the 18th of June, 1856, Fremont was nominated for president at the first national republican convention in Philadelphia. When the news reached here there was an impromptu celebration with artillery, flags and illumination. Two days later, a "Free State Kansas" convention was held in Cleveland, with delegates from many states in attendance, including Governor Reeder and Senator J. H. Lane of Kansas. On the evening of June 21st, the republicans formally ratified Fremont's nomination. The delegates to the free state convention participated and the air was vibrant with anti-slavery oratory. The newspapers of those days were filled with Kansas news, all eyes were upon the struggle, and Kansas agitators were here to incite public opinion.

August 25, 1857, a national emancipation convention was held in Melodeon hall. It discussed the question of freeing the slaves from every point of view, and recommended compensated emancipation. Some of the nation's most noted

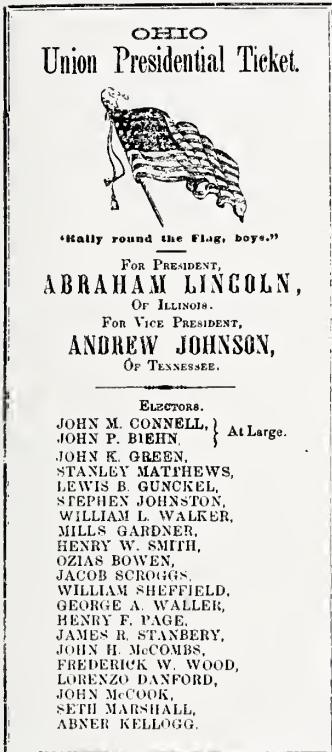
anti-slavery men attended, among them Elisha Burritt, of Massachusetts, Gerrit Smith, of New York, and Mark Hopkins, who was president of the convention.

Sentiment joined with conviction, and every public meeting and every display of the enforcement of the fugitive slave act increased the excitement.

In 1859 an event occurred which lent its outward show to this increasing feeling. In 1856 a number of slaves owned by one John G. Bacon, of Kentucky, escaped. Among them was one named John, who, Bacon was informed, was in hiding in Oberlin with one of the most zealous promoters of the "Underground." In 1858, he sent an agent named Anderson Jennings, to Oberlin to secure the fugitive and take him back. Jennings captured John and started south with him. But when he reached Wellington, on the 15th of September, a mob of about one thousand men surrounded him, relieved him of his charge, sent the negro north and the agent south, and quietly returned to their homes. In the December term of the United States District court, indictments were returned against twenty-seven of the members of the rescuing party, including distinguished professors in Oberlin college, and business and professional men. On April 5, 1859, the indicted men were brought to Cleveland and one of this number, Simeon Bushnell, was placed on trial by District Attorney George W. Belden, before Judge H. V. Willson. Belden was assisted by George Bliss, and the prisoner found volunteer defenders among the leading lawyers at the Cleveland bar, Rufus P. Spalding, Franklin T. Backus, A. G. Riddle and Seneca O. Griswold. The trial lasted ten days. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, for the evidence was clear that the prisoner was guilty of "rescuing a fugitive from service." The sentence was a fine of six hundred dollars and sixty days' imprisonment in the county jail. The remaining offenders were variously disposed of, some by fine and imprisonment, some by nolle.²

The trial naturally attracted national attention; the distinguished prisoners, the noted lawyers for the defense, the peculiar circumstances surrounding the rescue, aroused public interest. But when the sentence was announced and the people realized that an act of liberation could be punished by imprisonment, their indignation was unbounded. In Cleveland there was almost a suspension of business during the trial. Crowds overflowed the courtroom and knots of men were seen everywhere discussing the details. In the midst of this excitement, on May 24, 1859, a huge mass meeting of the foes of the fugitive slave act was called. It was by far the largest and most important meeting of its nature yet held in Ohio. People came from many northern Ohio counties by trainload and wagonload. There were multitudes of bands and banners. A vast parade formed and marched by the prison yard, cheering the martyrs. A delegation was sent to the prison to bring the good wishes of the throng, and to these the prisoners admonished moderation. On a large platform erected on the Square near the federal building, speeches were made by Joshua R. Giddings, Governor S. P. Chase, Judge Tilden, Judge Spalding and others. The crowds had gathered to denounce one law and not to break another. The special deputies of the sheriff guarding the jail were not needed.

² See "History of the Oberlin-Wellington Rescue," by Jacob R. Shepherd, for complete narrative.



From the original. Courtesy Hon. J. M. Chandler
 Face of this ticket, white; the reverse, blue.
 with word Union woven in intricate de-
 sign to enable easy identification.

Ohio Union Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JACOB D. COX.
 FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
ANDREW G. MCBURNEY.
 FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
SIBNEY S. WARNER.
 FOR SUPREME JUDGES,
 (FULL TERM.)
JACOB BRINKERHOFF,
 (TO FILL VACANCY),
JOHN WELCH.
 FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WILLIAM H. WEST.
 FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
JOHN A. NORRIS.
 FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES MOORE.
 FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT,
RODNEY FOOS.

Union County Ticket.

FOR SENATOR,
SAMUEL WILLIAMSON.
 FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
DAVID A. DANGLER,
CHARLES B. LOCKWOOD,
MORRIS E. GALLUP.
 FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JOSEPH TURNEY.
 FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
MARSHALL S. CASTLE.
 FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
RANDALL CRAWFORD.
 FOR CORONER,
JULIUS C. SCHENCK.

This ticket was printed in red ink, to make
 identification easy. Date, 1868.

In the fall of the same year occurred another, a vastly more far reaching event, to arouse the sentiment of the people. John Brown was hanged. On November 29, 1859, a meeting was held in the Euclid Avenue Wesleyan chapel, presided over by Judge Tilden, for the purpose of making preparations for a proper observation of December 2, the day of Brown's execution. It was recommended "that the bells of the churches in the city be tolled for half an hour from 2:00 p. m., Tuesday, December 2; that a general meeting be held at Melodeon hall at 7:00 o'clock p. m. on that day to give expression to public sentiment, on the occasion of the sacrifice to the Moloch of Slavery by the killing of the body of John Brown by the commonwealth of Virginia."

On the day of the execution the "Herald" appeared bordered with black bands, flags were at half mast and from Dr. Kirtland's flagstaff floated an American flag bordered with black. A white banner bordered with black was stretched across Superior street from the Bennett House with the words: "I do not think I can better serve the cause I love so much than to die for it."

The Melodeon, where the meeting was held, was draped in black, and among the mottoes on the wall were these: "If I had interfered in behalf of the great, the wealthy and the wise, no one would have blamed me." "John Brown, the Hero of 1859." "His noble spirit makes despots quail and Freedom triumph." The hall was crowded. Judge Rufus Spalding suggested that there be no applause. There were many speakers but the solemn and unusual circumstance of the evening was the reading, by Judge Spalding, of a letter received by Judge Tilden from John Brown, the previous Thursday. At the conclusion of the reading the letter was passed around, the people requesting an opportunity "to look at the last words from John Brown."³

The body of John Brown was brought to Hudson in Summit county. There was great excitement along the route and many Clevelanders went to Hudson to the interment. The services of an undertaker were not secured until the body reached New York. The excitement in Philadelphia and Baltimore was too great to risk any stop.

These events resulted in amalgamating, politically, the anti-slavery sentiment in the republican party and in the election of Lincoln in 1860.

One other important event occurred in Cleveland before the war. On January 19, 1861, a posse of federal officers, under the guidance of Seth A. Abbey, a deputy United States marshal, forcibly entered the home of L. A. Benton on Prospect street and carried away a young mulatto girl, named Lucy, purported to be a runaway slave, belonging to William S. Goshorn of Wheeling, Virginia, and placed her in the county jail. The news was soon over the town and an immense crowd gathered around the courthouse threatening to liberate the girl. Judge Rufus P. Spalding, A. G. Riddle and C. W. Palmer at once volunteered to act as her counsel and applied for a writ of habeas corpus. On the morning of January 21, Judge Tilden ordered her release upon the ground that the sheriff, an officer of the county, had no right to hold her. The unfortunate girl was taken into the custody of the United States marshal immediately upon her release, and guarded by one hundred and fifty special deputies, she was taken from the courthouse to the federal building to be given a hearing before United States Commissioner White. The commissioner required the

³ See "Herald" of that date for details.

taking of depositions in Virginia. On January 23, the hearing was had. Judge Spalding admitted that he had no evidence to warrant the release of the girl. He made a fervid plea, surrendering the girl "to that law, whose tender mercies are cruelties." "We are this day offering to the majesty of constitutional law an homage that takes with it the virtual surrender of the finest feelings of our nature; the vanquishing of many of our strictest resolutions; the mortification of a freeman's pride and I almost said the contravention of a Christian's duty to his God."

There was most intense excitement during this episode. Some of the deputies were men "who have often honored the records of the police court."⁵ An affray with some free colored men occurred, and as the marshal was leading the girl into the federal building several women tried to throw red pepper into his eyes. The offenders were promptly arrested. An attempt was made to rescue Lucy after she had been taken to the train and was on her way to Virginia, but owing to the alertness of the conductor the attempt failed.⁶

Within a few months the sound of the bugle and the drum was heard on the Public Square, calling many of the men who witnessed these scenes to the final arbitrament of the great issue. To the lasting glory of Cleveland, it is recorded that the city passed through these years of agitation, excitement and passion without guilt of mob violence.

With the firing on Sumter, April 12, 1861, the long repressed feelings of the people were suddenly let loose. Excited crowds filled the streets and gathered in front of the newspaper offices. A great meeting was held in the Melodeon on April 15th. Military organizations were feverishly perfected. April 18th the Grays, the first Cleveland company to leave for the front, were escorted to the Union depot by an immense multitude. From time to time, as special occasion demanded, war meetings were held to urge ready enlistments and to cheer the government in its trying ordeal. The sentiment of the people followed their soldiery.

July 4, 1862, was a notable day. The Union army was before Richmond. The morning of the 4th was ushered in with the ringing of bells and the firing of the guns captured by Cleveland soldiers in the West Virginia campaign. "The old flag borne for six days in fire and blood with varying fortunes, still waves on the James river," said the "Herald."

A historic meeting in behalf of the enlistment was called July 22, 1862, in Brainard hall. But the crowd made the room inadequate and the meeting adjourned to the Square, where Governor Dennison, Hon. H. J. Jewett, Colonel George McCook and Colonel J. C. Vaughan addressed the meeting. It was, "Resolved that the governor be respectfully yet earnestly requested to convene the legislature in extraordinary session at the earliest day practicable, in order to pass such laws as will meet the present crisis and its demands. And it is hereby

⁵ "Herald," January 22, 1861.

⁶ An unusual circumstance is connected with the subsequent history of Lucy, who was the last person returned from Ohio under the Fugitive Slave Law. After the war she settled in Pittsburg and married one George Johnson. Later she came to Cleveland and at the meeting of the Early Settlers Association, September 10, 1904, she was escorted to the platform and introduced to the wondering audience. See "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. 5, p. 142.

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communicate to him.
Cleveland, May 9, 1820.

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500 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY,

FROM the subscribers, in Clarksburg, Vir-
ginia, on the 6th of the present month,
the following negro men, viz.

MARTIN & SAM.

MARTIN is a very handsome negro, about
5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, compactly built, of
a light black complexion, his teeth usually
yellow from the chewing of tobacco, not talk-
ative, erect in his appearance, and about 20
years of age. Had on when he absconded, a
new fur hat, black cloth coat, white woolen
pantaloons, &c.

SAM is very black, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches
high, about 30 years of age, stoops in walking,
has large white eyes, free and easy to talk,
and while talking, blows much, from a phthis-
ical complaint, laughs readily, took a quantity
of cloathing with him, and wore a white fur
bat, blue and white round-about and panta-
loons. They have made their way into the
state of Ohio, at the mouth of Fishing Creek,
and perhaps will be found in the direction of
Woodville, Barnsville, Mount Pleasant, St.
Clairsville, Freeport, Cadiz and Cleveland;
or they will turn through Cambridge, by Co-
shocton, Mount Vernon, Upper Sandusky, by
the way of Crogensville, to Canada; or from
Sandusky to Perrysville and Detroit, into
Canada.

The above reward of five hundred dollars
will be paid to any person, who will appre-
hend and deliver said slaves to us, at Clarks-
burg, or three hundred dollars will be given
if they are secured in jail, so that we may
get them again—or two hundred dollars will
be given to any person who will particularly
inform us, by letter or otherwise, where they
are, so that we get them again; which infor-
mation shall by us be deemed confidential.

In the event of but one of them being re-
covered, one half of the above reward, upon
the terms above mentioned, will be given.

EDWARD B. JACKSON,
JONATHAN JACKSON.

April 10th, 1820.

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R. WOOD,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
and Solicitor in Chancery

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From the original in Western Reserve Historical Society

AN ADVERTISEMENT OF RUN AWAY SLAVES, "HERALD"—APRIL, 1820

recommended that the members of the legislature receive no compensation for their attendance at said session."

The draft proceeded in Cleveland without trouble. The few "skedaddlers" who evaded by going to Canada were promptly arrested when they returned.

September 10, 1862, word was received that Cincinnati was in danger of being captured by the Confederates. Immediately the "Cleveland Squirrel Hunters" were organized and sent down to Kentucky. Their equipment was crude. The "Herald" advertised that headquarters were established at the Athenaeum, "where all men for the defense of Cincinnati will be received and sent forward. They must all be armed with muskets and rifles and have one blanket." W. B. Castle, chairman of the committee, asks in the same issue for "rifles, powder flasks, powder horns, haversacks, canteens, tin cups, cartouch boxes, bayonet scabbards and belts. Patriotic citizens are requested to furnish the above articles."

March 31, 1863, the Union League was organized at a mass meeting in Brainard's hall, amid the greatest enthusiasm. H. M. Chapin was chairman and E. E. Rouse, secretary. It was "Resolved that we will have no dissolution of the Union; that we will have no armistice; that we can and will fight as long as traitors and rebels can; that this war shall go on until the national flag shall float in triumph over every state now in rebellion and the national law is restored therein."

"Resolved that we tender to our brave and heroic soldiers in the field our warmest greetings and we assure them that while they are fighting the rebels in front, we pledge ourselves to protect them from traitors in the rear."

This was the answer given to the street talk and the newspaper items that discussed the possibility of the dissolution of the Union. It was in the heat of the notable Vallandigham campaign, when "copperheads" were a little bolder than usual. A meeting of southern sympathizers was held June 20, 1863, in a small hall in the fifth ward. The meeting seems to have been a disappointment to both its friends and enemies. A few days later, June 22, Judge Thurman spoke three hours in defense of Vallandigham in Brainard hall. Even so distinguished and patriotic a champion could arouse no love in Cleveland for the cause of the friends of compromise.

In July, 1863, when the fever of the "copperhead" discussion was at high heat, and when the news of the bloody riots in New York city caused uneasiness everywhere, the "Cleveland Minute Guards" were organized. The company was composed mostly of business men who were willing to serve as a *posse comitatus*, subject to the call of the city in case of riot or other need. W. P. Fogg was chosen captain and V. C. Taylor, first lieutenant. Regular drills were held and the mayor was notified of its willingness to serve in emergencies. Fortunately no riots occurred.

In November, 1863, there were rumors of a plot to release the Confederate prisoners from the federal prison on Johnson's island in Sandusky bay. A careful patrol of the shores was maintained and Buffalo, Erie and Cleveland were especially alert.

February 7, 1864, two Confederate officers, a major and a lieutenant, stopped at the New England hotel. They were in charge of a lieutenant who had been

imprisoned at Johnson's island and were on their way to Fortress Monroe. Their presence in the city caused some excitement and a watch seems to have been kept over them, and those who called on them at the hotel were marked.

The drain made upon the resources of the country appealed to the patriotism of the citizens. A "Non-importation League" was organized in Brainard hall, May 19, 1864. Judge H. V. Willson presided. Colonel Charles Whittlesey, Judge Tilden and the eloquent McSweeney of Wooster addressed the meeting. Many of the most substantial citizens cooperated in the movement as the following committee on resolutions indicates: Colonel Charles Whittlesey, Amasa Stone, Jr., Samuel Williamson, M. B. Scott, J. G. McCurdy, D. R. Tilden, H. B. Payne, Mrs. Governor Brough, Mrs. A. B. Stone, Mrs. George A. Benedict, Mrs. A. G. Colwell, Mrs. William Mittleberger, Mrs. Samuel Williamson and Mrs. M. C. Younglove. This committee reported May 30 as follows: "As loyal men and women of the United States desirous of aiding the country in every possible manner, we hereby pledge ourselves during the present rebellion to practice rigid economy of living, especially in regard to articles not strictly necessary; and also, knowingly, not to purchase, for the use of ourselves or families, articles of foreign growth or manufacture mentioned below, usually called luxuries, to wit: Dress goods, which are all silk or all wool or all silk and wool (except merinoes and bombazines), shawls, embroidery and lace (except silk and cotton blonde), all expensive ribbons, feathers and flowers, all velvets, carpets, broadcloth, cassimeres, wines, liquors and cigars, diamonds, watches and all ornaments in the line of jewelry." This patriotic self-denial became popular for a time.

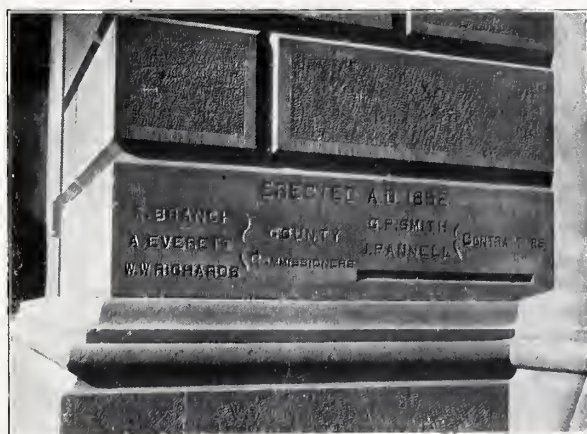
When the news came, September 3, 1864, that Sherman had reached Atlanta, there was a spontaneous outpouring of the people. The Square was illuminated, speeches were made, fireworks and cannon enlivened the night.

The Union Club, that was organized during this period of fervor, advertised "Headquarters Central Union Club, No. 19 Public Square, northeast corner, open every day and evening. A large supply of Union documents, both English and German, always on hand, both for city and county. New York papers on file." *

On November 6, 1864, the mayor received a dispatch from the mayor of Buffalo that the propellor "Georgian" was acting suspiciously and that it was reported that the ship would be "armed for piratical or predatory purposes on the lakes or frontier." The city authorities placed some twelve pounders and artillery men on duty, a company of the twenty-ninth regiment, national guards, patrolled the city, several tugs were stationed where quick action would result and several steamers and propellers in the harbor were made ready for giving chase if necessary. There was no need for this vigilance, however, the "Georgian" made us no further trouble.

Through the severe strain of the war, the city passed without mob violence. The death of Lincoln stirred the people's hearts to their profoundest depths. The news was received here in silence. Two southern sympathizers were incautious enough to express pleasure over the assassination. One of them barely eluded a mob by being locked in the jail. The fury of the people would have made short work of the traitor. The other indiscreet sympathizer was J. J. Husband,

* "Herald," October 22, 1864.



THE CORNER STONE OF THE "OLD COURT HOUSE"
 Showing the name of the architect, J. J. Husband, chiseled
 out. This was done by citizens soon after Husband
 had made derogatory remarks about President
 Lincoln the day after his assassination.

the architect of the old courthouse. The writer has the story from an eye witness, Julius Swain, who was then employed as a civil engineer on the Atlantic & Great Western railway. Mr. Swain had been out of the city on business and returned early on Saturday morning of April 15th. He had heard rumors on the train that Lincoln had been killed and on arriving at the depot he saw these rumors confirmed in the extra editions of the "Herald" and "Leader." As he walked to the Weddell House, where the officers of the road construction had their headquarters, he was joined by a stranger. Swain said, "Isn't this frightful news?" The stranger replied, "O, I don't know, it served him right to be shot." Too shocked to reply, Swain went into the dining room for his breakfast. There he related the unnatural comment of the stranger. The men at the table listened in silence. After breakfast he was asked to describe the man, and looking out of the hotel window he saw him standing across the street and pointed him out. "Why that is Husband, the architect," one of the men said, and slipped out to the "Herald" office. "Within three or four minutes," Mr. Swain relates, "a mob had gathered. The people seemed to come out of the earth and they were furious. The object of their wrath fled to his office on the top floor of a Superior street building. But he was pursued and made his escape through the skylight. He was compelled finally to ask the sheriff to lock him up in the courthouse, and subsequently sneaked out of town."

His name was chipped out of the corner stone of the courthouse the same day. This was the only mob violence suffered by Cleveland during these exciting years. And who shall say that it was unjustified?



From a lithograph in the collection of the author

POLITICAL POSTER, 1860

DIVISION V.

MILITARY.

This entire division was prepared by Colonel J. F. Herrick. It was his last public work; for soon after the completion of the manuscript, he answered the last roll call. Colonel Herrick, after graduating from Oberlin college in 1862, raised the Eighty-seventh Ohio infantry, was elected captain, was captured by the Confederates at Harper's Ferry, was paroled, came to Cleveland and raised a company for the Twelfth Ohio cavalry and was commissioned as major. He served with the Twelfth cavalry as a part of the Sixth Division of the Twenty-seventh army corps, until the close of the war. At Marion, Virginia, he led the cavalry charge, which won for him the commendation of his superiors, and distinction as a gallant officer.

In civil life, Colonel Herrick was no less earnest in his public duties. He practiced law with success, was state senator, and active in numerous benevolent and fraternal societies.



Courtesy "Waechter und Anzeiger"

THE PERRY MONUMENT, PUBLIC SQUARE

From a "photograph made on the night of March 14, 1882, by the Brush Electric Light Mast System"

CHAPTER XXX.

EARLY MILITARY HISTORY; THE WAR OF 1812.

By Col. J. F. Herrick.

Early settlers in America were and are pioneers. They move forward, generally westwardly, as the frontiers move. They largely determine the character of the future communities. They begin the battle of civilization against savagery. An equipment for pioneer life necessarily includes the essentials of a military outfit. Especially was this always true in America, as long as the Indian tribes overran the territory being settled. Cleveland was settled in 1796, Ohio was admitted as a state in 1802, but not until 1805 were the Indian titles to the lands quieted. Our settlement was made by a military man, and all the pioneers for a score of years had the Indians of various tribes in their midst, sometimes aided by the British in enmity against the Americans, and were obliged constantly to be armed for defense. That no Indian massacre occurred in the Cuyahoga valley—as in the Wyoming and the Tuscarawas—and that our infant settlement was free from casualties and from serious depredations, was due as well to military preparation as to good sensible diplomacy.

As will appear later in this story, women as well as men were pioneers of Cleveland, ever on the alert, ever ready to help where duty called or the public weal required it.*

So the pioneer women of Cleveland learned the use of firearms, and had them always in readiness in their humble homes. However, little was required beyond the word that turned away wrath and the discreet use of fire water.

Flying visits to the site of Cleveland, before 1796, were made by Colonial, British and French troops. In 1813 a British fleet, under Commodore Barclay, was organized, which suffered defeat on September 10, 1813, at the hands of Commodore Perry. But from 1796 on, our pioneers were chiefly interested in the long war between civilization and savagery, as they struggled with danger, toil and privation.

The first military company was organized on May 7, 1804, by an election of officers, resulting as follows: Captain, Lorenzo Carter; lieutenant, Nathaniel Doan; ensign, Samuel Jones. In 1805, officers were elected of "The Seventh Company of the Second Battalion of the First Regiment of the Fourth Division

* Kennedy, 73. Whittlesey, 400, et seq.



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of the Ohio Militia," as follows: Captain, Nathaniel Doan; lieutenant, Samuel Jones; ensign, Sylvanus Burk. And returns of this election were made to "Elijah Wadsworth, Major General Fourth Division."¹ This organization seems to have continued until the war of 1812, for we find it called out by the sheriff in 1812 to aid in the execution of the Indian O'Mic, and no other elections are recorded up to 1813.

"The year 1806 was rendered conspicuous by the holding of a militia training (the 'General Training' of later years"). They marched and countermarched to the lively note of Joseph Burk's drum, which he had used in the Revolutionary war, and to the soul-stirring strains of Lewis Dille's fife. They were all undoubtedly brave, many of them bearing on their shoulders the old firearms of the Revolution."²

THE WAR OF 1812.³

This was a supplement to the Revolutionary war. Trouble arose over the impressing and oppressing of American seamen by the British admiralty and other matters which irritated old sores, until open war began in 1812. With the sparse population of Ohio when organized as a state in 1802, we wonder how this state could have rendered much assistance to General Harrison or to Governor Meigs in the Indian wars before and after that event. But we find Ohio furnishing one thousand, two hundred troops to Governor Hull⁴ in 1812 to defend Detroit. And we shall find Cleveland and northern Ohio cutting a military figure in this war—rather to our surprise. For beyond hearing the reports of Perry's guns along the lake shore, we usually have little to tell for Ohio.

Congress declared war on Great Britain on June 18, 1812. Swift, mounted couriers delivered this news at Cleveland ten days later. For general defense, reliance was placed on General Van Rensselaer at Niagara and on General Hull at Detroit. But Cleveland was an important military station for the lake region, and was made a rallying point for northeastern Ohio. General Wadsworth at Canfield was in command of the militia of this part of the state. He had quite a force at "Old Portage," twenty-five miles up the Cuyahoga. Major Jessup was in command at Cleveland with regulars; and a fort at the foot of Seneca street had been erected and named Fort Huntington.

Two militia companies, with Captains Murray and Gaylord in command, were out watching and patrolling the shore, each armed as best they could and provided with ammunition.

A messenger early in August brought the news of Hull's surrender of Detroit on August 16, 1812. A mounted courier took the word swiftly to Canfield, the headquarters of Major General Wadsworth. This was August 22d. He ordered all his division to arms, started for Cleveland on the 23d with a company as mounted escort and, coming by Hudson, Bedford and Newburg, arrived here on the 24th. Colonel Lewis Cass arrived here from Detroit the same evening.

¹ Whittlesey's "Early History of Cleveland," pp. 332, 398, 405.

² Ibid, 408.

³ Kennedy's "History of Cleveland," p. 157.

⁴ Ridpath's "History of the United States," p. 394.

Some days earlier, a scout from Huron had reported a force of British and Indians in boats proceeding down the lake. Then ensued that watching and suspense and anxiety which is more wearing on soldiers than open conflict. The two companies of militia were at once on the alert. Captain Allen, of Newburg, rendezvoused at Doan's Corners; Captain Murray, of Cleveland, patrolled near the mouth of the Cuyahoga river. But before taking station there, to patrol the lake shore, he sent the families to safer retreats farther inland. Against this order it is related that some of the ladies protested and resolved not to desert their husbands and friends. Mrs. John Wadsworth, Mrs. Geo. Wallace, and Mrs. Dr. Long led the way to the front to act as nurses, should occasion require. In just this spirit we shall see the ladies of Cleveland, forty-nine years later, organize great aid societies and sanitary commissions, giving all such military aid as patriotic women can render; 1812 furnished the prototype of the greater test of 1861.

Thus patrolling the shore, they discovered a boat approaching in the night. Being hailed, the reply was returned, "We are parolled prisoners of Hull's army." They were coming home. Single wounded men from that army also came home overland. So we find Cleveland soldiers there and nearly everywhere that military duty calls. A Cleveland soldier, named James S. Hills, was killed near the Huron river under General Perkins in the "Battle of the Peninsula" against British and Indians, in which General Perkins won the victory. (This General Perkins was the father of Joseph Perkins, of Cleveland.)

A letter published by Colonel Whittlesey (page 442) written by Captain Stanton Sholes contains interesting matter. It says that, under orders of the war department, he marched his company to Cleveland on May 10, 1813, "to aid in the defense of this frontier and to establish a military post." He found here Major Jessup and two or three companies of militia. Governor Meigs met him on arrival and helped him to locate his camp. He found a number of sick and wounded who had been in Hull's surrender, and more coming, but no hospital. He erected one thirty by twenty feet, "with two rows of bunks well strawed." He also built a small fort fifty yards from the bank of the lake, near the foot of Seneca street, and felled the timber to form a breastwork on the brink. That in the middle of July, 1813, General Wm. H. Harrison visited this post for three days. He drew people from all the country around to see the commander in chief of the northwestern army. Then we quote, "On the 19th of June, a part of the British fleet appeared off our harbor, with the apparent design to land. When they got within one and a half miles of our harbor it became a perfect calm, and they lay there until after noon, when a most terrible thunderstorm came up and drove them from our coast. We saw them no more as enemies. Their object was to destroy the public or government boats, then built and building, in Cayuhoga river, and other government stores at that place."

In this connection, it is surprising to learn that in 1813 two of the boats in Commodore Perry's fleet on September 10, 1813, were built on the Cuyahoga river, some fifteen or twenty miles above its mouth. It was at "Old Portage," a prominent frontier place at that time, with part of General Wadsworth's army there, and where the Indians carried their canoes six miles to and from the head waters of the Tuscarawas river. After these boats were launched they were

floated down to "the pineries," where their masts were put in place. The workmen killed a porcupine while doing this, from which they named one boat the "Porcupine," the other they called the "Portage," in token of the locality.⁵

These boats were probably provisioned and equipped with sails at Cleveland, and then, watching Commodore Barclay's fleet, were sailed to Erie for armament. Later they were with Perry as his fleet sailed westerly, stopping a few hours off our harbor on his way to Put-in-Bay. Later still, on September 10th, Cleveland heard the boom of Perry's guns, and soon after Perry's immortal report of the battle of Lake Erie, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours," was sent to the world. Cleveland and Cuyahoga river contributed to that great victory.

It should be borne in mind that in 1813 the Cuyahoga carried more water than since the forests have been cleared; and that the boats then built were small compared with the present leviathans on the lakes.

Twice before the battle of Lake Erie General Harrison inspected this post and the companies stationed here; Commodore Perry anchored his fleet off the Cuyahoga on his way to Put-in-Bay; and in company with General Harrison and his staff was banqueted at Cleveland after his victory.⁶

We have spoken of two Cleveland militia companies as serving during the war of 1812. Captain Allen Gaylord's company was from Newburg, long since embraced in the limits of Cleveland, but then a separate and larger village than Cleveland.

The Cleveland company fortunately left us its full roster, as follows: Captain, Harvey Murray; lieutenant, Lewis Dille; ensign, Alfred Kelley; sergeants, Ebenezer Green, Simeon Moss, Thomas Hamilton, Seth Doan; corporals, James Root, John Lanterman, Asa Dille, Martin G. Shelhouse; drummer, David S. Tyler; fifer, Rodolphus Carlton; privates, Arctus Burk, Allen Burk, Charles Brandon, John Bishop, Moses Bradley, Silas Burk, Sylvester Beacher, James S. Bills, John Carlton, Mason Clark, Anthony Doyle, Luther Dille, Samuel Dille, Samuel Dodge, Moses Eldred, Samuel Evarts, Ebenezer Fish, Zebulon R. S. Freeman, Robert Harberson, Daniel S. Judd, Jackson James, Stephen King, Guy Lee, Jacob Mingus, Thomas McIlrath, William McConkey, Samuel Noyes, David Reed, John Sweeney, Parker Shadrick, Luther Sterns, Bazaleel Thorp, John Taylor, Thomas Thomas, Hartman Van Duzen, Joseph Williams, Matthew Williamson, John Wrightman, Wm. White, Joseph Burk, Robt. Prentice, Benj. Ogden.

CHAPTER XXXI.

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES—THE MEXICAN WAR.

By Col. J. F. Herrick.

Ten years of military stagnation followed the close of the War of 1812, as seemed natural.

⁵ Perrin's "History of Summit County," p. 502.

⁶ Montgomery's "Life of Wm. H. Harrison," p. 200.

In 1825, the first uniformed military company in Cleveland was formed. It was a mounted or cavalry company, probably independent, called "The Light Horse Troop," Captain Geo. L. Chapman. It disbanded early in the '30s.

The venerable John Doan, of "Doan's Corners," East Cleveland, was the last survivor of this troop. He died in 1896, aged ninety-nine years.

In 1837, the independent infantry companies began. The "Cleveland Grays" were organized on August 28th, the first company, but their captain was taken sick and was confined for months. Meantime another company was formed under Captain Ross, which took the name of "The City Guards," this name being all the rage in the east, and the Guards appeared on parade, July 4, 1838. "Mention is made of the Guards on parade as late as July 4, 1843, and that is the last we hear of them."¹

The Cleveland Grays will have a separate notice hereafter, and also the Gun Squad and the Cleveland Light Artillery.

In 1847, the Cleveland Grays were joined in their 4th of July parade by three new companies: "The German Guards," "The Yagers," Captain Salberg, and "The Hibernian Guards," Captain P. A. McBarron.

These companies seem to have been ephemeral, stimulated in 1847, perhaps by the Mexican war. The Hibernian Guards, however appeared in public on July 4, 1854, and as late as 1862. This brings us up to the Civil war. Doubtless these nuclei of companies aided materially in raising companies for the war, as we know the Grays and the Light Artillery companies did. But the independent companies after the war will be taken up hereafter.

THE CLEVELAND GRAYS.

This organization was formed as an independent company on August 28, 1837, and their first appearance in public was on September 6, 1838. Timothy Ingraham was their first captain, and his sickness, for months after their first start delayed their equipment and first parade.

Their name came from the color of their uniform; and during a career of seventy years they have made that name famous throughout the land.

We cannot detail all their parades and banquets on July 4th and February 22d; of late years February 22d has been their favorite day for parade, but all special days which needed them have found them ready for duty.

A beautiful flag was presented to them on May 23, 1839. They held an encampment on a lot where now is the corner of Superior and Erie streets, on July 4, 1839; and were visited by invitation, on July 6th, by the "Buffalo Guards," with "Fay's Gun Squad." The latter, with its glittering uniform and roar of cannon which reverberated through our hills, filled our citizen soldiery with enthusiasm. Nine of the Grays were detailed to form a gun squad, with David L. Wood as sergeant, in command. This was the beginning of "The Cleveland Light Artillery," to be noticed later. It should be borne in mind that both the Grays and the Gun Squad furnished their own uniforms and equipments at their private expense.

¹ Kennedy's "History of Cleveland," p. 292.

In 1845, quite a number of the Grays joined the Gun Squad, increasing the number of men and guns of the latter and its sergeant became its captain. The military spirit waned for some years with the Grays, although it paraded under Captain A. S. Sanford on July 4, 1847. But in 1854 the Grays revived under T. S. Paddock as captain, and the old flag of 1839, was again presented to them, with a speech. They were popular and the people were loyal to them as the newspapers of that period testify.

Beginning with a trip to Fort Meigs with the Gun Squad, during the Harrison campaign of 1840 to attend a large military display, where our two companies won honors, the Grays and the Gun Squad, later "The Cleveland Light Artillery," visited Akron, Wooster, Sandusky, Niagara Falls, and perhaps later Chicago, Buffalo, Boston, New Orleans, and even San Francisco, California.

Together, we find the Grays and the Light Artillery the main attraction on September 10, 1860, at the notable ceremony of unveiling the statue of Commodore Perry in the center of the Public Square.

Again together, in April, 1861, they were both feverish to go to the front. The Grays were the first to leave, on April 16th, and the Light Artillery were the first in battle and lost the first Cleveland man in battle. The war records of both will be detailed later.

THE CLEVELAND LIGHT ARTILLERY.

This splendid organization was born on July 6, 1839. There were only nine men at first, but they uniformed themselves and procured a six pound iron cannon, built their own carriage for it and a caisson also, for their ammunition which they likewise made. David L. Wood was drill sergeant and he was himself well drilled and knew how to impart his information to others. The drill was in the French style of tactics, called the "flying artillery." The squad first exhibited these tactics at Fort Meigs in 1840. In 1845, the Gun Squad "seceded" from the Grays, increased its membership, procured two twelve pound guns, called itself the Cleveland Light Artillery and elected David L. Wood captain.

Its membership was composed of the young men of the best families, among whom appear such well known citizens as James Barnett, E. S. Flint, W. H. Hayward, Edward A. Scovill and C. J. Meriam.

The company rented an armory, hired horses when required, furnished its own harness, and these together with their uniforms and traveling and all other expenses were paid out of their own pockets.

They attended an encampment at Wooster, in 1846, and a great convention in Chicago, in 1847, from which latter visit sprung the first Chicago Light Artillery, with a Cleveland artilleryman as instructor.

Through such visits as this and the removal west of members of this battery, who became drill masters in their new homes, a strong influence was exerted for this arm of the service; and many officers of artillery during the Civil war turned out to be old members of the Cleveland company.² In 1847, A. S.

² "Reminiscences of the Ohio Light Artillery," p. 6.

Sanford was elected captain and served four years in that capacity, when D. L. Wood was again chosen captain and remained such until shortly before the Civil war.

In 1851, their armament was increased to four guns. The state militia law did not recognize artillery at that time, but so popular and influential was this organization that it induced the state authorities to furnish those four guns and the harness. In 1852 the battery was called to its first duty. A riot occurred about some human bones found in the dissecting room of the medical school, corner of Ontario and Prospect streets. The excitement exceeded the power of the sheriff and he called upon the Light Artillery. They were on duty forty-eight hours. The success of the battery was such as to elicit the pride and material support of the citizens of Cleveland. The battery visited different cities on invitation, supported a commodious armory and gained fame east and west until war times called them away.

At last, in 1859, after much urging, the legislature passed a militia law under which artillery could muster. Under it four companies were formed here, one in Brooklyn (now in the city) and one in Geneva. These six were organized into a regiment, which elected the following officers: colonel, James Barnett; lieutenant colonel, Stephen B. Sturgess; major, Clark S. Gates; surgeon, C. E. Ames; quartermaster, Amos Townsend. These were commissioned by the governor, August 1, 1860. The official name then became the "First Regiment of Light Artillery * * * of Ohio Volunteer Militia." The regiment made its first public appearance on September 10, 1860, as elsewhere told; its next appearance was in 1861 in the mountains of Virginia, to be related hereafter.

David L. Wood, who served the Light Artillery so well, and who by one account was made major in 1855 over the four guns, which were then exchanged for brass field pieces, was about 1860, made quartermaster general of the state by Governor Chase, and was reappointed in 1861 by Governor Dennison. He filled the position with honor, but he longed for active service and was soon made a captain in the Eighteenth regiment of the regular army; was wounded at Stone river, and died in Cleveland in 1881.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Cleveland and Cincinnati together raised a company for this war. It was Company H, Fifteenth United States Infantry.

Its captain, John S. Perry, and more than half of the members, were from Cleveland.

These recruits were raised in March and April, 1847; the captain was appointed April 9, 1847, and the company was mustered out on August 4, 1848.

The record of this company in volume 12, "Register of Ohio Soldiers," page 549 is all the information we have. From the musterout roll, we find deaths in its ranks at Vera Cruz, Perote, Pueblo, Cuernavaca, and City of Mexico, also at Cherubusco and Chapultepec. Colonel O. J. Hodge, who was in the Mexican war as a recruit from Buffalo, New York, is our authority for the statement that this company was in all the battles which the army going by Santa Cruz fought, and these were a series of victories.

It is manifest that Cleveland and Ohio never experienced great enthusiasm over this war. Ohio had Tom Corwin in the United States senate at that time, and probably his influence was felt when he said: "If I were a Mexican, as I am an American, and American troops were to invade Mexican soil, I would welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

An immense territory, Texas to California, was acquired by the United States. The method will always be questioned. But however acquired, civilization is the gainer.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE CIVIL WAR—THE CALL TO 'ARMS.

By Col. J. F. Herrick.

In preparation for our undertaking of detailing the years 1861-5, it should be said that our statistics are chiefly drawn from county reports. The Cleveland figures are less original than inferential. They will be called Cleveland statistics, because Cleveland was practically Cuyahoga county. Allowances can be made. Moreover, exact records with reference to where enlistments should be credited are well nigh impossible. However, the list of ten thousand volunteers, called our "Roll of Honor," engraved inside our "Soldiers' Monument," is as nearly correct as it can be made.

Fort Sumter was attacked on Friday, April 12, 1861. It surrendered on Sunday, April 14, 1861. President Lincoln called out seventy-five thousand volunteers, Monday, April 15, 1861.

How rapidly history was then made—April 12, 1861. What changes it made in thousands of lives! What tragedies it began! What suffering it entailed on seventy millions of people! What excitement it produced and what patriotism it aroused!

All opinions and sympathies here leaned patriotically toward support of the government. Such was public opinion in Cleveland. The first morning one man spoke a careless word for the south, and was chased by a growing mob onto a roof, three blocks away. Another dared hurrah for the south in bravado, and obtained a sound thrashing for it on the spot from a citizen who afterward became a good Union soldier. These were less expressions of Cleveland sentiment than idle tests of what the public here would stand. Anyway, from this time on, public sentiment here was all one way. All doubts as to how the people of Cleveland would stand on the war issue were dissipated within a few hours.

Business ceased and stores became resorts for discussion of war news—what to do—where to begin—who to be leaders—and what news next. Conservative men there were who still hoped that war would not actually ensue; but they were treated almost with suspicion as to their loyalty. Of course, for a year political straws had been watched, probabilities canvassed and prophecies, some more forceful than sound, made. But a determination was settling into every mind



GEN. JAMES BARNETT
Cleveland's Distinguished Soldier, First Citizen and "Grand Old Man"

that if war came, we must and would unite in defense of a lawfully elected president and stand by the flag of the American Union.

Politics, in a measure, had divided parties which after April 12th coalesced. Men of all parties put patriotism first; and they had no doubt what patriotism signified. And then, when April 12th was past, the die was cast. Have you ever observed a suicide, and seen the hopeless regret of the victim as his feet slipped fatally toward the beyond? He would undo the past if he could. So the mistake of Sumter, which cost half a million lives and humbled a proud people, may have stirred a silent regret which pride would not utter.

The war must come. Young men must go to war; old men must encourage; mothers, sisters and lovers must do and suffer for the great cause. Grief must be borne and heroism shown by everybody.

Sunday, the 14th, was perhaps the day of greatest excitement. The pulpits all commented on the news and responded to the prevalent patriotism. News came by wire of the surrender of Sumter, after forty-eight hours of continuous cannonading. The Cleveland Light Artillery, Colonel James Barnett, commanding, and the Cleveland Grays, under Captain T. S. Paddock, offered their services to the governor. The excitement was intense. The days following, meetings were held and speeches made. Husbands, brothers and sons were preparing to go; wives, sisters and mothers were sorrowfully fitting them out. Speeches and patriotic stimulus were unnecessary; for all the young men were full of ardor, of feverish anxiety and the spirit of sacrifice, and only feared that the "speck of war" would be over before they could get there. When the first orders came from Governor Dennison, "then there was hurrying to and fro," and some of the boys went away on the cars actually in their shirt sleeves.

Ah! How little they knew what was before them! They had only vague ideas of what war was. They went to war with a hurrah, to find hardship, privation, blood, fire and death; to find miles of reddened earth, strewn with the dead and wounded; hospitals and ambulances freighted with mangled victims; to find long, weary marches through heat and cold and storms; and disease to combat on beds not smoothed by a mother's hand, and on a diet unfit for a fevered couch.

The writer recalls his utter astonishment in camp for the first time when, as a captain, his supper was only beans and coffee and his bed "the soft side of a pine board." Yet, as we shall see, the patriotic spirit was kept bright for the days to come in Cleveland; and when the seventy-five thousand were found inadequate and we had met terrible defeat at Bull Run and the president had called out three hundred thousand, the soldiers in the field joined with the people at home in singing, "We are Coming Father Abraham, Three Hundred Thousand More." Many times was that song and call repeated until two millions and eight hundred thousand responded to that sacred call.

We shall see that Cleveland sent to the front her full quota of volunteers and more; and that they uniformly bore their parts heroically. But commendation is also due to the women of Cleveland and the men whose more imperative duties required a sacrifice of inclination and kept them at home.

Of all these, Whitelaw Reid has beautifully said: "Yet the people who filled these regiments * * * merited more praise than all the rest. They counted

their sons and sent them forth. They followed them to the camps. They saw them waste in inaction and die of disease. Then they saw them led by incompetents to needless slaughter. Stricken with anguish, they still maintained their unshaken purpose. They numbered the people again and sent our fresh thousands. They followed them with generous gifts. They cared for the stricken families, and made desolate lives beautiful with the sweet charities of a gracious Christianity."

From such patriotism as pervaded all ranks of society in Cleveland in April, 1861, heroism is born. Heroism is patriotism in action. From that momentous Friday, April 12th, preparations were rife, youthful ardor began blazing and on the 15th when the president's first call came enthusiasm broke loose.

Neither Governor Dennison nor our local military had waited for the president's proclamation, but proceeded with their plans. On the 16th, the Cleveland Grays, one hundred strong, Captain T. S. Paddock, left for Washington, via Columbus, in response to an order of the governor. It was the first command off for the war. On April 22d, the Cleveland Light Artillery, one hundred and sixty strong, six companies with six brass field pieces and caissons, Colonel James Barnett in command, left for Marietta, via Columbus, arriving at Marietta the next day. This command did the first fighting, and in its ranks the first Cleveland blood was lost in the Union cause. Recruiting of companies and formation of regiments and establishing of camps quickly followed. The first few regiments were enlisted for three months; afterward reorganized for three years or the war, but later all regiments were mustered for three years or during the war.

Recruits were more plentiful than arms, accoutrements, ammunition and camp equipage, for the first few weeks and months. Cleveland had several military camps, among them Camps Cleveland and Taylor.

There were four regiments filled mainly by Cleveland men; six others had three or four companies from here; while seven others still had so large a representation from here as to justify notice. I give this list, with the number of Cleveland men in each, such number including recruits of both the three months and three years organizations—namely: First Ohio light artillery, 886; Seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, 610; One hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, 567; One hundred and Fiftieth Ohio volunteer infantry, 801; Twenty-third Ohio volunteer infantry, 341; Forty-first Ohio volunteer infantry, 407; One Hundred and Third Ohio volunteer infantry, 461; One hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, 291; One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, 399; Second cavalry, 317; First Ohio volunteer infantry (Cleveland Grays), 154; Thirty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, 152; Sixtieth Ohio volunteer infantry, 178; Sixty-fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, 103; Sixty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, 212; One Hundred and Seventh Ohio volunteer infantry 251; Sixth Ohio cavalry, 268; Tenth Ohio cavalry, 55; Twelfth Ohio cavalry, 75.

This list is selected wholly because of the added interest elicited by the fact that in these regiments were found our Cleveland volunteers. Other regiments were just as good; but Cleveland is especially proud of these. We would, how-

ever, say less than the truth if we neglected the smaller numbers found in seventy-seven other regiments, of whom as soldiers we are equally proud.

Three presidents of the United States are found in our regimental list: Rutherford B. Hayes in the Twenty-third, James A. Garfield in the Forty-second, and William McKinley in the Twenty-third Ohio infantry.

The census of Cleveland for 1850 was 17,054; 1860, 43,838; 1870, 93,825. Cuyahoga county outside of the city in 1860, 33,778; whole county, 77,616. Cleveland had volunteers in ninety-two regiments and batteries. Cleveland sent to war ninety-four military companies, distributed as follows: infantry, seventy-seven; artillery, twelve; cavalry, three; navy, two. Cleveland furnished 432 officers of infantry; 104 of artillery; 57 of cavalry; seven of the navy and twenty-one staff officers—621 commissioned officers in all. Population of Ohio, 1861-5 equaled 2,500,000; available men, 500,000; furnished, 310,654. Population of Cuyahoga county, 1861-5 equaled 78,000; available men, 15,600; furnished 10,000. Ohio furnished 4,332 men more than her quota—sixty-two per cent of available men; Cuyahoga county furnished 328 men more than her quota—sixty-four per cent of available men.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE CIVIL WAR—THE CLEVELAND REGIMENTS.

By Col. J. F. Herrick.

The following regiments will be detailed in this chapter: First Ohio light artillery, 886 Cleveland men; First Ohio infantry (Cleveland Grays), 154 men; Seventh Ohio infantry, 610 Cleveland men; Twenty-third Ohio infantry, 341 Cleveland men; Thirty-seventh Ohio infantry, 152 Cleveland men; Forty-first Ohio infantry, 407 Cleveland men; One Hundred and Third Ohio infantry, 461 Cleveland men; One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio infantry, 567 Cleveland men; One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio infantry, 291 Cleveland men; One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio infantry, 801 Cleveland men; One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Ohio infantry, 399 Cleveland men; Second Ohio cavalry, 317 Cleveland men; Tenth Ohio cavalry, 55 Cleveland men; Twelfth Ohio cavalry, 75 Cleveland men.

THE FIRST OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY.

General Carrington, adjutant general of Ohio in 1861, having been offered the services of the Light Artillery of Cleveland, probably expressed public opinion when, weeks before April 15th, he replied to Colonel Barnett that "It was not at all probable that any cavalry or artillery would be required." But his mind had changed before April 20th, for on that date he wired for the artillery to report in Columbus within forty-eight hours. About noon of April 22d, Colonel Barnett, with six companies and six guns with caissons, started by rail for Columbus. These companies were: Company A, Captain W. R. Simmonds and twenty-four men from city; company B, Captain J. G. Mack and twenty-two men from city; com-

pany C, Captain F. W. Pelton and twenty-four men from Brooklyn; company D, Captain P. W. Rice and twenty-three men from city; company E, Captain Louis Heckman and twenty men from city; company F, Captain Dennis Kenny and twenty-two men from Geneva, and six more men as subalterns.

Fortunately the regiment and the companies of batteries had been fully organized in 1860. Fortunately they were thoroughly instructed in artillery practice. Fortunately, for the Union cause, the seed sown throughout the west by the Cleveland Light Artillery in years gone by had grown into many other well instructed field batteries, which made their presence felt in the early battles of the war, especially in the very first battles in West Virginia. Nothing so raises the morale of an army in action, especially a small army, as the aid of artillery. It tells when well aimed; its roar is dominant. So—it has been said—the Virginians, at Clarksburg and Phillippi, being unused to such big guns and such tremendous noise, were scared to rout and defeat, by the Cleveland artillery. Hence mountain howitzers are sometimes taken with cavalry on raids, simply for the éclat. What else? Who ever heard of men injured by a mountain howitzer, unless it was the men operating and transporting them! Colonel Barnett was not allowed to stop at Columbus, where he had expected equipment, but hurried on to Marietta, the frontier between the north and the south.

When there (April 23d), he found rebel armies across the river threatening to invade Ohio—and himself with 160 men and six guns, with no infantry support, with no horses to move his guns, no ammunition to shoot, nothing to eat, and, indeed, no equipment from state or nation. They had one hundred and sixty blankets bought in Cleveland and now welcome comforts at night. But his outlook for “putting down the rebellion” just then was gloomy. Thus surprisingly suddenly had come the change from peaceful parades at home, to the realities of “grim-visaged war.” They were beginning to experience the privation and danger of army life.

His command had not been mustered into United States service; indeed, they served their whole three months and fought in six battles without mustering, but taking orders from the state and such officers, including General McClellan, as the state directed. Colonel Barnett telegraphed for clothing, uniforms, rations, camp equipage, ammunition and horses. They came, but tardily. At last Colonel (afterward General) Jas. B. Steadman came with a regiment; other Ohio and Indiana regiments followed. And then on May 28th began the movement into Virginia to prevent the invasion of Ohio. Our forces rightly judged that could be best accomplished in Virginia. Our forces occupied Clarksburg and Grafton; after some skirmishing, the enemy evacuating both places. At Phillippi, on June 4th, the Cleveland Light Artillery had its first experience under fire. It was also the first baptism of fire of any Cleveland volunteers. At Laurel Hill, on July 7th, our Cleveland men had another engagement, in which Geo. H. Tillotson became the first Cleveland man to shed his blood in the Union cause. Finally came the important battle of “Carrick’s Ford,” on July 14th, in which General Garnett was killed, also fifteen others, fifty prisoners taken, forty wagons and teams, the General’s headquarters, two stands of colors and one fine rifled cannon were captured—while the Union forces lost only two killed and six wounded. The cannon captured was given to Colonel Barnett, with the governor’s approval, and now



From an oil painting by Cameron. Courtesy H. Clay Herdick

CHARGE OF THE TWELFTH OHIO CAVALRY, MARION, VIRGINIA, DECEMBER 17, 1864

The Twelfth Ohio Cavalry had charged the bridge at the right and driven out the regiment seen at the right on hill. They halted just before reaching the bend in the road to reconnoitre. They saw a cavalry regiment with artillery charging them down the road. The Twelfth met them with a charge. Hence the surprise. A hand to hand conflict ensued. The Twelfth won. A confederate soldier said in the National Tribune: "The leaders of that charge are worthy to be enrolled in the Valhalla of American heroes."

adorns the public square of Cleveland.¹ General Benham, commanding at Carrick's Ford, in his report to General Morris, says, "The conduct of those gallant officers, Colonels Barnett, Steadman, Dimont and Milroy, with the steady perseverance of their officers and men, in their long and arduous march, suffering from hunger, rain and cold, with their gallantry in action, was most heroic and beyond all praise of mine."

On July 30th, after muster in and muster out at Columbus, our three months' men returned home and were received by an immense concourse of citizens as they marched up the street, with a rebel battle flag and the captured cannon drawn by four southern mules. They were welcomed by a public address, many messages, and altogether an ovation previously or subsequently unexcelled. Our patriotic Cleveland people cheered our regiments when they went out, and welcomed them with cheers upon their return.

The First Ohio Light Artillery was then reorganized for the three years' service. Hereafter, the regiment and its colonel part company. Colonel Barnett became General Barnett, chief of artillery on the staff of General Rosecrans.

The regiment was enlarged to twelve batteries, each having six guns of larger size and improved pattern. We have space only to mention the officers of the regiment, and then give the officers of each battery with the engagements in which it took an active and honorable part.

Field and Staff.—Colonel and brigadier general, James Barnett; lieutenant colonel, Wm. H. Hayward; lieutenant colonel, Walter E. Lawrence; major, Warren P. Edgerton; major, Wilbur F. Goodspeed; major, Seymour Race.

The battles in which this regiment was engaged will be given for each battery going from Cleveland, except the three battles of the three months' service, namely: Phillippi, West Virginia, June 4, 1861; Laurel Hill, West Virginia, July 7, 1861; Carrick's Ford, West Virginia, July 14, 1861.

BATTERY A.—Captain, Chas. W. Scovill; first lieutenant, Samuel W. Treat; second lieutenant, H. C. Grant.

Battles engaged in: Dog Walk, Kentucky, October 9, 1862; Stone River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863; Tullahoma, Tennessee, June 23-30, 1863; Hoover's Gap, Tennessee, June 24, 1863; Liberty Gap, Tennessee, June 25, 1863; Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19-20, 1863; Chattanooga, Tennessee, November 23-25, 1863; Dalton, Georgia, May 9, 1864; Resaca, Georgia, May 13-16, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 9-30, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864; Atlanta, Georgia, July 28 to September 2, 1864; Columbia, Tennessee, November 24-28, 1864; Spring Hill, Tennessee, November 29, 1864; Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864.

BATTERY B.—Captain, Norman A. Baldwin; captain, Wm. E. Standart; second lieutenant, Chas. F. Chase; second lieutenant, Geo. D. Eldridge; second lieutenant, James H. Hill; second lieutenant, John J. Kelley; second lieutenant, Jos. G. Lankester; second lieutenant, David H. Throup.

Battles engaged in: Wild Cat, Kentucky, October 21, 1861; Mill Springs, Kentucky, January 19-20, 1862; Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862; Laverne, Tennessee, December 26, 1862; Stone River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862, to

¹ These cannon should all be inscribed in permanent form, that visitors and future generations may know their meaning.

January 2, 1863; Tullahoma, Tennessee, June 23-30, 1863; Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19-20, 1863; Chattanooga, Tennessee, November 23-25, 1863.

BATTERY C, from Geneva.—Second Lieutenant, James Storer.

BATTERY D, 64 men from Cleveland.—First lieutenant, Albert Edwards; first lieutenant, Lemuel R. Porter; first lieutenant, H. G. Vincent; second lieutenant, Wm. M. Camp; second lieutenant, H. C. Lloyd; second lieutenant, M. Y. Ransom.

Battles engaged in: Mumfordsville, Kentucky, September 14-16, 1862; Lavergne, Tennessee, December 26, 1862; Knoxville, Tennessee, siege of, November 17 to December 4, 1863; Kingston, Georgia, May 24, 1864; Atlanta, Georgia, siege of, July 24 to September 2, 1864; Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864; Nashville, Tennessee, December 15-16, 1864.

BATTERY E, 76 Cleveland men.—Captain, Albert G. Ransom; first lieutenant, Jacob J. Hauck; first lieutenant, Eben P. Sturges; second lieutenant, Wm. W. Northrop.

Battles engaged in: Lavergne, Tennessee, December 26, 1862; Stone River, Tennessee, December 31 to January 2, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863; Nashville, Tennessee, December 15-16, 1864.

BATTERY G, 237 Cleveland men.—Captain, Joseph Bartlett; captain, Alex. Marshall; first lieutenant, Geo. W. Bills; first lieutenant, John Crable; first lieutenant, Thos. C. Floyd; first lieutenant, H. C. Grant; first lieutenant, Nathaniel M. Newell; first lieutenant, Robt. D. Whittlesey; second lieutenant, Frank W. Edgerton; second lieutenant, Milton A. Mitchell; second lieutenant, Wm. W. Smith.

Battles engaged in: Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, April 6-7, 1862; Corinth, Mississippi, May 1-30, 1862; Franklin Pike, Tennessee, September 7, 1862; Stone River, Tennessee, December 31-January 2, 1863; Tullahoma, Tennessee, June 23-30, 1863; Dug Gap, Georgia, September 11, 1863; Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19-20, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863; Lavergne, Tennessee, September 1, 1864; Franklin, Tennessee, September 2, 1864; Campbellville, Tennessee, September 3, 1864; Pulaski, Tennessee, September 27, 1864; Spring Hill, Tennessee, November 29, 1864; Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864; Nashville, Tennessee, December 15-16, 1864.

BATTERY K, 57 Cleveland men.—Captain, Louis Heckman; first lieutenant, Andrew Burwick; first lieutenant, Henry S. Camp; first lieutenant, John H. Rees; first lieutenant, Chas. M. Schiely; second lieutenant, Albert Edwards.

Battles engaged in: McDowell, Virginia, May 8, 1862; Cross Keys, Virginia, June 8, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Virginia, August 9, 1862; Freeman's Ford, Virginia, August 22-23, 1862; Sulphur Springs, Virginia, August 24, 1862; Waterloo Ford, Virginia, August 25, 1862; Groveton (Bull Run), Virginia, August 28-29, 1862; Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 1-4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1-3, 1863; Wauhatchie, Tennessee, October 27, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, November 24, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863.

BATTERY I.—Captain, John A. Bennett; first lieutenant, Wm. F. Sliney; second lieutenant, Chas. F. Chase.

BATTERY L.—First lieutenant, William Walforth.

BATTERY M.—First lieutenant, Martin L. Paddock.

The following independent batteries also joined the regiment:

Nineteenth Ohio Independent Battery.—Captain, Joseph C. Shields; captain, Frank Wilson; first lieutenant, William Dustin; first lieutenant, Charles B. Harris; second lieutenant, John N. Estabrook; second lieutenant, James W. Grimshaw; second lieutenant, Robertson Smith.

Battles engaged in: Knoxville, Tennessee (siege of), November 17-December 4, 1863; East Tennessee campaign, 1863 and 1864; Atlanta, Georgia (siege of), July 28-September 2, 1864; Nashville, Tennessee, December 15-16, 1864.

TWENTIETH OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY.—Captain, William Backus; captain, Louis Smithnight; first lieutenant, John S. Burdick; first lieutenant, Oscar W. Hancock; first lieutenant, Henry Horn; first lieutenant, Harlan P. Josselyn; first lieutenant, Charles F. Nitschelm; first lieutenant, Francis O. Robbins; first lieutenant, Henry Roth; second lieutenant, Matthias Adams; second lieutenant, Henry Hoehn; second lieutenant, William Neracher.

Battles engaged in: Liberty Gap, Tennessee, June 25, 1863; Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19-20, 1863; Atlanta, Georgia, July 28-September 2, 1864; Dalton, Georgia, August 14-16, 1864; Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864; Nashville, Tennessee, December 15-16, 1864.

These officers also served in the light artillery: Captain, Harrison B. York, Ninth battery Ohio light artillery; second lieutenant, Edward Cowles, Ninth battery Ohio light artillery; first lieutenant, Ami P. Fairbanks, Twelfth battery Ohio light artillery; captain, James Burdick, Fifteenth battery Ohio light artillery; first lieutenant, Lyman Bailey, Fifteenth battery Ohio light artillery; first lieutenant, Edwin F. Reeve, Fifteenth battery Ohio light artillery; second lieutenant, Stiles E. Sturges, Fifteenth battery Ohio light artillery; first lieutenant, Wm. H. H. Smith, Twenty-first battery Ohio light artillery; first lieutenant, Gilbert J. Doolittle, Twenty-fifth battery Ohio light artillery; first lieutenant, Alex. C. Ruple, Twenty-fifth battery Ohio light artillery; first lieutenant, James H. Stuart, Battery G, Second Ohio heavy artillery; first lieutenant, Homer H. Baldwin, Battery H, Fifth United States.

FIRST OHIO INFANTRY, Cleveland Grays, 154 Cleveland men.—First lieutenant and quartermaster, James Hill; first lieutenant and quartermaster, Edward J. Collins; first lieutenant, Wm. M. Carpenter, Company D; first lieutenant, Alexander Varian, Company D; second lieutenant, Willard Prentiss, Company D; captain, Jeremiah Ensworth, Company E; captain, Thos. S. Paddock, Company E; first lieutenant, Jas. B. Hampson, Company E; second lieutenant, John N. Frazee, Company E; second lieutenant, Jos. M. Richards, Company E; first lieutenant, Sylvanus S. Dixon, Company I.

Battles engaged in: Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7, 1862; Stone River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862; Liberty Gap, Tennessee, June 25, 1863; Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19-20, 1863; Orchard Knob, Tennessee, September 23, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, November 24, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863; Buzzard Roost, Georgia, May 8, 1864; Resaca, Georgia, May 14, 1864; Adairsville, Georgia, May 17, 1864; Burnt Hickory, Georgia, May 27, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 17, 1864; Chattahoochee River, Georgia, July 6, 1864.

THE CLEVELAND GRAYS.

For over twenty years this splendid company had won fame as an independent company and became the pride of the city. Now that war in earnest had come, how would they stand?

They started for the defense of Washington, via Columbus, on April 16th, the next day after the president's first call for volunteers. Its first skirmish, on June 17th, was at Vienna, Virginia, while aboard train, the awkwardest position a regiment can be placed in. It was Company D, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment drove the enemy off and resumed its journey. It was in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21st, not having a very active part, but it covered a portion of the retreat in good and regular order, for which it was highly complimented. Its regiment soon after reorganized for three years and the Grays reenlisted for three years and became Company E, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Before detailing its service, let us notice the patriotic influence it exerted at home. Although it had a company in the field, it always had members at home, and recruits ever rushed to its recruiting office. In 1862, the Grays raised two companies D and E for the Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1864 it raised five companies for the One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and furnished nearly all the regimental officers. This regiment was practically a Cleveland command. The Grays also, first and last, furnished to the Civil war eighty commissioned officers.

SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY, 610 Cleveland men.—Colonel, Wm. R. Creighton; lieutenant colonel Orrin J. Crane; surgeon, Curtis J. Bellows; assistant surgeon, Henry K. Cushing; assistant surgeon, John C. Ferguson; adjutant, Morris Baxter; adjutant, Louis G. DeForest; adjutant, Jos. B. Molyneaux; chaplain, F. T. Brown; chaplain, Dean C. Wright; captain, Wm. A. Howe, Company A; captain, Geo. A. McKay, Company A; captain, Jos. B. Molyneaux, Company A; first lieutenant, Dwight H. Brown, Company A; second lieutenant, Dudley A. Kimball, Company A; captain, Mervin Clark, Company B; first lieutenant, Edward H. Bohm, Company B; first lieutenant, Henry Z. Eaton, Company B; first lieutenant, Thos. T. Sweeney, Company B; second lieutenant, Joseph Cryne, Company B; captain, Llewellyn R. Davis, Company C; second lieutenant, A. J. Williams, Company D; captain, Albert C. Burgess, Company F; first lieutenant, Marcus S. Hopkins, Company F; captain, Christian Nesper, Company H; captain, Judson N. Cross, Company K; captain, John F. Schutte, Company K; first lieutenant, C. F. Nitschelm, Company K.

Battles: Cross Lanes, West Virginia, August 26, 1861; Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862; Port Republic, Virginia, June 9, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Virginia, August 9, 1862; Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862; Dumfries, Virginia, December 27, 1862; Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 1-4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1-3, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, November 24, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863; Ringgold, Georgia, November 27, 1863; Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia, May 5-9, 1864; Resaca, Georgia, May 13-16, 1864.

This regiment deserves especial notice, together with some others, because it was essentially a Cleveland regiment. Cleveland furnished three companies

of it; Oberlin, one; Painesville, one; Warren, one; and it was all raised in and about this city. It was a representative regiment, the first to organize and start from here, and filled with the first patriotic and enthusiastic young men of the best families of northern Ohio. A regiment which went into a battle ("Cedar Mountain") with three hundred men and came out with only one hundred, war-rants comment; a regiment which lost, killed in battle ("Missionary Ridge") its colonel and lieutenant colonel inspires our admiration.

The Seventh began its field service in West Virginia. Its first battle was at "Cross Lanes" on August 24, 1861, where it lost one hundred and twenty men in killed, wounded and prisoners. This was the first serious blow to Cleveland from war reverses.

Cross Lanes! Although a small battle, to the writer's boyish thought it was the greatest battle of modern times. Ah, the feverish haste at home to go to the wounded and the dead.

A wounded soldier from Cross Lanes was a hero par excellence and drew out sentiments of both sorrow and pride wherever he went.

After Cross Lanes, the Seventh was practically a veteran regiment. Being one of the first in the field and well drilled and now having gone through a severe battle, it was naturally chosen for difficult tasks and put in places of great honor and of great hazard—of honor, because of great hazard. Hence we find it suffering great losses. The Seventh Ohio must be there, because that point must be held or that hill taken at all hazards. It is very honorable but very costly in lives and limbs.

The regiment served in the Shenandoah valley under General Landic, and General Shields, fought against Stonewall Jackson, fought heroically at the first battle of Winchester, were at Fredericksburg under McDowell, fought at Port Republic under General Tyler, on the peninsula under General McClellan, at Cedar Mountain under General Banks, where the regiment lost over half its men, in the battle of Antietam, at Bolivar Heights, at Chancellorsville, at Gettysburg, where it was moved from point to point where danger was greatest, was at New York to help quell the draft riots, joined General Joe Hooker and helped win Lookout Mountain, at Mission Ridge, in which every commissioned officer except one was wounded or killed. Its two colonels were killed here. It fought at Rocky Face Ridge and at Resaca, its last battle. In most of these battles victory was won; sometimes not, but the struggle—the fighting—went on just the same. Eighteen hundred men had, first and last, belonged to the regiment; it mustered out only two hundred and forty able bodied men, on July 8, 1864, who brought home its unsullied colors riddled by the shot and shell of all these battles.

The Seventh Ohio Infantry performed an important part in the war. It served more than three years—its time was out, and as a regiment it served no longer; but many of its members found their way back again to pork and hard-tack and hardship; to the allurements of a soldier's life whichever attracts the veteran.

TWENTY-THIRD OHIO INFANTRY.—341 Cleveland men. (Presidents Rutherford B. Hayes and William McKinley were both members of this regiment.) Major, James P. McIlrath; major, Harry Thompson; captain, Eugene

Clark, Company A; first lieutenant, Wm. P. Chamberlain, Company A; first lieutenant, Benjamin Killam, Company A, first lieutenant, John F. Wall, Company A; second lieutenant, Charles A. Willard, Company A; captain, Charles H. Morgan, Company B; first lieutenant, Benjamin W. Jackson; Company C; captain, Howard S. Lovejoy, Company D; first lieutenant, Geo. W. Hicks, Company D; first lieutenant, John T. Ogden, Company D; first lieutenant, Frederick Thompson, Company E; captain, Edward A. Abbott, Company F; first lieutenant, Chas. P. Conant, Company F; captain, Henry M. Haven, Company G; captain, Henry G. Hood, Company G; captain, Waltis J. Woodward, Company G; captain, Leander H. Lane, Company I; captain, Abraham A. Hunter, Company K.

In battles of Carnifaf Ferry, West Virginia, September 10, 1861; South Mountain, Maryland, September 14, 1862; Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862; Cloyds Mountain, Virginia, May 9, 1864; New River Bridge, Virginia, May 10, 1864; Lexington, West Virginia, June 10-11, 1864; Otter Creek, Virginia, June 16, 1864; Bufords Gap, Virginia, June 21, 1864; Berryville, Virginia, September 3-4, 1864; Opequan, Virginia, September 19, 1864; Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864; and eight other important battles.

Company A, Captain Clark, was a Cleveland company; Company D, Captain Lovejoy, was largely, and Company I, Captain Lane, was about half recruited at Cleveland; and in all, the regiment had three hundred and forty-one men from Cleveland.

This regiment may be characterized as the "Charging Regiment." It is believed that no regiment in the army, or very few, made more charges with the bayonet. This was largely due to its whilom old commander, Rutherford B. Hayes, afterward president of United States, whose favorite maneuver was the charge. At the great battle of Cedar Creek, after his horse had been shot under him and he was suffering from his fall, General Hayes asked, with spirit, why our troops did not charge them instead of waiting for them to charge us.

At the battle of Opequan, they charged and helped capture; at North Mountain, they charged and captured eight battle flags; at Winchester, they charged and lost one hundred and fifty-three men, ten of whom were commissioned officers; at Cloyd Mountain, they charged and captured two field pieces of artillery; at South Mountain, they charged and lost five officers and two hundred men; at two other places, they charged and lost two commissioned officers in each. The regiment lost so heavily that it seemed as though its commanders gave it breathing spells purposely during the last of 1863 and first part of 1864; but its arduous service in marching here and there during time gave them little rest. One day they drank their morning coffee in Pennsylvania, their dinner coffee in Maryland, and their evening coffee in Virginia; and another portion of nine days they spent in marching one hundred and eighty miles with half a dozen skirmishes interspersed, with nothing to eat and in a state of utter exhaustion. Does not this regiment need special mention? Another remarkable thing about this regiment is the number of prominent men it furnished the country; two presidents of the United States (R. B. Hayes and Wm. McKinley), one supreme judge of the United States, Stanley Matthews, and five generals to the Union army: James M. Comly, Russell Hastings, R. B. Hayes, E. P. Scammon and Wm. S. Rosecrans.

It was one of the most famous regiments of the war, and deserved all the fame it has acquired.

THIRTY-SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.—152 Cleveland men. Colonel Edward Siber; major, Charles Ankele; surgeon, Julius C. Schenck; assistant surgeon, A. W. Billhardt; captain, Louis F. Enedenfeld, Company A; second lieutenant, C. Hambrock, Company A; second lieutenant, Christian Pfahl, Company A; second lieutenant, H. J. Votteler, Company A; captain, Chas. Moritz, Company B; second lieutenant, F. Ambrosius, Company B; captain, Theodore Voges, Company D; captain, Fred H. Rehwinkle, Company E; captain, Adolph C. Van Kissinger, Company E; captain, Paul Wittrich, Company E; second lieutenant, Julius Scheldt, Company E; captain, Geo. Boehm, Company F; captain Louis Sebastian, Company F; captain, Anton Vallendar, Company F; first lieutenant, H. Burkhardt, Company F; first lieutenant, Arthur Stoppel, Company F; captain, Louis E. Lambert, Company G; captain, Charles Messner, Company H; first lieutenant, Louis Ritter, Company H; first lieutenant, John H. Frerichs, Company I.

Battles: Princeton, West Virginia; Fayetteville; Vicksburg; Missionary Ridge; Dallas; Atlanta (3); Bentonville, North Carolina; Wyoming C. H.; Cotton Hill; Jackson; Resaca; Kenesaw Mountain (2); Jonesboro.

The Thirty-seventh Ohio Infantry was a German regiment, well officered, performing severe and serious duty, in the Kanawha valley, Virginia, and in widely diverse localities. A glance at the engagements in which it took part shows the honorable part it took. The Thirty-seventh was one of three German regiments raised in the state; all made good records, none better than this command.

FORTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, 407 Cleveland men—Colonel, Ephraim S. Holloway; lieutenant colonel, George S. Mygatt; lieutenant, John J. Wiseman; surgeon, Thomas G. Cleveland; surgeon, Albert G. Harb; adjutant, Geo. J. A. Thompson; quartermaster, Walter Blythe; quartermaster, W. S. Chamberlain; chaplain, Osman A. Lyman; second lieutenant, Charles W. Hills, Company A; first lieutenant, Wm. E. Booth, Company B; captain, James H. Cole, Company D; captain, Harvey E. Proctor, Company D; first lieutenant, Charles Hammond, Company D; second lieutenant, George C. Dodge, Company D; captain, Frank E. Stone, Company E; first lieutenant, Truman C. Cutler, Company E; first lieutenant, Harry W. Jones, Company E; second lieutenant, Fred A. McKay, Company E; captain, Daniel S. Leslie, Company F; first lieutenant, P. A. Beardsley, Company F; captain, Robert A. Gault, Company G; first lieutenant, Lloyd Fisher, Company G; first lieutenant, Peter Heriff, Company G; captain, William J. Morgan, Company H; first lieutenant, Albert Whittlesey, Company H; captain, James McMahon, Company I; captain, William Hausard, Company K; first lieutenant, Charles D. Gaylord, Company K; second lieutenant, Henry Coon, Company K.

Battles: Shiloh, Woodbury, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Cassville, Picketts Mills; Chattahoochee River, Lovejoy Station, Nashville, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Browns Ferry, Orchard Knob, Rocky Face Ridge, Adairsville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Franklin.

This regiment was formed by a spontaneous movement of Cleveland men soon after the first battle of Bull Run. Captain Wm. B. Hazen of the regular army was made its colonel, and soon became a prominent general of the war. The officers of the regiment contained an unusual number of prominent Clevelanders. It would be hard to find any regiment put into more severe and frequent places of peril in the thick of battle, and therefore places of honor. It suffered severely, especially at Stone River, and Pittsburg Landing and Chickamauga. Out of 373 men at Shiloh, 141 were killed or wounded in half an hour. Wherever heavy fighting was going on, there was General Hazen and the Forty-first Ohio. When "The Rock of Chickamauga," General Thomas was still fighting alone, General Hazen took his brigade to General Thomas in time to help repulse the last rebel charge at that exposed place.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, 461 Cleveland men—Colonel, Philip C. Hayes; lieutenant colonel, H. S. Pickands; lieutenant colonel, James F. Sterling; assistant surgeon, George O. Butler; adjutant, Gilbert S. Judd; adjutant, John S. White; chaplain, George A. Hubbard; captain, Norris P. Stockwell, Company A; captain, Isaac C. Vail, Company A; first lieutenant, James Allen, Company A; second lieutenant, J. M. McWilliams, Company A; captain, Wm. W. Hutchinson, Company B; captain, Franklin B. Smith, Company B; captain, Albert H. Spencer, Company B; captain and assistant adjutant general, Sherwood H. Stilson, Company B; first lieutenant, Hermes Burt, Company B; first lieutenant, Corwin M. Holt, Company B; captain, John L. Semple, Company C; captain, Francis M. Thomas, Company C; first lieutenant, Joseph P. Card, Company C; first lieutenant, Ed B. Reynolds, Company C; captain, Charles E. Morgan, Company D; captain, John T. Philpot, Company D; first lieutenant, Henry C. Bacon, Company D; first lieutenant, H. D. Dickey, Company D; first lieutenant, L. J. Neville, Company D; second lieutenant, W. M. Sturtevant, Company D; captain, Charles E. Sargent, Company E; captain, Levi T. Scofield, Company E; first lieutenant, John E. Vought, Company E; first lieutenant, Constantine Eddy, Company F; captain, Lewis S. Dilley, Company G; captain, Moses L. M. Piexotto, Company G; first lieutenant, William Hall, Company G; second lieutenant, Henry C. Seymour, Company G; captain, Charles D. Rhodes, Company H; first lieutenant, Michael Duncan, Company H; first lieutenant, DeWitt C. Hotchkiss, Company H.

Battles: Blue Springs, Tennessee, October 5, 1863; Knoxville, Tennessee, November 17-December 4, 1863; Dandridge, Tennessee, January 16-18, 1864; Resaca, Georgia, May 13-16, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 9-30, 1864; Atlanta, Georgia, July 28 to September 2, 1864; Spring Hill, Tennessee, November 29, 1864.

All honor to the brave men who first, in 1861, entered the Union army to defend the Union and maintain the honor of "The Stars and Stripes," risking life, if need be, in the struggle. But the men who went out in '62 and '63 could count the cost, and then knowing that "war was hell" went out nevertheless into the face of all this danger and toil and suffering. The experienced soldier knows that any regiment which buffeted a soldier's fate in Kentucky, the Cumberland river, Monticello, Kirby Smith, the Cumberland mountains, and then Knoxville, with its siege and starvation, was serving faithfully. And when he sees the One Hundred and Third Ohio charging Resaca on May 14, 1864, and carrying the enemy's two lines, and losing one third of its effective force including two captains, he knows that the whole regiment—effective, and disabled and dead—is covered over with heroic glory. This regiment has hosts of friends in Cleveland and a large sprinkling of surviving soldiers.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, 567 Cleveland men—Colonel, Oliver H. Payne; lieutenant colonel, James Pickands; major, James B. Hampson; surgeon, Dewitt C. Patterson; adjutant, Charles D. Hammer; adjutant, Charles E. Warren; quartermaster, Albert H. Lewis; quartermaster, Wm. Treat; chaplain, Seth D. Bowker; captain, Haskell F. Proctor, Company A; captain, William Wilson, Company A; first lieutenant, A. C. Caskey, Company A; second lieutenant, Geo. Doubleday, Company A; captain, John B. Irwin, Company C; captain, Jas. T. McGinness, Company C; captain, Daniel Stratton, Company C; captain, Robert Wallace, Company C; first lieutenant, Sam D. Payne, Company C; second lieutenant, John P. Lamb, Company C; second lieutenant, John O'Brien, Company C; captain, Cleveland Van Dorn, Company D; captain, John W. Bullock, Company E; first lieutenant, Thos. J. Carran, Company E; first lieutenant, T. A. Dempsey, Company E; captain Horace E. Dakin, Company F; captain, Sherburn B. Eaton, Company F; captain, John C. Smith, Company F; first lieutenant, A. J. Moulton, Company F; first lieutenant, John S. Nimmons, Company F; second lieutenant, Oliver P. McIlrath, Company F; captain, Wm. A. Powell, Company G; first lieutenant, James Brennan, Company G; captain, John Stevens, Company H; captain, Samuel P. Fulton, Company I; first lieutenant, Charles E. Wyman, Company I; captain, Wm. R. Waldo, Company K; first lieutenant, Alfred Wilson, Company K; second lieutenant, F. Hagendobler, Company K.

Battles engaged in: Thompsons Station, Tennessee, March 4-5, 1863; Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19-20, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, November 24, 1863; Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863; Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia, May 5-9, 1864; Resaca, Georgia, May 13-16, 1864; Picketts Mills, Georgia, May 27, 1864; Browns Ferry, Tennessee, October 27, 1864; Nashville, Tennessee, December 15-16, 1864.

This regiment raised in the fall and early winter of 1862, knew full well in volunteering that it undertook to toil and suffer with scanty rations and shoddy clothing, and to obey orders whether given by competent or incompetent officers, and perhaps to give up their lives; yet they went. Who shall be so bold as to discriminate against any regiment or any man who undertook all this, at any time from 1861 to 1865, both inclusive, with such an official list of battles to their credit. The best soldiers never criticise other commands. Citizens are more given to it.

Southern citizens, especially, reveled in revilings of Yankee soldiers in 1865, while the soldiers of the Confederacy were fraternizing with the soldiers of the Union. The regiment lost one hundred and forty men at Chickamauga including Colonel Payne wounded; glory enough for any one regiment. But this regiment won honors on Missionary Ridge, when it partook of the voluntary enthusiasm kindled by Phil Sheridan, and without orders captured the ridge. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio captured seven pieces of artillery and eighty stands of arms.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, 291 Cleveland men—Lieutenant colonel, Edward A. Scovill; lieutenant colonel, Thomas H. Linnell; major, Junius R. Sanford; assistant surgeon, Porter Yates; quartermaster, Charles C. Starr; captain, Orlin S. Hayes, Company A; second lieutenant, Edward E. Young, Company B; first lieutenant, Eugene O. Mitchell, Company C; captain, Leroy W. Bailey, Company D; second lieutenant, George Hutchinson, Company D; captain, Henry A. Smith, Company E; second lieutenant, Lewis R. Ranney, Company E; captain, Alfred N. Mead, Company F; first lieutenant, John M. Harrington, Company F; second lieutenant, Hobart Corning, Company F; captain, John J. Manor, Company G; second lieutenant, Samuel H. Young, Company H; first lieutenant, Samuel D. McIlroy, Company I.

The "Hoffman Battalion" will be long remembered for its excellence of drill and splendid appearance on duty. Out of this battalion grew this regiment. Its duties were mainly guarding Confederate officers, as prisoners, on Johnson's Island. About 3,000 were there in the winter of 1863 and 1864. A plot among Canadian refugees and the prisoners, to free them, was discovered and frustrated in November, 1863 and the winter following by reinforcing the guards on Johnson's Island with three or four regiments. Fortune kept this regiment mainly from the front, but still on important service, and it performed that service with efficiency and fidelity. Drill and discipline, which latter means implicit obedience of orders, are the prime qualifications of a good soldier; and those of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth had these.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, 801 Cleveland men—Lieutenant colonel, John N. Frazee; major, J. Dwight Palmer; surgeon, James W. Smith; assistant surgeon, James F. Armstrong; assistant surgeon, Charles F. Dutton; adjutant, Thomas Goodwillie; quartermaster, H. M. Chapin; captain, Wm. R. Nevins, Company B; first lieutenant, Thomas S. Lindsey, Company B; second lieutenant, Henry E. Chubb, Company B; captain, Louis G. DeForest, Company C; first lieutenant, Marcus A. Hanna, Company C; second lieutenant, E. B. Thomas, Company C; first lieutenant, Jason Canfield, Company D; second lieutenant, Geo. W. Whitehead, Company D; first lieutenant, John G. Parsons, Company E; second lieutenant, Thomas A. Stowe, Company E; first lieutenant, Edwin C. Rouse, Company F; second lieutenant, Chas. J. McDowell, Company F; captain, John Nevins, Company G; first lieutenant, John C. Bull, Company G; second lieutenant, Arthur H. Barrett, Company G; captain, Samuel H. Baird, Company H; first lieutenant, Frank Dutton, Company H; second lieutenant, Edward Dennison, Company H; captain, Edwin Farr, Company I; first lieutenant, Jonas F. Rice, Company I; second lieutenant, John G. Fitch, Company I.

This regiment was made up of veterans, who had already been in service, and such few men as had become old enough to enlist. Although sworn in to serve only one hundred days, they served the important mission of manning the defenses of Washington, relieving many veteran regiments just then earnestly needed by General Grant before Richmond. They took the same oath, binding over life and death, as all others took. With full experience of what it meant, they volunteered again. They were in one battle at Washington against General Early's corps, July 10-11, 1864. Was it at Balaklava that an officer turned pale when ordered to charge, a staff officer questioned his courage, and Napoleon replied that that was the highest type of valor—to see your danger and dare to perform your duty. The regiment was in the engagement against General Early's corps, and lost one killed and four wounded.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, 399 Cleveland men—Colonel, Arthur T. Wilcox; lieutenant colonel, W. H. Zimmerman; major, Ernest J. Krieger; surgeon, Sylvester S. Burrows; assistant surgeon, W. A. Bivens; assistant surgeon, Richard Edwards; adjutant, Geo. B. Huston; adjutant, Geo. C. Ketchum; quartermaster, J. W. Raymond; chaplain, Henry V. Hitchcock; captain, Wm. C. Turner, Company A; first lieutenant, Henry J. Virgil, Company A; second lieutenant, A. J. Hamilton, Company A; captain, Isaac N. Rogers, Company B; first lieutenant, Julian H. Gates, Company B; captain, Chas. J. McDowell, Company F; first lieutenant, Henry J. Rice, Company F; second lieutenant, Wilder B. Dow, Company F; captain, Samuel J. Tracey, Company H; first lieutenant, Edwin W. Poole, Company H; second lieutenant Balthaser B. Tremelin, Company H; captain Geo. B. Squire, Company I; first lieutenant, Theodore B. Wise, Company I; second lieutenant, Silas H. Kent, Company I.

Battles engaged in: Tullahoma (2), Fort Anderson, Cape Fear River, Town Creek.

SECOND OHIO CAVALRY, 317 Cleveland men—Colonel, Charles Doubleday; lieutenant colonel, Albert Barnitz; major, J. M. Collier; major, E. H. Eggleston; surgeon, Alfred Taylor; quartermaster, Seth A. Abbey; quartermaster, H. S. Chamberlain; quartermaster, Gurdin Woodruff; captain, Stephan A. Mason, Company A; captain, Frederick R. Deming, Company B; captain, Chauncey Eggleston, Company B; captain, Alonzo B. Millard, Company B; captain, John L. Smith, Company B; first lieutenant, Charles F. Ingersoll, Company B; first lieutenant, Benj. F. Lovett, Company B; first lieutenant, Luther M. Tuttle, Company B; second lieutenant, Alex. B. Sessions, Company B; captain, Chas. D. Rush, Company C; captain, William Smith, Company E; captain, Chas. H. Bill, Company G; captain, John H. Clapp, Company K; captain, Wm. E. Pedrick, Company K; first lieutenant, Samuel F. Geil, Company K; first lieutenant, Patrick H. McBride, Company K; second lieutenant, Henry J. Gordon, Company K; captain, T. Reeves Spencer, Company L; first lieutenant, Edmund Ward, Company L; second lieutenant, Lewis L. Campbell, Company L; first lieutenant, C. C. Marsh, Company M.

Battles engaged in: Independence, Missouri; Prairie Grove, Arkansas; Blountsville, Tennessee; Knoxville, Tennessee; Beans Station, Tennessee;

Brandy Station, Tennessee; Wilderness, Virginia; Hanover Church House, Virginia; Stony Creek, Virginia; Monticello, Kentucky; London Bridge, Tennessee; Ream Station, Tennessee; Winchester, Virginia; Opequan, Virginia; Luray Valley, Virginia; Cedar Creek, Virginia; New Market, Virginia; and eighty other fights.

THE SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

The Second, Tenth and Twelfth Ohio cavalry regiments rendezvoused at Cleveland. All three did well. But the Second Ohio cavalry was always a favorite in Cleveland, was fortunate in its experiences, and had a record for variety of service and brilliant achievement probably superior to any other cavalry regiment in the Union army. It fought under twenty-three generals, including Custer, Sheridan and Grant. Its horses drank from twenty-five of our largest rivers. It campaigned through thirteen states. It traveled twenty-seven thousand miles; and it fought in ninety-seven battles. It was at Opequan Creek with Custer, at Cedar Creek with Sheridan, and at Appomattox with Custer, Sheridan and Grant. What further words are necessary?

TENTH OHIO CAVALRY, 55 Cleveland men—Colonel, Thomas W. Sanderson major, Edward M. Hayes; major, Lyman C. Thayer; assistant surgeon, Wm. G. Hall; quartermaster, Henry Frissell; first lieutenant, James S. Morgan, Company F; captain, Edwin McGaughy, Company G; second lieutenant, I. G. Northrop, Company H; second lieutenant, Wm. J. Thomas, Company I; first lieutenant, Charles Saeltzer, Company K; captain, Edwin B. Campbell, Company L.

Battles in which engaged: Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19-20, 1863; Cosby Creek, Tennessee, January 14, 1864; Trumbull Hill, Georgia, May 2, 1864; Atlanta, Georgia, July 28, 1864; Jonesboro, Georgia, August 19-20, 1864; Sweetwater, Georgia, October 1-3, 1864; Aiken, South Carolina, February 11, 1865; Averysboro, North Carolina, March 16-20, 1865, and three others.

General Kilpatrick frequently said of this regiment, "The Tenth Ohio cavalry was the best charging regiment I had under my command."¹

TWELFTH OHIO CAVALRY, 75 Cleveland men—Lieutenant colonel, John F. Herick; captain, Archibald H. Thomsen, Company D; second lieutenant, William Humlong, Company E; captain, Frank H. Mason, Company L.

Battles in which engaged: Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, June 9, 1864; Cynthiana, Kentucky, June 12, 1864; Saltville, Virginia, October 2, 1864; Abingdon, Virginia, December 15, 1864; Wytheville, Virginia, December 16, 1864; Marion, Virginia, December 17-18, 1864; Saltville (2), Virginia, December 20, 1864; (captured Salt Banks); Salisbury, North Carolina, April 12, 1865; and sixteen other engagements.

Ohio in the War, volume 2, 824, says:

"In this engagement (Marion, Virginia) all of the Twelfth bearing sabers participated in a grand charge, driving back the enemy's cavalry. The regiment behaved gallantly throughout the fight, and received the praises of Generals Stoneman and Burbridge."

¹ "Ohio in the War," Vol. 2, p. 817.



COL. J. F. HERRICK

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE CIVIL WAR.

CLEVELAND OFFICERS OF OTHER REGIMENTS.

By Col. J. F. Herrick.

In other regiments Cleveland men were found as follows: Sixtieth infantry, 178 Cleveland men; Sixty-fifth infantry, 103 Cleveland men; Sixty-seventh infantry, 212 Cleveland men; One Hundred and Seventh infantry, 291 Cleveland men; Sixth cavalry, 268 Cleveland men.

Fourteen special notices of our regiments which seemed most to belong to Cleveland, together with the list of their battles in which their honors and deaths and misfortunes seemed curiously to mingle, have been given. Space forbids our extending this list. Eighty more regiments are mentioned here in which Cleveland officers made honorable records, and called down on themselves the praises and thanks and rewards of heroes and patriots.

In these special notices, we do not intend to imply that other regiments, many of them, have done less. We have selected those having most interest for the Cleveland public, most men, or seeming most to demand it. The One Hundredth and Seventh, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-seventh, Forty-second (President Garfield's regiment), and Sixth Cavalry, are now recalled as entitled to all the honors of any regiment in the Union army. Heroism is shown in small commands as well as famous ones, and in small engagements as well as large ones. Honor to all these heroes!

Indulgence is craved for errors we have doubtless made.

Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. B—Captain, William Kinney.

Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. B—Captain, James K. O'Reilly.

Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. B—First Lieutenant, William Delaney.

Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. B—First Lieutenant, Thomas F. Galwey.

Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. B—Second Lieutenant, John Lantry.

Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Surgeon, Henry J. Herrick.

Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. G—Captain, John Ireland.

Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Quartermaster, Jabez W. Fitch.

Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Colonel, Charles Whittlesey.

Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. H—Captain, Jacob Diehl.

Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. H—First Lieutenant, August Drager.

Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. I—Second Lieutenant, Henry Williams.

Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Surgeon, Louis G. Meyer.

Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. F—Second Lieutenant, Alfred A. Lamkin.

Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel, Frank Lynch.

Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel, Z. S. Spaulding.

Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. A—Major, Chas. H. Smith.
Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. A—First Lieutenant, Henry

W. Diebolt.

Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. B—Captain, Edward A. Webb.

Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. F—Captain, Heber R. Worth.

Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. G—Captain, Orin B. Gould.

Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. G—First Lieutenant, Edward Gibson.

Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. H—First Lieutenant, M. F. Madigan.

Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel, Thomas Clark.

Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Surgeon, Jason R. Arter.

Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Assistant Surgeon, Royal W. Varney.

Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Captain, Ellsworth W. Libbey.

Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Assistant Surgeon, John Dickenson.

Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. E—First Lieutenant, John F. Flynn (President Garfield's regiment).

Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. G—Captain, Edward B. Campbell.

Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. G—Captain, Charles P. Jewett.

Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. G—First Lieutenant, James G. Henry.

Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. G—First Lieutenant, Calvin Pierce.

Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. G—Second Lieutenant, Andrew J. Stone.

Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. K—Second Lieutenant, A. B. Hubbell.

Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Assistant Surgeon, J. J. Sheldon.

Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. F—Captain, John J. Carran.

Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Surgeon, Joel Morse.

Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. I—Captain, Ira H. Pool.

Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. I—Captain, Peter C. Schneider.

Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Adjutant, John F. Cutter.

Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. A—Second Lieutenant, Seaman M. Bandon.

Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. D—Second Lieutenant, Charles Stillman.

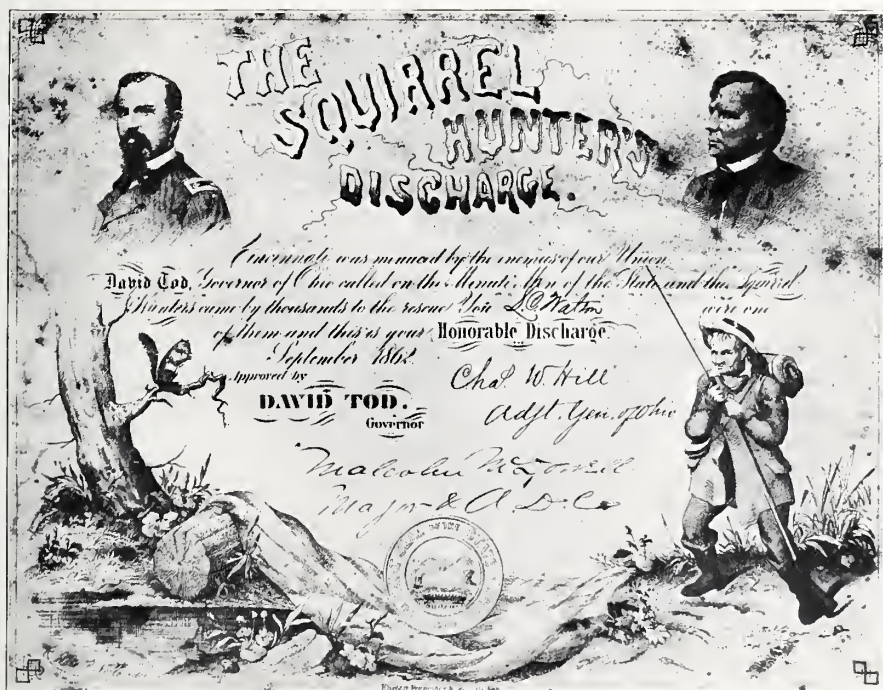
Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. E—Captain, Henry Richardson.

Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. E—First Lieutenant, Geo. W. Browning.

Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company E—First Lieutenant, Silas W. Potter.

Fifty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. E—First Lieutenant, Charles Stoppel.

Fifty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. E—Second Lieutenant, Robert Specht.



From original in Western Reserve Historical Society

A SQUIRREL HUNTER'S CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE
 A Company of Squirrel Hunters was Raised in Cleveland

Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Major, William L. Stearns, (178 Cleveland men).

Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Major, Henry R. Stevens.

Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. D—Second Lieutenant, Edwin Cress.

Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. E—Captain, A. G. Quintrell.

Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. E—First Lieutenant, Lorenzo D. Bullard.

Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. E—First Lieutenant, Franklin Paine, Jr.

Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. G—Captain, Norman D. Meacham.

Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. G—First Lieutenant, Orlando W. Haynes.

Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. I—Second Lieutenant, W. H. Farrand.

Battles—Wilderness, Va., May 5-7, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8-18, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-12, 1864; Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; Ream's Station, Va., August 24, 1864; Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; Fall of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; and six others.

Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. D—Captain, John D. Bothwell.

Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. D—Captain, Edward H. Newcomb.

Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. D—First Lieutenant, James Armstrong.

Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Surgeon, Augustus C. Barlow.

Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel, Horatio N. Whitbeck (103 Cleveland men).

Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel, Wilbur F. Hinman.

Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—Assistant Surgeon, John C. Gill.

Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Adjutant, Wm. H. Massey.

Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Chaplain, Thomas Powell.

Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. E—Second Lieutenant, Geo. N. Huckins.

Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. F—First Lieutenant, Edward G. Powell.

Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. G—Captain, Joseph H. Willsey.

Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. I—Captain, Lucien B. Eaton.

Battles—Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862; Corinth, Tenn., April 30, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862-January 2, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., July 28 to September 2, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., December 15-16, 1864; and nine others.

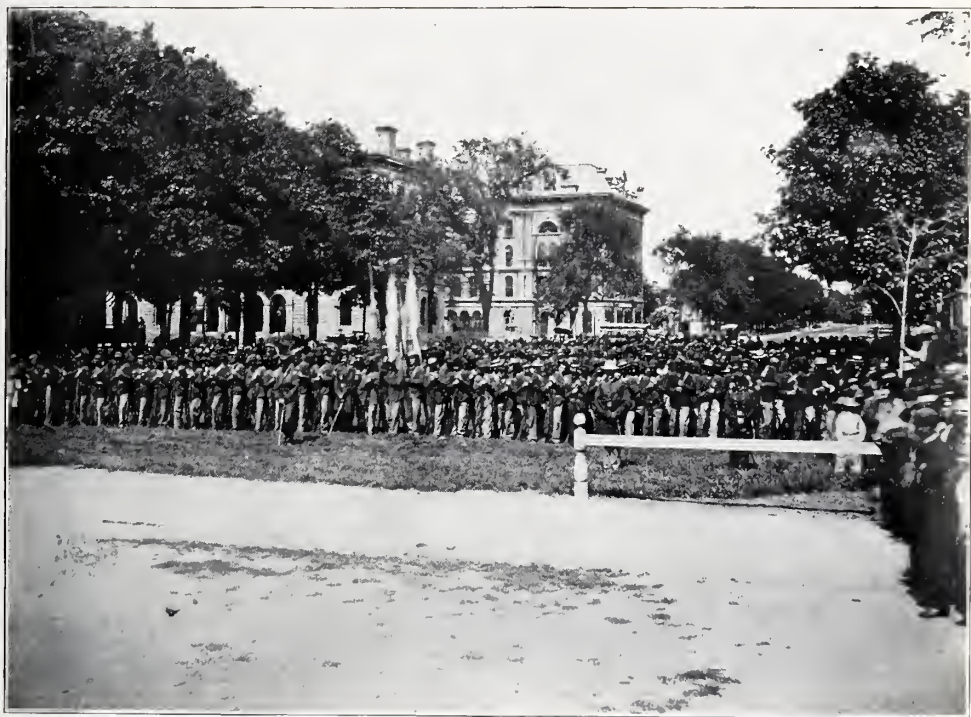
Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry—(212 Cleveland men)—Captain and Quartermaster, Grove L. Heaton.

Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Adjutant, Rodney J. Hathaway.

Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. C—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, Geo. L. Childs.

Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. C—Second Lieutenant, James E. Bruce.

- Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. F*—Captain, George Emerson.
- Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. G*—Captain, Alfred P. Girty.
- Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. G*—Captain, Valentine Heckman.
- Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. G*—First Lieutenant, Oscar E. Nicholas.
- Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. H*—Captain, John B. Spafford.
- Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. H*—Captain, Charles L. Stevens.
- Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. H*—First Lieutenant, Charles E. Minor.
- Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. K*—Captain, Sidney G. Brock.
- Battles*—Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; Front Royal, Va., May 30, 1862; Fort Wagner, S. C., July 10-September 6, 1863; Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 16-30, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 15, 1864; Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Appomattox, Va., April 8-9, 1865; and eleven others.
- Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry*—Lieutenant Colonel, John J. Wiseman.
- Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry*—Adjutant, Frank H. Hinman.
- Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. D*—First Lieutenant, Eli Ely.
- Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. E*—First Lieutenant, Virgil C. Taylor.
- Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. E*—Second Lieutenant, Henry T. Nash.
- Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. G*—First Lieutenant, Christopher Keary.
- Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry*—Assistant Surgeon, M. L. Brooks, Jr.
- One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry*—Colonel, Oscar W. Sterl.
- One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. F*—Captain, Daniel M. Stearns.
- One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry*—Major, George Arnold.
- One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry*—Major, Fernando C. Suhrer.
- One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry*—Surgeon, Chas. A. Hartmann.
- One hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry*—Adjutant, Wm. H. Steiner.
- One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry*—First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Daniel Umbstaetter.
- One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. A*—Captain, Otto Weber.
- One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. B*—Captain, August J. Dewaldt.
- One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. B*—Captain, Anton Mielert.
- One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. B*—First Lieutenant, Gerhard H. Albers.



From original in Western Reserve Historical Society

THE RETURN OF A CLEVELAND REGIMENT



One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. B—First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Bowers.

One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. B—First Lieutenant, Conrad Deubel.

One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. B—First Lieutenant, Christian S. Schreiner.

One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. B—First Lieutenant, Julius J. Sebastian.

One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. B—Second Lieutenant, John Mohr.

One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. E—Captain, John M. Lutz.

One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. E—Captain, John Schrink.

One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. E—First Lieutenant, John I. Houck.

One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. E—Second Lieutenant, John Peterson.

One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. F—Captain, William Koch.

One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. G—Captain, John H. Brinker.

One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. G—Captain, Anton Peterson.

One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. G—Captain, Peter F. Young.

Battles—*One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry*, 291 Cleveland men—Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863; Hagerstown, Md., July 11, 1863; Johns Island, S. C., July 5-7, 1864; Deveau Neck, S. C., Dec. 6-9-29, 1864; Enterprise, Fla., Feb. 5, 1865; Sumterville, S. C. March 23, 1865; Swift Creek, S. C., April 19, 1865.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. I—Captain, Nathan Strauss.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Major, George L. Wood.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Surgeon, Henry McHenry.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Assistant Surgeon, Porter Yates.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. H—Second Lieutenant, Charles Leimbach.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. I—Captain, Wm. W. Cushing.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel, George L. Hayward.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Surgeon, James W. Smith.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Surgeon, Gustave C. E. Weber.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Assistant Surgeon, John Campbell.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Adjutant, Horace B. Steele.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Chaplain, Geo. R. Bowman.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel, Mervin Clark.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel, Llewellyn R. Davis.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. B—Captain, John H. McGrath.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. B—First Lieutenant, George E. Sauger.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. B—Second Lieutenant, Ransom D. Burton.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. E—Captain, Alex McIntosh.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. E—First Lieutenant, William Pickett.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. E—Second Lieutenant, Chas. W. Baxter.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. G—Captain, John F. Kennedy.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. G—First Lieutenant, Andrew W. Duty.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. G—First Lieutenant, George W. Voice.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. G—Second Lieutenant, Sidney F. Sinclair.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. G—Second Lieutenant, John P. Zenner.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. I—Second Lieutenant, John H. Hoffman.

One Hundred and Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Colonel, Robert L. Kimberly.

One Hundred and Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. I—Captain, Charles W. Russell.

One Hundred and Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. I—First Lieutenant, John A. Shaffer.

One Hundred and Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. I—Second Lieutenant, A. M. Hotelling.

One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. F—Captain, William Sims.



HOSPITAL CAMP, CLEVELAND, 1860-1865



SOLDIERS' HOME, CLEVELAND, 1860-1865

One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. F—First Lieutenant, E. K. Hanscomb.

One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. F—Second Lieutenant, Frank H. Burnham.

One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Quartermaster, Charles H. Babcock.

One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. K—Captain, Edward Vaillant.

One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. K—First Lieutenant, George A. Ball.

One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. K—Second Lieutenant, Andrew J. Hering.

One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel, Eben S. Coe.

One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel, Gershom M. Barber.

One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Assistant Surgeon, George W. Pease.

One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. F—First Lieutenant, Harry W. Jones.

One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. B—First Lieutenant, A. J. Raynor.

One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. D—Captain, Perry Prentiss.

One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. D—First Lieutenant, Ed J. Woodward.

One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. D—Second Lieutenant, J. D. W. Mandeville.

Sharpshooter—Captain, Gershom M. Barber.

Sharpshooter—First Lieutenant, Jonathan Rickard.

Sharpshooter—First Lieutenant, Franklin H. Somers.

Sharpshooter—First Lieutenant, William N. Watson.

Sharpshooter—Second Lieutenant, William C. Lemon.

Fifteenth United States—Captain, Roman H. Gray.

Eighteenth United States—Captain, David L. Wood.

Fifth United States, Co. C—Captain, Gustave W. Fahrion.

Fifth United States, Co. I—Captain, Frank J. Ford.

Twenty-seventh Regiment—First Lieutenant, A. G. Jones.

Twenty-seventh Regiment, Co. D—Captain, Frederick J. Bartlett.

Forty-eighth Regiment—Assistant Surgeon, John W. Hughes.

One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, Co. H—Captain, John C. Cowin.

One Hundred and Second New York—Adjutant, John W. Francisco.

First Virginia, Co. I—Lieutenant, John Garvey.

Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Co. D—First Lieutenant, Thomas A. O'Rourke.

Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry (268 Cleveland men)—Major, Reuben E. Osgood.

Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry—Surgeon, Wm. B. Resner.

Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Co. B—Second Lieutenant, James E. Darwent.

Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Co. C—Captain, James H. Leeman.

Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Co. D—First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Kneal.

Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Co. F—Captain, Wm. L. Thomas.

Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Co. F—First Lieutenant, G. W. Milliken.

Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Co. I—First Lieutenant, Elias Shepherd.

Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Co. K—Captain, John E. Wyatt.

Battles—Woodstock, Va., June 2, 1862; Luray C. H., Va., July 12, 1862; Bull Run, Va., August 29-30, 1862; Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-4, 1863; Falling Water, Md., July 14, 1863; Sulphur Springs, Va., October 12, 1863; Cold Harbor, Va., May 31, 1864; Hatchers Run, Va., February 5-7, 1865; Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; Appomattox, Va., April 9, 1865; and forty-one others.

Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry—Lieutenant Colonel, George G. Minor.

Sixth United States Cavalry—First Lieutenant, Tullius C. Tupper.

Third New York Cavalry, Co. K—Captain, A. L. Knauff.

NAVY.

Captain, Nathaniel Glazier; master, Phillip Alleman; acting master, Edward Alford; acting master, H. D. Coffinbury; assistant paymaster, H. M. Hanna; acting master mate, Thomas E. Quale; ensign, Thomas West.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Brigadier General S. H. Devereaux, superintendent military railroads; Brevet Brigadier General J. J. Elwell, A. Q. M.; Brevet Brigadier General Anson Stager, A. Q. M. and superintendent military telegraph; Colonel Calvin Goddard, A. A. G.; Lieutenant Colonel John Dolman, paymaster; Major Fayette Brown, paymaster; Major John Coon, paymaster; Major A. G. Hart, surgeon; Major Frank H. Hinman, paymaster; Major Horace A. Hutchins, paymaster; Major Rufus C. McConnell, paymaster; Major Rufus C. Spalding, paymaster; Major W. M. Prentice, surgeon; Captain J. H. Clark, A. C. G.; Captain A. H. Comstock, A. Q. M.; Captain David A. Dangler, A. Q. M.; Captain Simon Perkins, A. Q. M.; Captain Basil L. Spangler, A. Q. M.; Captain Sherwood H. Stilson, A. A. G.; Captain Randall P. Wade, A. Q. M.; Major William W. Armstrong, war secretary of state.

MILITARY COMMITTEES.

Governor Tod, early in 1863, appointed military committees in each county to superintend enlistments and recruiting. These consisted of influential, patriotic men in each county, and served without pay.

The Cuyahoga county military committee consisted of W. B. Castle, chairman; William Bingham, E. Hessenmueller, Stillman Witt, William Edwards, Felix Nicola, Colonel George B. Senter, M. Barlow, secretary, William F. Carey.

CAMPS.

During the war there were four camps at Cleveland: Camp Cleveland, Camp Taylor, Camp Wade, Camp Wood.

The following regiments and batteries rendezvoused at these camps: Seventh O. V. I.; Eighth O. V. I.; Nineteenth O. V. I., Twenty-first O. V. I.; Thirty-seventh O. V. I., Forty-first O. V. I., Eighty-sixth O. V. I., One Hundred and Third O. V. I., One Hundred and Fifth O. V. I., One Hundred and Seventh O. V. I., One Hundred and Twenty-fourth O. V. I., One Hundred and Twenty-fifth O. V. I., One Hundred and Twenty-eighth O. V. I., One Hundred and Twenty-ninth O. V. I., One Hundred and Fiftieth O. V. I., One Hundred and Sixty-fourth O. V. I., One Hundred and Sixty-sixth O. V. I., One Hundred and Sixty-ninth O. V. I., One Hundred and Seventy-seventh O. V. I., Second Ohio volunteer cavalry, Tenth Ohio volunteer cavalry; Twelfth Ohio volunteer cavalry, First light artillery, Ninth Indiana battery, Fourteenth Indiana battery, Nineteenth Indiana battery, Twentieth Indiana battery. A total of twenty-seven regiments and batteries.

Of two million, eight hundred thousand Union soldiers, three hundred thousand were killed or died of wounds, one hundred and seventy-five thousand died in prisons; five hundred thousand were maimed and diseased, nine hundred and seventy-five thousand total casualties.

These casualties reach a few more than one in three. In Cuyahoga county three thousand, four hundred casualties, in Cleveland, about one thousand, nine hundred and fifty casualties, in Cuyahoga county, killed, died of wounds and in prisons, one thousand, seven hundred; crippled and disabled for life, two thousand.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE CIVIL WAR—THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY OF CLEVELAND.

By Col. J. F. Herrick.

We come here to a pleasant duty. The story of this society is one of the brightest and most cheering pages of history. If there be those who hesitate to praise too much and therefore never praise at all—if there be those who advise conservatism and especial care in speaking kind words, or even of the living, we do not agree with them. The sorrows of life need the perfume of a flower, a little ointment, a kind word during life instead of filling the alabaster box full for the funeral rites. From every point of view, praise and praise only is due the Ladies' Aid Society of Cleveland.

This society was voluntarily organized April 20, 1861, five days after the first call for volunteers, and it increased its work, doubled and trebled its usefulness and kept it up until after the war was over and every wounded and sick soldier was comfortable or returned to his home. It disbursed nearly a million dollars in bedding and clothing, hospital furniture and surgeons' supplies, diet and delicacies, and never was tainted with graft. Its accounts were audited, and not a

dollar was found wanting. Men in great numbers stood ready to help them and many did in outside work, but the aid society was wholly governed, managed and rendered thus efficient by the ladies alone. Handling nine hundred and eighty-two thousand, four hundred and eighty-one dollars and twenty-five cents in money and property, in gross, no salaries were paid anybody; but every lady in it, whether officer or modest assistant, served all the time voluntarily, gratuitously and without pay, and the sum handled in gross was the exact amount net disbursed.

In October, 1861, it became a branch of the United States Sanitary commission. It closed its accounts in 1865 without defalcation or speculation, without a word of complaint but only messages of commendation.

The society first addressed itself to relieving want and trouble in the desolate homes of soldiers who had, perhaps too hurriedly, left for the field, leaving sickness here, actual want there.

Interrupted in this by a message from Camp Taylor (already established within these few days) that a thousand volunteers were at that moment marching into camp; that they were wholly destitute of blankets—the government had not yet had time to furnish anything—the ladies at once hired carriages and started out in twos to visit the wealthy and willing on Euclid avenue and other elegant homes, and by nightfall seven hundred and twenty-nine blankets “delicate rose colored chintz quilts and thick counterpanes” were delivered to the soldiers in camp, and the next morning saw every soldier there well provided for.

While still at this work, the novel noise of a fife and drum called the ladies to the windows to see a company of farmer boys marching by toward camp, with no bundles, half clothed, in shirt sleeves or linen dusters. Instinct at once inspired the ladies to scour their own homes for thick clothing which could be spared; the carriages were used again and before night these recruits were made comfortable. Those who received and those who gave were both blessed.

These are samples of the work done by The Ladies' Aid Society of Cleveland, during more than four years. Wherever want or wounds or worthy destitution were found, they were all ministered unto to the extent of the aid society's resources. Money was needed; they raised it themselves and called into existence a corps of honorary members, who contributed from five dollars to one hundred dollars for the honor of membership in such a noble society. Not content with Cleveland's resources, the society established branch aid societies in nearly every township, village and city of northern Ohio; and renamed itself “The Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio.” The contagion of branches spread until this latter society included large parts of Erie and Huron counties on the west, Holmes and Harrison counties on the south, and Beaver Falls and Meadville, Pennsylvania, on the east.

Who were these ladies doing all this?

They were the mothers and daughters of the best and wealthiest and most aristocratic families of Cleveland. And these were they who were brought into close relations with camp life, visiting the camps and hospitals daily.

Now every soldier and sailor knows that his vernacular in camp and always in the service is not the language of polite society, not what he would use if he knew ladies were within hearing. Of course these ladies heard more or less of the profanity and coarseness used in camp. Did it dampen their ardor? Not for



FLORAL HALL

Sanitary fair, given by the ladies of Cleveland for the benefit of the Sanitary commission.
The buildings covered the entire square.

a moment. Through all this tinsel they recognized the man and the soldier, and the blessed ladies toiled on. They were wedded to their work, and those who lived here at that time and saw the smiles through every tear, saw the best living exemplification of the adage "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

They applied to no court of equity or public opinion or criticism for divorce from the objects of their devotion. Society might well take one lesson on marriage and divorce from this society in gross.

Another matter which could have brought them only trouble and anxiety, not all their sanitary supplies ever reached their true destination. Many a delicacy sent to the sick and wounded in hospitals or on the battle scarred field, were diverted, we are sorry to record, to the mess table of many an officer, who "didn't like the ladies dabbling in war," or declared these tidbits of diet of more use to active soldiers than those going home, etc. The devil is said to furnish plenty of excuses for wrongdoing. Many excuses were given, but alas! many a dainty for the sick was pilfered and appropriated by those who were afterwards ashamed of it.

But the ladies who sent them, bless them, they tried to remedy these difficulties, and pressed right forward in raising and making and forwarding more and still more.

More details are proper and necessary in a historical sketch, and credit should here be given to the book "Our Acre and Its Harvest," by Mary Clark Brayton and Ellen F. Terry, respectively secretary and treasurer of The Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio, for the main facts.

There are also contemporary histories, and the writer had the advantage of somewhat closely observing the facts here told, of participating in some of them and of a personal acquaintance with most of the members of this society. The reader may also find a summary of these facts and eloquent general comment on the work of this society in Whitelaw Reid's "Ohio in the War," page 256, etc.

The question of finances in handling a million dollars worth of property was, of course, a serious one. All this property must be shipped, most of it twice. But the railroads centering in Cleveland were all generous and patriotic, to the extent of carrying stores and packages for soldiers, gratis. General James Barnett, Amasa Stone and members of the military committee and other citizens were directors in these railroads, and the ladies did not hesitate to apply for their aid.

The Cincinnati, Columbus & Cleveland, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Cleveland & Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo, Pennsylvania Central, Louisville & Nashville, Chicago & Alton, Little Miami, Cincinnati & Lexington, Illinois Central and others, the express companies half rates or free, and the Western Union Telegraph Company charged the society nothing for their service. The Baltimore & Ohio at half price courteously accommodated these ladies to every point.

The society was almost constantly carrying on concerts, balls, lectures, amateur theatricals, tableaux, and many other schemes for raising money. Its climax was the big Sanitary Fair, February 22, 1864, for sixteen days, in a building erected in the center of the Public Square, which netted the society seventy-eight thou-

sand dollars. This building was described as: "In form of a Greek cross, the four arms being respectively a bazaar, bright and bewildering in its gay ornamentation and profusion of costly ingenious, fanciful and useful wares; a mechanic's or power hall, filled with inventions of machinery or fabrics of their manufacture; a vast dining hall, where scores of pretty girls, in bewitching cap and coquettish apron, served their visitors to a feast of fat things; a grand audience room, with seats for three thousand persons, where evening entertainments of varied character were given." The central building, connecting all these, was an octagon, seventy-six feet in diameter and rising in a dome, was the crowning attraction of the fair—"a marvel of taste and skill."

This venture furnished sufficient funds to last the balance of the war. But another source of revenue before this fair was to be found in the patriotic generosity of the citizens. If by any hint or observation, the men found money needed in an emergency, there were a thousand men of means in the city who came forward with yclept loans or anonymous notes with the required funds enclosed.

It is not too much to record, that after this wonderful charity was fully organized, the ladies of it, while sustaining all efforts of their own, felt little anxiety for the future as to any failure.

In all, this society organized five hundred and twenty-five branches in eighteen counties of Ohio, a few in Pennsylvania and Michigan, with large memberships in all these towns. The membership in Cleveland was very large, and every member of all these may feel proud of their share in it. They were all laying up treasures in heaven, and we hear their children now boasting of these memberships.

Its organization consisted only of paying a membership fee and twenty-five cents monthly and a verbal pledge to work while the war should last. Nothing else held the society together, but its cohesion and harmony were perfect.

Many of its officers visited Washington, Chattanooga, Louisville, Nashville and many battlefields to observe what the actual needs were, and these excursions were made at their private expense. No traveling expenses were ever paid by the society.

A Soldier's home was erected near the Union depot, where many soldiers found entertainment and returning regiments, met substantial greetings. It served one hundred and twelve thousand meals, gave thirty thousand lodgings, and its register showed fifty-six thousand, six hundred and forty-five names.

The list of articles sent to the front is too long to give. Under the heads of bedding and clothing, hospital furniture and surgeons' supplies (the larger list) articles of diet and delicacies, and miscellaneous, three hundred and seventy-two articles are enumerated and the number of each.

They established and maintained a commodious military hospital near the Union depot in which "nearly one thousand men had been fed, lodged, clothed and attended, and these society ladies gave a Christmas dinner to all the sick and convalescents in the hospital, including the smallpox and erysipelas wards, serving all with their own hands, and then served "more than eight hundred of the guard" and then all the paroled prisoners.

The clothing being constantly made and forwarded to hospitals and battlefields when and where needed, made by the needlework of these industrious ladies amounted to immense quantities in the aggregate.

To sustain the Ohio State Soldiers' home at Columbus, after completion October 17, 1865, but before an appropriation could be made and paid, the ladies society gave it five thousand dollars.

In distributing supplies state lines were ignored; the supplies were sent wherever most surely needed, through ten states or more. At the end of 1862 its stores had reached fifty-seven camps, regimental hospitals and recruiting stations, forty general and post hospitals, eighteen depots of the sanitary commission, besides floating hospitals and store boats.¹

The territory contributory to this Cleveland branch was very limited as compared with other large branches. And yet Whitelaw Reid says of it:² "Indeed it may be questioned if, considering its location and opportunities, it was not the first in efficiency in the west. On another account it deserves honorable distinction and a cheerful award of preeminence. It was the first general organization in the United States for the relief of soldiers in this war.* * * For the quick charity of her generous women let Cleveland bear the palm she fairly merits, and Ohio—proud in so many great achievements—be proud also in this."

The New York society was organized on April 25, the Cleveland society April 20, 1861.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

"AFTER THE WAR."

By Col. J. F. Herrick.

After 1865, time was measured by the war, either "since the war" or "before the war." The country entered upon an unexampled period of prosperity. Veterans of the war enjoyed a rest from their labors and hardships. Generous pensions for disabled soldiers and sailors were very soon paid under pension laws, which in time became service pensions. The expenses of the pension bureau became enormous, red tape of the bureau became expensive and onerous and finally in 1907, a sensible service pension was passed to aid the needy veterans according to his merits and his needs. Grand Army posts arose all over the north, then died down and again revived soon after 1880. The principle of starting and increasing pension laws proved insufficient to cement together in fraternity the various elements of the soldiery. But the "fraternity, charity and loyalty," particularly the fraternal features of the Grand Army of the Republic, did cement together a comradeship, which has proved lasting, although never yet in any locality, has it been possible to unite all veterans in these posts.

¹ Most of the facts and statistics are obtained from Miss Brayton's admirable "History of the Soldiers Aid Society of Northern Ohio."

² "Ohio in the War," p. 257.

Cleveland has eight Grand Army of the Republic posts, and Cuyahoga county has five more in the townships. In the city are:

CLEVELAND GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC POSTS.

No. 141, Memorial post, 447 members, Colonel W. S. Rodgers, commander; No. 187, Army and Navy post, 120 members, Colonel C. C. Dewstoe, commander; No. 359, Brough post, 35 members, Colonel J. F. Herrick, commander; No. 368, Brooklyn post, 73 members, Colonel Andrew Sausman, commander; No. 399, J. B. Steedman post, 66 members, Colonel Joseph Frazier, commander; No. 403, Cleveland City post, 40 members, Colonel J. W. Francisco, commander; No. 556, Forest City post, 78 members, Colonel N. A. McClintock, commander; No. 350, Commodore Perry post, 27 members, Colonel Philo S. Beakel, commander; eight city posts 886.*

COUNTY POSTS.

No. 40, N. L. Norris post, Chagrin Falls, 34 members, Colonel Geo. Henderson, commander; No. 177, Royal Dunham post, Bedford, 31 members, Colonel E. A. Wilcox, commander; No. 8, E. N. Hollowell post (colored), Cleveland, 22 members, Colonel Henry Brock, commander; No. 499, J. B. Hampson post, N. Royalton, 14 members, Colonel W. M. Carter, commander; No. 543, Berea post, Berea, 28 members, Colonel E. M. Reublin, commander.

Again, in the post bellum days, must we record the efficiency and military activity of the Cleveland women. The veterans of the war organized Grand Army posts under the motto of "fraternity, charity and loyalty," and soon to each post became attached an auxiliary organization, known as "The Women's Relief Corps." With the same motto, fraternity was supported by the fast departing veterans, charity became the specialty of the corps, and loyalty was maintained by both.

The women's corps took charge of all the beautiful charities in the respective jurisdiction of each, tenderly caring for the dying veteran, his widow and orphans. These charities were twice blessed to those who gave; for they learned new lessons of love, they learned how to obtain as well as give, they learned the elevating, educating and moral good in associations organized in the name of charity. So efficient did these corps become, that in many localities the whole of the works of charity were turned over to them. Corps No. 221, Auxiliary to Brough post, in Collinwood, has an especially heroic, efficient and honorable record.

The military order of the Loyal legion of the United States has one commandery only in the state. Its headquarters for Ohio are in Cincinnati, but Cleveland has a chapter of about one hundred local members, which hold meetings here as occasion requires, Major F. A. Kendall, of the United States army, retired, being its permanent secretary.

* These were the officers in 1908.

The soldiers' monument and enclosed memorial room, standing on the south-east corner of the public square, was built in 1893, by the county by taxation, under a law of the general assembly establishing a commission for its erection and maintenance. Major Gleason is president of the commission. The monument was dedicated July 4, 1894, with imposing ceremonies and the following poem was read by Rev. Levi Gilbert, D. D.:

"It all comes back—the mother's kiss and sigh,
The swearing in, the drill, the last good-bye,
The uniform, the arms, accoutrements.
The sentry's challenge, bugler's call, the tents,
The long, hard tramp, the skirmish, opening round,
The hurrying troops, the field guns, quaking ground,
The bayonets' gleam, the polished muskets' flash,
The sweating horse, the thundering wheels, the crash
Of cannon, shrieking grape, the grime, the heat,
The brandished swords, the shouts, th' attacks, retreat,
The whizzing bullets, bursting bombs, the smoke,
The dense brigades, the orders, furious stroke,
The flapping flag, the wounded dripping red,
The falling, mangled, dying and the dead,
The faces ghastly, arms tossed wide, the sob
Of dirge, the wail of fife, the drum's deep throb!
O friends, 'twas this they suffered and endured
That our sweet liberties might be secured!"

The veterans of the Civil war have also a county fund, provided by taxation for the aid of needy old soldiers and their widows, under the charge and custody of three veterans of the county, appointed by the Common Pleas court, and ward and townships committees of three to aid in this work serving without pay. So that Cuyahoga county is remembering and looking after their Civil war heroes. We are proud of it. After all, it was the rank and file of the Union army who mainly won the great victory in 1865.

Meantime, the Cleveland Grays erected for themselves in 1893 a commodious armory on Huron road, capable of accommodating five thousand people, used popularly for concerts and so forth. The county erected the Central Armory on Bond and Lake streets for use of the militia and National guard, with a capacity of twelve thousand people, and large enough for two or three companies to drill in at the same time.

Full lists of the members of the Ladies' Aid society are found in "Our Acre" by Mary Clark Brayton and Ellen F. Terry, and in Gleason's "History of the Monument."

The officers were: president, Mrs. B. Rouse; vice presidents, Mrs. Wm. Melhnick, Mrs. John Shelley, Mrs. Lewis Burton and Mrs. J. A. Harris; secretary, Miss Mary Clark Brayton; treasurer, Miss Ellen F. Terry.

A panel within the memorial room of the Soldier's monument contains ten figures of these patriotic ladies.

Looking back since the war, Cleveland lays claim to a large interest in three presidents of the United States, because of their being northern Ohio men and

identified with Cleveland soldiers. They are Hayes, Garfield and McKinley. President Garfield was born in Cuyahoga county, and the other two on the Western Reserve. President Grant also was born in Ohio, Point Pleasant, Cleremont county, April 27, 1822.

The military spirit after the war was dormant, a feeling of satisfaction with the results of the war, but a hope that all wars are forever over. Military display was somewhat distasteful to us. Yet a feeling arose that a more healthful condition of patriotism should be cultivated, to utilize our victory and keep patriotism alive against the possible dangers of the future. Hence schools were turned into part military training drills and instruction under regular army officers. Captain F. A. Kendall (later Major), became the instructor here of Brooks Academy under which splendid results were achieved and a new military impetus imparted. This was early in the '80s.

An innovation in gunnery arose after the war, in the Gatling gun, a rapid fire machine gun. A battery was organized here, which is now under the control of the Naval reserve. For the handling of riots and mobs, it seems the most effective weapon we have, and may be used hereafter with light artillery in actual warfare.

It took another declaration of war to arouse the military spirit in Cleveland. That came April 21, 1898, against Spain. The old militia law of Ohio, requiring the enrollment of all able bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, was amended and modernized, to provide for active membership of about ten to fifteen thousand of the militia called the "Ohio National Guard." The latter may include not more than one hundred and two companies of infantry, two batteries of artillery and two troops of cavalry, besides a corps of engineers of four companies and two divisions of naval reserves. The National guard shall be drilled, officered and instructed in the duties of their respective branches of the service—shall be liable to call for military duty by the governor—shall be always mustered in, and while on duty at annual drill shall be paid—officers and men—the same wages as that paid in the United States army.

Our regular enrolled militia is our reserve military strength; the Ohio National Guard is our reliance in any sudden emergency; like mobs, riots, lawlessness, or an invasion by a foreign foe. And under this system they are always ready, drilled in the same tactics, using the same arms and uniforms, under the same pay and allowances. The governor may also accept volunteers; and during the late Spanish war the national guards were all volunteers organized into regiments, batteries and companies.

Our volunteers from Cleveland in the Spanish war were represented by the officers, found in the list hereinafter given, and represented a little more than a thousand men. This refers to the Cuban war only. Our Cleveland volunteers saw little or no fighting, but the service in marches and camps, drills and learning obedience to orders, were of great value to our government and our national guard.

Cleveland also had enlistments for service in the Philippines, in different regiments recruited here, including some officers. But no military organization wholly or mostly from Cleveland was embraced in the Philippine army.

Since the Cuban war, in 1903 and 1908, congress has passed a very important "National Guard" or organized militia law, applying to all states of the Union.

The Ohio National Guard law now substantially applies everywhere. Under this law, a force, liable to variation, but approximately of half a million, constitutes a drilled and armed reserve to the regular army, always ready to respond to order almost as quickly as the regulars.

Our regular army seems adequate for daily use, our national guard is sufficient until foreign war is declared and our great volunteer army is mobilized, and then our fears will be lulled. This system is certainly a very great improvement over anything military heretofore obtaining here. Another advance is the provision in this law for instruction in all military branches, in schools and drills, with appropriations of money to secure it. Engineering instruction at encampments all over the country is certainly a step forward, while naval militia instruction, along the lakes, is looking in the direction of a decided need.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

PRESENT MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF CLEVELAND.

By Col. J. F. Herrick.

General staff—Governor Harmon: captain, Frederick M. Fanning, corps of engineers, Cleveland, aide de camp; first lieutenant, Otto Miller, Troop A, Cleveland, aide de camp; second lieutenant, Robert L. Queisser, Fifth infantry, Cleveland, aide de camp; major, Daniel C. Stearns, Cleveland, inspector general Second brigade.

Corps of Engineers: Field staff—major, John R. McQuigg, commanding battalion; captain, Stephen A. Stedrousky, adjutant; second lieutenant, Geo. G. Moore, quartermaster and commander. Captains: Wm. E. Price, Company A; Fred P. Troyan, Company B; Fred M. Fanning, Company C; Julius A. Stern, Company D; Alfred Jenkins, surgeon. First lieutenants: Roland D. Smith, Company A; Chas. Aulenbacher, Company B; Fred Van Denberg, Company C; John E. Murray, Company D. Second lieutenants: Frank A. Gosson, Company A; Adam R. Wachs, Company B; Geo. A. Esterbrook, Company C; Homer J. Bradshaw, Company D; Organized 1898.

Battery A, field artillery. Enrolled, fifty-seven. Captain, Walter E. Eddy; first lieutenant, Ouida A. Kulish; second lieutenant, Frederick T. Mudge; captain, Herbert L. Davis, surgeon. Organized in 1870; has been under command of the following: captain, Louis Smithnight, 1870 to 1886; captain, Fred A. Gay, 1886 to 1889; captain, Henry M. Clewell, 1889 to 1891; first lieutenant, Theo. F. McConnell, January, 1891 to September, 1891; captain, Geo. T. McConnell, 1891 to 1899; captain, Julius A. Blasis, 1899 to 1908; captain, Walter E. Eddy, 1908 to date.

Battalion Ninth Ohio infantry, field and staff; major, John C. Fulton; commanding battalion; first lieutenant, Augustus D. Eubanks, adjutant; captain, Wm. R. Green, Company D; second lieutenant, Harry E. Davis, Company D.

Fifth Infantry, Ohio National Guard—field staff: colonel, Charles X. Zimmerman, commanding regiment; major, Charles W. Johnson; major, John S. Windisch; captain, Chas. W. Mathivet, adjutant; captain, Benona F. Dueron, quartermaster; captain, John C. Semon, I. S. A. P.; first lieutenant, Wm. M. Barrett, battalion adjutant; first lieutenant, Montague W. Montcastle, battalion adjutant; second lieutenant, Frank B. Hollenbach, battalion quartermaster commander; second lieutenant, Robt. F. Mackenzie, Jr., battalion quartermaster commander; second lieutenant, Robt. L. Queisser, battalion quartermaster commander; captains: Chas. B. Chisholm, Company C, fifty men; Franke E. Locke, Company F, fifty-five men; Hubert J. Turney, Company I, sixty-four men; Arthur S. Houts, Company K, sixty-one men; first lieutenants: Lloyd F. Beecher, Company C; Frank F. Schweda, Company F; Chas. H. Milton, Company I; Jacob J. Metzger, Company K; second lieutenants: Robert R. Roedeger, Company C; H. E. Linn, Company F; Aretas E. Biddinger, Company I; Paul J. LaMarche, Company K; captain, John C. Darby, surgeon; first lieutenant, Wm. C. Gill, assistant surgeon.

Naval Brigade, Second Battalion Station, United States Steamship "Hawk," Cleveland. Lieutenant commander, Frank R. Semon, commanding; lieutenant, Clifford B. Haskins, naval officer; lieutenant, Edward W. Briggs, executive officer; lieutenant sr., Hamilton F. Biggar, surgeon; ensign, Thos. B. Bolton, signal and assistant naval officer. First division; lieutenant sr., Harry L. Andrus; ensign, Frank G. Warner. Second division: lieutenant sr., Frank N. Sealand.

Troop A., Ohio National Guard; organized October 10, 1877, as "First Cleveland Troop," with these officers: captain, Wm. H. Harris; first lieutenant, Ed. S. Meyer; second lieutenant, Geo. A. Garretson. Commanders since—captains, Geo. A. Garretson, Chas. C. Bolton, Jacob B. Perkins, Russell E. Burdick, Frank E. Bunts, Wm. M. Scofield. Present officers, captain, Wm. M. Scofield; first lieutenant, Otto Miller; second lieutenant, Dudley J. Hard; surgeon captain, Frederick C. Herrick. Services rendered, provided officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, for three troops of cavalry in war with Spain; street car strike in 1899; suppressing nightriders in 1908, in Adams county, Ohio, fifteen days; has been the escort of every Ohio president: Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, William McKinley, Wm. H. Taft; also escort of President Theodore Roosevelt, at President McKinley's funeral, at Secretary Hay's funeral, and at dedication of the McKinley monument at Canton.

The Cleveland Grays (1909)—captain, F. M. Hawley; first lieutenant, F. H. Caunter; second lieutenant, G. B. Scrambling; adjutant, A. P. Shupe, quartermaster, F. H. Roninger; surgeon, Dr. M. J. Parke; chaplain, Dr. A. B. Meldrum; inspector R. P., C. H. Burgess; and seventy-seven members, beside veterans and life honorary members.

Cleveland has military officers unassigned: Brigadier General, Geo. A. Garretson, Spanish war; Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards, general staff, Washington; Lieutenant Colonel, Webb C. Hayes; Mayor, Felix Rosenberg, Cuba; Captain, Jas. M. Shallenberger, Philippines.

The Old Cleveland Light Artillery association, with General James Barnett, president, still (1909) meets each February 22d, at the Forest City House, is

formally saluted by their very old friends "The Cleveland Grays" oftentimes accompanied by other military (Troop A this year) and General Barnett returns this time-honored compliment.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

CLEVELAND COMPANIES AND OFFICERS THAT SERVED IN THE SPANISH WAR.

By Col. J. F. Herrick.

Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Majors, Chas. F. Cramer, Arthur K. A. Liebich; adjutant, Fred B. Dodge; assistant surgeon, John S. Windisch; quartermaster, B. F. DuPeron; battalion adjutants, E. W. Dissette, W. F. Herringshaw; captain, Jos. C. Beardsley, Company B; first lieutenant, Harry L. Andrus, Company B; second lieutenant, Wm. J. Lawson, Company B; captain, Daniel H. Pond, Company C; first lieutenant, Burton O. Squirer, Company C; second lieutenant, Jas. E. Wertman, Company C; captain, Chas. X. Zimmerman, Company F; first lieutenant, Hiland B. Wright, Company F; second lieutenant, Daniel Fovargne, Company F; captain, Edwin G. Lane, Company I; first lieutenant, Edward W. Briggs, Company I; second lieutenant, Wm. J. Graham, Company I; captain, Edward A. Noll, Company K; first lieutenant, Wm. J. DeWitt, Company K; second lieutenant, Ralph A. Tingle, Company K; captain, Walter S. Bauder, Company L; first lieutenant, Claude E. Monck, Company L; second lieutenant, M. Wm. Montcastle, Company L.

NINTH BATTALION OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.—Company D: Captain, John C. Fulton; first lieutenants, Wm. H. Brooks, Emmanuel D. Bass; second lieutenant, Alfred A. Moore.

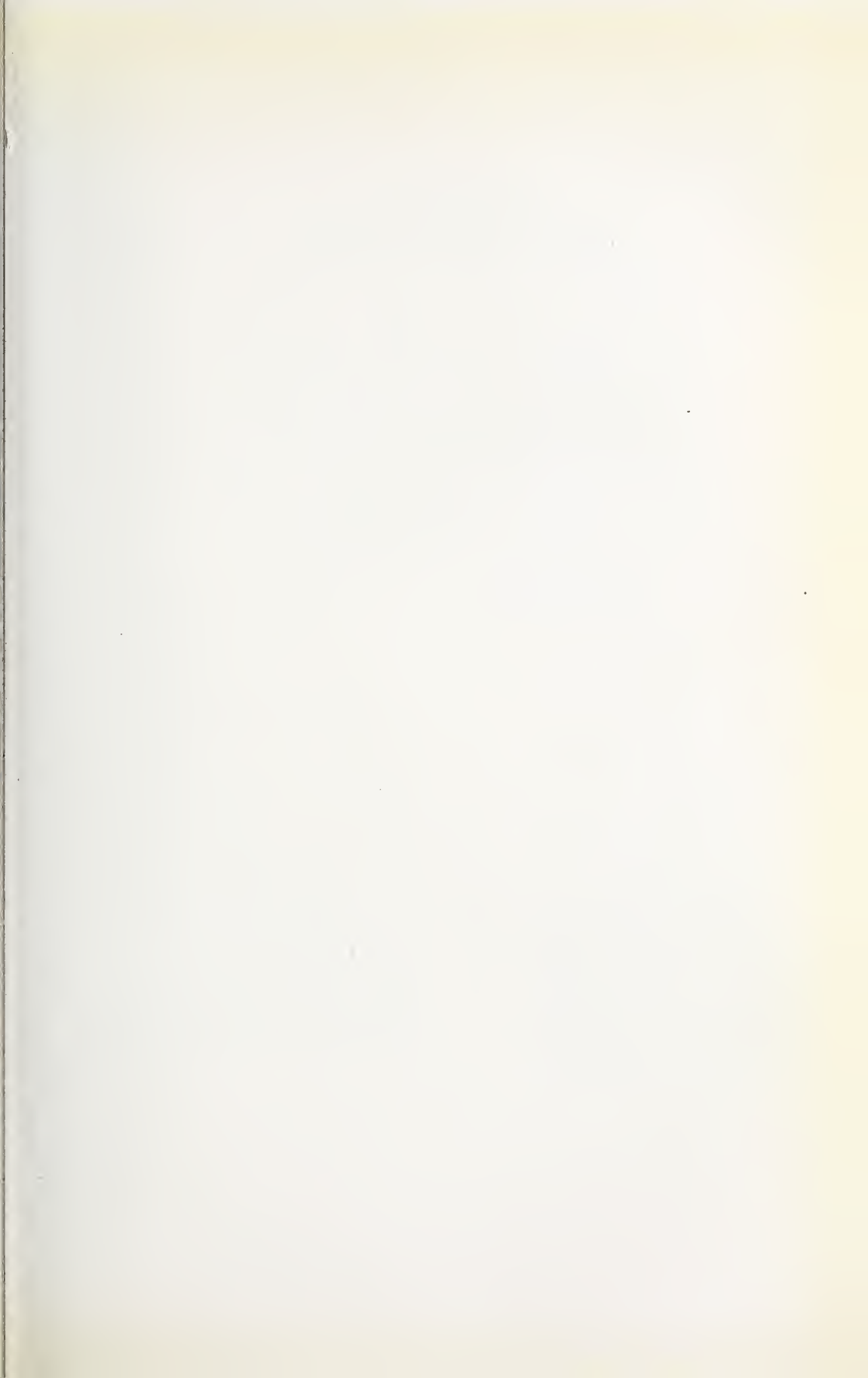
TENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.—Major, Otto M. Schade; assistant surgeon, Jas. J. Erwin; quartermaster, H. W. Morgenthaler. Company A: captain, John R. McQuigg; first lieutenants, Henry P. Shupe, Allan E. Goodhue; second lieutenants, H. W. Morgenthaler, A. E. Goodhue, Chas. B. Rodermont. Company B: captain, Edward N. Ogram; first lieutenant, John H. Caunter; second lieutenant, David A. Keister. Company C: captain, Henry Frazee; first lieutenant, Fred M. Fanning; second lieutenant, Perry E. Hathaway. Company I: captains, Clifford W. Fuller; Geo. H. Gibson; first lieutenants, Geo. H. Gibson, Norris J. Shupe; second lieutenants, Norris J. Shupe, Robert T. Molyneaux, Company K: captain, Edward D. Shurmer; first lieutenants, Clifford W. Fuller, Ralph T. Hatch; second lieutenants, Ralph T. Hatch, Wm. G. Meade.

FIRST BATTALION OHIO VOLUNTEER LIGHT ARTILLERY.—Battery A: captain, George T. McConnell; first lieutenant, Julius A. Blasis; second lieutenants, Walter E. Eddy, Arthur L. Schwartz.

FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.—Major, Webb C. Hayes; adjutant, Arthur C. Rogers; surgeon, Frank E. Bunts; adjutant, Paul Howland. Troop A: captains, Russell E. Burdick, Carlyle L. Burrridge; first lieutenants, Carlyle L. Burrridge, Henry E. Doty; second lieutenants, Henry E. Doty, Harvey Mans-

field. Troop B: captain, Henry W. Corning; first lieutenant, Frank W. Wood; second lieutenants, Sheldon Cary, Jos. H. Millar. Troop C: captain, Wm. M. Scofield; first lieutenant, Jas. M. Shallenberger; second lieutenant, George W. Van Camp.

DIVISION VI.
RELIGIONS AND BENEVOLENCES.





From an old cut
 "Old Trinity" erected 1828-9, corner St. Clair and Seneca
 streets



Trinity Cathedral on Superior street
 just east of the Arcade. Built,
 1855. Demolished, 1904.



The New Trinity Cathedral

CHAPTER XXXIX.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

By Rev. Dan. F. Bradley, D. D., Pastor Pilgrim Congregational Church.

It is interesting to note that the first description of the site of the city at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, was by Rev. John Heckewelder, a Moravian missionary, who with his comrade Zeisberger built a small village at where Tinker's creek joins the river. Heckewelder closed his description by saying that "Cujahoga will hereafter be a place of great importance." They gave to their village the name of Pilger-ruh, or Pilgrim's Rest. This was in 1786. But the Moravians not long after abandoned the place and moved farther west. On the 22d of July, 1796, Moses Cleaveland and his first company of Connecticut settlers founded the town. In 1797 the second company came under the superintendency of Rev. Seth Hart. He held the first religious service in the place—a funeral, reading the service of the Episcopal church; and soon after he solemnized a marriage. Rev. Joseph Badger of Connecticut visited Cleveland in 1801 and in 1802 preached the first sermons heard in the settlement, and went away with a very unfavorable impression of the religious aspirations of the people. He visited Newburg, then a rival to Cleveland in respect of population and commercial importance and reported "No apparent piety. They seemed to glory in their infidelity." Dr. Thomas Robbins another missionary from New England found the people of Cleveland in 1803 "loose in principles and conduct" and "few of them had heard a sermon or hymn in eighteen months." In 1812 at the hanging of O'Mic, the Indian, for murder, a number of clergymen were present and one of them preached the sermon.

"The first settlers in Cleveland were not religious men; though from New England, they were not Puritans. The motive that brought them was not that of their fathers, to found a Christian commonwealth, but was to improve their fortunes in this new Connecticut. The distillery flourished before a school-house or a church was built. But this bad primacy could not long continue. Providence, together with heredity, was too powerful a force. The seeds of religion were in the soil of those men's lives, though showing such small fruitage in those earliest days. As other immigrants came, mostly from New England, bringing wives and children, always hostages to goodness, what result could come to pass other than such homes, such social customs, such schools, churches, and government as they had left behind?

"Growth was small and slow, but the type remained. The germinal period continued through the first one-half of the century, before greater activity and more vigorous development began to show the future city. In 1830, with less than eleven hundred population, there were only three churches. In 1835, the first Catholic, and in 1839 the first Jewish church was organized. In 1846, or at the mid-period of the century, twelve thousand population had eighteen churches, including two Jewish and two Roman Catholic. In 1855 this number had increased to thirty-two, of all creeds; in 1860, to forty-two; in 1870, to sixty-one; in 1880, to one hundred and sixty-four; and in 1895, to two hundred and fifty or three hundred, including missions and miscellaneous religious organizations, existing and in operation at the present time." ¹

The Cleveland directory for 1909 gives the following list of churches and missions: Baptist, thirty; Catholic, sixty-two; Christian, thirteen; Christian Science, three; Congregational, thirty; Dutch Reformed Church of America, two; Evangelical, seventeen; Evangelical Association, eight; Evangelical Lutheran, twenty-eight; Free Baptist, two; Free Methodist, one; Friends, three; Greek Catholic, two; Hebrew, seventeen; Holland Christian Reformed, two; Methodist Episcopal, forty-four; National Catholic, two; New Jerusalem, two; Presbyterian, twenty-five; Protestant Episcopal, twenty-five; Reformed Church of United States, thirteen; Reformed Episcopal, one; Seventh Day Adventists, two; Spiritualists, four; The Salvation Army, eight; Unitarian, one; United Brethren of Christ, six; United Presbyterian, five; Universalist, one; Volunteers of America, one; Wesleyan Methodist, one; miscellaneous, twenty-four; total, three hundred and eighty-five.

Of this number, three hundred and four churches are Protestant, with a property aggregating over ten millions of dollars and a membership of communicants numbering ninety-six thousand nine hundred, or a Protestant population exceeding three hundred thousand.

EPISCOPALIANS.

Of this mighty development, Trinity Episcopal church is the first local church in order of the beginnings. The 9th day of November, 1816, the parish was organized in the house of Phineas Shepherd. At this time the Episcopal church was almost unknown west of the Allegheny mountains. There was no diocesan organization nor even missionary society connected with that church within the state of Ohio.

In the following spring, the Rev. Roger Searle, from Connecticut, visited the infant Trinity parish, and reported thirteen families and eleven communicants. For nine years thereafter Mr. Searle made the parish the object of his watchful care, visiting it almost every year, and to his pioneer work its permanent foundation must, perhaps, be largely attributed.

In September, 1819, Bishop Philander Chase made the first episcopal visitation to Trinity parish, confirming ten persons and celebrating the Holy Communion.

¹ From an address by J. G. W. Cowles, at the Centennial Celebration, 1896.



From an old cut

St. Paul's church in 1856, corner Euclid avenue and Sheriff street. Torn down in 1874.



St. John's Church, corner Church avenue and West 26th St.



Grace church, corner Erie (East 9th) and Huron streets. Dedicated March 24, 1848. Sunday-school room in rear erected 1858. Building torn down, 1905.



Trinity parish had thus far been located in the village of Cleveland, but on Easter Monday, 1820, it was resolved to remove it to Brooklyn, giving an occasional service to Cleveland and Euclid. Mr. Searle, reporting this fact to the convention of that year, describes Trinity's numbers as small, but its members as respectable.

Up to this time the services had been held in the old log courthouse, in the academy and in the Mason's hall, but in 1825 the parish had increased sufficiently to warrant the project of erecting a church building for its worship, and it was finally determined, after some rivalry between the two villages, to place the new edifice in Cleveland instead of in Brooklyn, and to move the parish back to its former location.

The money was raised by the Rev. Silas C. Freeman, who now succeeded Mr. Searle in his work, and who obtained liberal donations from Boston and western New York. The new church was duly built on the corner of St. Clair and Seneca streets, and was the first house of worship in Cleveland. Its architecture was a mixture of styles, predominantly colonial. On the belfry were four wooden pinnacles; each one of which bore a weather cock of sheet iron; but the iron birds refusing to turn, these were subsequently removed. The exterior of the church was painted white, relieved by green blinds. This building was consecrated by Bishop Chase in August, 1829.

The Rev. Richard Bury succeeded to the rectorship in August, 1839. Under his ministration the number of members increased to such a degree that the establishment of a second parish was warranted, and in 1845 Mr. Bury organized Grace church in the parlor of his rectory.

The Rev. Lloyd Windsor followed in the fall of 1846, and remained seven years. Before the close of his rectorate it was determined to sell the old property and build a larger church farther uptown. The lot upon which the old church stood was sold, but before the building could be disposed of it took fire and was entirely consumed.

The subscription for the new church was started with the gift of one thousand dollars from "T. A. W.," and Mr. Windsor laid the corner stone of the present building, which was completed in the beginning of the ministry of the following rector, the Rev. James A. Bolles, D. D., who succeeded Mr. Windsor in January, 1854. The new Trinity church was consecrated on Ascension Day, May 17, 1855.

Dr. Bolles remained five years and a half, and probably no other rectorship in the long history of Trinity parish has left a deeper or more lasting impression than his. The church home, founded in 1856, is one monument of his zeal and devotion.

He was followed by the Rev. Thomas A. Starkey, the present bishop of northern New Jersey, with the Rev. William C. Cooley as assistant minister. The brick chapel was erected south of the church by the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Mather.

The Rev. John Wesley Brown assumed the rectorship of Trinity on Quinquagesima, 1876. In 1878 occurred the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the parish, an event which was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies and festivities. In this administration, besides the Chapel of the Ascension, St.

James' and St. Peter's were made definite missions of Trinity. Trinity, indeed, is the mother or grandmother of all the Episcopal churches in Cleveland, St. Paul's, Collamer, being her eldest daughter.

The Rev. Y. P. Morgan took the place of Mr. Brown on Ascension Day, 1882. During his rectorship the following events occurred: The Rev. Dr. Bolles was elected to the office of rector emeritus; a site for a new church was bought on Euclid avenue and Perry street; Trinity Church Home was removed to more commodious quarters; the vested choir of men and boys was introduced; a chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew was organized, and the early celebration on all Sundays and the daily celebration during Holy Week were made permanent institutions. Early in 1890 Trinity church was offered to the new bishop of the diocese, the Rt. Rev. Wm. A. Leonard, D. D., as his cathedral, and the rector was instituted as dean, and Dr. Bolles as senior canon.

Of the twenty Episcopal parishes thus growing out of Trinity are St. John's parish, organized 1836; Grace Church parish, organized in 1845; St. Paul's parish, organized in 1846; St. James' parish, organized in 1857; St. Mary's parish, organized in 1868; Christ Church parish, organized in 1909; All Saints' parish, organized in 1871; Grace (South) parish, organized in 1869; Good Shepherd parish, organized in 1873; Emmanuel parish, organized in 1876; St. Luke's parish, organized in 1891; Holy Spirit parish, organized in 1895; St. Alban's parish, organized in 1901; Incarnation parish, organized in 1901; St. Andrew's mission, organized in 1891; St. Matthew's mission, organized in 1892; The Atonement mission, organized in 1896; The Redeemer mission, organized in 1909; St. Philip the Apostle mission, organized in 1894; St. Agnes mission, organized in 1909.

These parishes have a total of six thousand communicants. They are organized under the diocese of Ohio, Rt. Rev. Wm. Andrew Leonard, D. D., bishop. Bishop Leonard celebrated, in 1909, the twentieth anniversary of his consecration to the episcopate.

From 1893 to 1906 the Very Rev. Charles D. Williams served as dean and rector of the cathedral, when he was called to be bishop of Michigan. Very Rev. Frank DuMoulin succeeded him in 1897.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Next in order of arrival are the Congregationalists and Presbyterians, who under the "plan of union" cooperated to establish churches and missions throughout the Western Reserve. The oldest Congregational church in the limits of the city is the Archwood church in the Brooklyn district, organized in 1819 as a Presbyterian church, while the oldest Presbyterian church in the vicinity is that at the village of Euclid, organized by the Connecticut Congregational Missionary society, in 1807. Under this plan of union, churches organized in this district by Congregational missionary societies were united in a presbytery and were therefore counted as Presbyterians. Thus the Euclid Presbyterian church was a member of the Hartford Presbytery, and the Doan's Corners church, which for years occupied the corner of One Hundred and Fifth street and Euclid avenue, now the Euclid Avenue Congregational church, was Presbyterian until



Old Stone Church, 1890



Courtesy Rev. A. C. Ludlow

The old Euclid or Collamer Presbyterian Church. Built in 1816, torn down in 1892 to make way for present building, Euclid avenue, near East Collamer street. This is the oldest Presbyterian church in the county.



Courtesy Rev. A. B. Meldrum

The Old Stone Church, the Mother of Cleveland Presbyterianism. Stood where present church stands on Public Square. Dedicated February 26, 1834. From a drawing made by Rev. T. Y. Gardner from memory.



Courtesy Rev. A. C. Ludlow

Second Presbyterian Church on Superior street, nearly opposite city hall. Built, 1850-1. Destroyed by fire, October 9, 1876.

1862. The present First Congregational church on Franklin avenue and the Plymouth church were organized as Presbyterian churches, while the Old Stone church, organized in 1820, for so many years the mother of Presbyterian churches, was composed chiefly of Congregationalists, and organized by Congregational ministers. These facts explain the liberal character of Cleveland Presbyterians as deriving their forms of faith, as well as their leading laymen and clergymen from the Congregational centers of New England. At all events, the early history of these two great bodies of churches is inextricably interwoven. Quoting from the record of Hon. L. F. Mellen:

The First Presbyterian church, known as the "Old Stone Church," was the outgrowth of a union Sunday school, established in 1820, with Elisha Taylor as superintendent. The First Presbyterian society was incorporated in 1827. In 1828 they worshiped in a hall on Superior street, where now stands the American House. It was rented for five years to be used on Sunday, but during the week was a dancing hall. In 1833 the Old Stone church on the square was opened. Rev. John Keep, of Oberlin, supplied the pulpit for some time. The first settled pastor was Rev. Samuel C. Aiken. He came to Cleveland in 1834 at a time when there was much discussion in the church—"throwing many unstable men off their balance, skepticism, infidelity, mormonism and universalism, was engrossing many minds." Dr. Aiken held on to the old conservative way, with practical wisdom.

The Second Presbyterian church was an offshoot of the Old Stone church and was organized in 1844 with fifty-three members. The first meetings were held in a building where now stands the county jail. In 1851 a fine edifice was built on Superior street, where stands the Crocker block, and was burned down in 1876. The only Presbyterian church in Cleveland that did not spring from the Old Stone church was the Miles Park church, which was founded in 1832 in what was then Newburg.

Perhaps the most famous Presbyterian clergyman in northern Ohio is Dr. Hiram C. Haydn who began his work with the Old Stone church in 1872, and after eight years became secretary of a Congregational missionary society then returned to the pastorate of the historic church in 1884, and continued to serve it for more than two decades after that. Of those who were associated with him in the pastorate, no less than three were Congregationally ordained men.

It was under the leadership of Dr. Haydn and of the Old Stone church and its pastors that the Presbyterian union was formed for the extension of Presbyterianism in Cleveland, as a result of which a number of churches have been organized, and helped to secure buildings and self-support. The union is in vigorous condition and has an important fund left by Mr. T. P. Beckwith to aid in the construction of buildings for young churches. In this union there have labored effectively Messrs. Dan P. Eels, S. L. Severance, J. L. Severance, S. P. Fenn, and many other of the strong business men of Cleveland.

The Presbyterian churches have a membership of seventy-five hundred communicants and enroll some of the most influential elements in the city. They have ten thousand children enrolled in Sunday schools and gave for missions in the year 1909 over seventy-five thousand dollars.

In 1906 the Italian work that had been started and carried on by the Congregationalists in "Little Italy" was transferred to the Presbyterians and with the help of the Beckwith fund a church was built and dedicated.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The early occasional missionaries who visited Cleveland from 1801 to 1810 were of that band of devoted pioneers in the wilderness whom the Connecticut Missionary society sent out, beginning in 1800, to carry the gospel to the sons and daughters of Connecticut in New Connecticut, and most if not all of these men were Congregationalists. The earlier Presbyterian churches of Cleveland were founded by these Congregational missionaries of a Congregational society, and the Connecticut Missionary society before 1825, and the American Home Missionary society after that year aided in their support.

The Archwood church, organized in 1819 as a Presbyterian church, is the first in order of Congregational churches. Thomas Barr was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Euclid (now East Cleveland) from 1810 to 1820. William Hanford, a missionary of the Connecticut Missionary society, was pastor at Hudson from 1815 to 1831. This church seems to have been the first of any denomination on what is now the territory included within the city of Cleveland, except Trinity Episcopal.

Second in the present list in Cleveland is the First church, organized 1834. Until this date the people on the west side had worshiped with the First Presbyterian church in this city, of which at this time Rev. John Keep was stated supply (1833-1835). Of the preliminary plans for the west side organization no record remains.

Third on the list today is the Euclid Avenue church, at its organization outside the city on the east, as Brooklyn was on the south, and the First church on the west; and like them in its beginnings, Presbyterian.

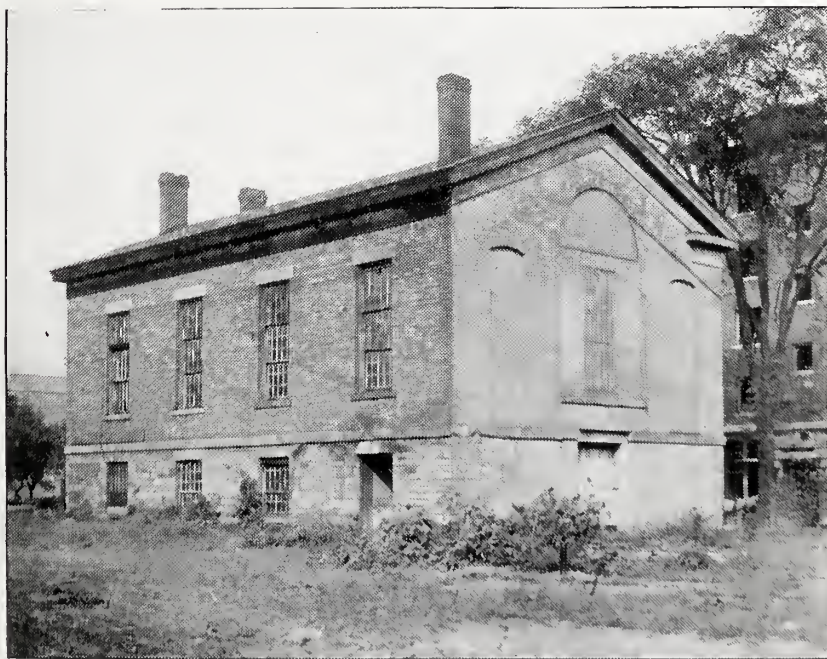
This church is the outgrowth of a Sunday school started in 1841, in an old stone schoolhouse on Euclid road, between what are now Doan and Republic streets. Horace Ford, one of the organizers of that school, was connected with it for a half century. On November 30, 1843, a Presbyterian church of nineteen members was formed, eighteen of whom were Congregationalists by birth and training.

Plymouth church originated in the Old Stone (First Presbyterian) church, March 25, 1850. At that time Rev. Edwin H. Nevin was conducting revival meetings in the Old Stone church. He was a reformer and a pronounced abolitionist. Certain of his converts enlisted members of the church of like convictions on the subject of slavery to go out and found a new church, with Mr. Nevin as pastor. The church was called the Free Presbyterian church, and later the Third Presbyterian church. As a Presbyterian church it was independent, with principles and a statement of faith of its own drafting.

Fifth of the churches is Irving Street, originally of the Bible Christian denomination, and affiliated with a conference in Canada. The denomination, which is English, while substantially Methodist in doctrine, is distinctively liberal in policy, and grants equal rights to the laity. The "Orange Street Society"



PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
 Corner Jennings and Starkweather avenues. The first large institutional church built
 in Cleveland.



Courtesy Rev. Caspar W. Matt

EUCLED AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
 Corner Euclid avenue and Doan (East 105th) street. Built, 1849. Torn down, 1908.



—later “Ebenezer Bible Christian Church”—was organized in October, 1852, with ten members, and occupied first a frame structure and then a brick, at the corner of Orange and Irving streets. It recently moved to Kinsman Road.

The sixth is the Jones Avenue church, often spoken of as the Welsh church of Newburg, but naming itself from the year of erection of its present house of worship, Centennial church. As before noted, this is the first of the list of Congregational churches now within the city of Cleveland which was organized as a Congregational church.

Welsh people began coming to Newburg early in the '50s, and two of the number started what has now become the Cleveland Rolling Mills Company. As more came, a Sunday school was started, cottage prayer meetings were held, and at length in the fall of 1858, a church was organized with fifteen members. A house was built and occupied in June, 1860; this was enlarged in 1866, and in 1876 the new and larger house of worship was erected. The church is the leading religious and social force among the Welsh people, not only of Newburg, but of the city. The Welsh are religious, passionately devoted to their mother tongue, and loyal to the church.

Seventh, comes what is now Pilgrim church, known at first as University Heights, and later as Jennings Avenue. Like many another, this church began in a Sunday school, out of which, in a quiet and ideal development grew the church. About the year 1854, in the old university building, on what was then known as University heights a Sunday school was started as a mission school to the little brick schoolhouse on the site of the present Tremont school, and in 1856 it became independent as the “University Heights Union Sabbath School.” In 1892, under the leadership of Dr. Charles S. Mills, a structure costing one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was erected and a fully equipped and endowed institutional church was launched which has grown to a membership of eleven hundred. Its Sunday school numbers twelve hundred.

For the purposes of church extension in the rapidly growing city, the Cleveland Congregational City Missionary society was organized in 1892 with Hon. H. Clark Ford its chief promoter and president from the beginning. It has fostered six churches and gathered a property of over seventy-five thousand dollars. In 1882 Rev. H. A. Schauffler, a missionary returned from Austria, began work among the large colony of Bohemians who had settled in the vicinity of Broadway. He built a church under the auspices of the Bohemian board, which was an auxiliary of the National Home Missionary society, and called the church Bethlehem. A school for training young women was also launched under his supervision, and a department organized at Oberlin for the preparation of ministers for Bohemians and other Slavic people in America. Dr. Schauffler died in 1894, but his work has gone strongly forward. The training school for young women on Fowler street has valuable property worth seventy-five thousand dollars. The one Bohemian church has colonized three others, and the Slavic department at Oberlin is steadily training many men for the ministry among Slavic immigrants.

In 1909 Congregationalists numbered over eight thousand communicants in thirty churches with property exceeding one million dollars organized in the Cleveland association, with headquarters in the Plymouth church.

METHODISM.

Before 1812 the Baltimore conference extended over this lake region. No official mention is made of this tract of country in connection with the Methodist church until 1820, when it has place in the minutes of the Ohio conference. Some idea of the extent of the last named may be found in the fact that West Wheeling, Chautauqua, Erie and Detroit were included within its limits.

The Cuyahoga river vicinity was embraced in New Connecticut circuit, Ohio district. In 1824 was formed the Pittsburg conference, in which were located the lands east of the Cuyahoga, and the west side allotted to the Michigan conference until 1837. James B. Finley being presiding elder of Ohio district, it is said that early in 1818 a circuit rider drew up to a double log farm house built on a quarter section in Brooklyn, our present forty-second ward, and saying that he was looking up the lost sheep, gathered a class of eight members, four of them named Fish, the other half Brainard. It is also quite certain that our gospel was heard in Newburg the same year, but we have of this no absolutely reliable record. In August, 1818, Cuyahoga circuit was made and to its round appointed Ezra Booth and Dennis Goddard. In 1819, the Rev. Wm. Swazy succeeded to Ohio district—a man of extraordinary fervor, abounding in labor.

Thorough research proves that in 1821 a class was formed in Euclid creek, numbering at least ten persons. Our services were held in the cabins of the pioneers, in barns, and later in log and frame schoolhouses. These ministers of the period were men of work, eminent in sacrifice; sleeping at night by forest fires of their own kindling with flint and tinder; saddlebags for pillows, and their camlet cloaks for covering; anon, arising to scare away the prowling wolf. Without bridges, they and their intelligent ponies forded swollen streams. With pole in hand, these itinerants picked their way among ice floes, drying themselves in the wigwams of Red Jacket and other friendly Indians.

It is expected that in this Centennial we are specifically mindful of the pioneers, and personally, I have become much interested in the clergymen herein named, and in the Rev. Ira Eddy, who organized a class in Hudson, Ohio, in 1822. In 1823, Cleveland was a remote and insignificant point upon Hudson circuit, Portland district, brave Ira Eddy in charge. His circuit embraced six hundred miles of travel. My interest is deep in the Rev. John Crawford, the organizer; in Milton Colt, eloquent and powerful; Francis A. Dighton, talented and of great promise, dying at twenty-six; earnest Mr. Prescott, whose name is found in Brunswick cemetery; nor shall be omitted young Mr. Bump, the schoolmaster and local preacher—afterward drowned in a bridgeless river of Arkansas during the performance of almost superhuman labor.

What of our church in the city proper? There is a tradition that a New England gentleman wishing to see Methodism planted here in 1820, sent the deed of a lot corner of Ontario and Rockwell streets, but no one was found sufficiently interested, nor with money enough to pay the recorder's fee.

Through the agency of Grace Johnston, wife of a lake captain, preaching was heard here in 1822, and occasionally from that time to 1827, in which year the Rev. John Crawford formed the pioneer class of the first Methodist Episcopal



Courtesy Rev. J. H. Goldner

EUCLID AVENUE DISCIPLE CHURCH

Euclid Avenue and East 100th Street. Torn down 1907 and replaced by present stone structure.



From an old cut

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Corner Euclid Avenue and Erie Street. Chapel built in 1869, main building in 1874. The Cleveland Trust Company now occupies the site.



Courtesy of Rev. Arthur C. Ludlow

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Willson Avenue (East 55th). In this church the Epworth League was formed, May 14, 1889. The Epworth Memorial Church now occupies the site



church numbering nine persons; Andrew Tomlinson, leader. Elijah Peet, residing in Newburg, used to bring cut wood in his wagon from his distant home over almost impassable roads, and with his wife came early on Sunday mornings and made the fire to keep comfortable the handful of Methodist people at the class meeting.

John Crawford organized another class in 1827, enrolling fourteen, at Hubbard's, on Kinsman street, that being a central point for members residing at either extreme of the settlement. Those at Doan's Corners traveled thither up the present East Madison avenue, over an Indian footpath.

Let us for a moment trace the fortunes of the pioneer First church. From 1827 to 1841, the members worshiped in halls and rented rooms. Unmoved by indescribable adversity, under the pastorate of F. A. Dighton, 1836, the trustees chose the site for old St. Clair, corner of Wood street, then quite in the suburbs of the city. Nearly all of the ground north to the lake shore and east of Erie street was covered with oak and hazel, beyond which lay a vast quagmire partly cleared. Not until several years later, April, 1841, was their edifice complete and dedicated.

A class was permanently established at Doan's Corners, now Euclid Avenue M. E. church, in 1831, by the Rev. Milton Colt who organized also the first Methodist Sunday school in the village of Cleveland, in a building known as the infant school room, on the west side of Academy lane, half way from St. Clair to Lake street.

At Newburg, our present Miles Park church, a class of nine was formed early in 1832.

Hanover Street, now Franklin Avenue, saw the light in 1833, at a private house on Pearl street.

We have, then, five original churches: Brooklyn, First, Euclid Avenue, Miles Park and Franklin Avenue.

Mothers are they of Sabbath-schools and missions, developing into thirty denominational centers.

In 1836, our territory east of the Cuyahoga became a part of the Erie conference which was formed that year. In 1840, by a revision of boundaries, the North Ohio conference was formed, and that portion lying west of the river boundary was included in it. By another revision in 1876, the East Ohio conference was made and the part of Cleveland known as the East Side became a part of it. Franklin Avenue church, a strong center in the North Ohio division, vigorous and alert, takes high rank among city churches of all denominations.

Epworth Memorial church commemorates the unification of all our young people's associations throughout the world into the Epworth League; these societies were consolidated May 15, 1880. This church was once called Erie Street, having been colonized from First church in 1850. Upon its removal to the corner of Prospect and Huntington streets, it was named in 1875, "Christ Methodist Episcopal Church." In 1883 it was combined with Cottage mission and became Central church, corner Willson avenue and Prospect street. This historic building is now a Salvation Army barracks, giving place to a structure

whose architectural symmetry and exquisite arrangement make it celebrated.—(From an address by Mrs. W. A. Ingham.)

The Methodists of Cleveland constitute the largest single body of Protestants, are divided by the Cuyahoga river, those churches east of the river belonging to the East Ohio conference, the scholarly Dr. Geo. K. Morris being the presiding elder of the district, while those west of the river are members of the North Ohio conference with Rev. P. D. Stroup as district superintendent. There are thirty-three churches and eleven missions within the city limits with ten thousand members and property worth one million two hundred thousand dollars. The largest church is Epworth Memorial with twelve hundred members, organized to do institutional work.

BAPTISTS.¹

The denomination of Christians known as Baptists began their work in Cleveland in 1800, when the Rev. Joseph Badger preached the first sermon ever delivered on the soil. He was the earliest missionary to the Western Reserve, was born in Wilbraham, Massachusetts, in 1757, and graduated at Yale College in 1786. He was a man of learning and ability. He served in the war of the Revolution, and was ordained to the work of the ministry in the year 1787. Prior to the year 1800, the Western Reserve was a land where might gave right, and where every man was a law unto himself. The tone of public sentiment and morals was very low. Even in 1816, when the population was about one hundred and fifty, there were only two professing Christians in the place, namely, Judge Daniel Kelly and Mrs. Noble H. Merwin. And Moses White, who afterward became a useful citizen, and who died in Cleveland at an advanced age, in September, 1881, long hesitated about settling here because the place was so godless. The religious destitution was so great that he called it a "heathen land."

But Judge Kelly prevailed upon him to bring his Christian wife and strive with them, by prayerful and godly living, to secure the town from the ascendancy of sin. With the growth of the town, the influence of Christianity was more and more felt, and gradually church organizations were formed. The first was Trinity Episcopal, in 1816; the First Presbyterian, in 1824; the First Methodist, in 1827; and the First Baptist, in 1833. At this latter date the population was about one thousand three hundred, but there were only six or seven Baptists among them, and not many of any other name. Deplorable darkness pervaded the settlement. In all the place there was but one meeting house and that an inferior wooden structure. They were few in number and financially poor. But they were loyal to their distinctive beliefs, and they sought to practice them. And while it might seem to a superficial observer that, in the circumstances, the number of Christians of all names being so few, and all of **them** being poor in material substance, all so-called minor differences in belief should be obliterated for the sake of union, these Baptists would have accounted themselves essentially and absolutely dishonest before God had they failed to keep intact the "faith once delivered to the saints" as they understood

¹ From an address by Dr. H. C. Applegarth.



From an old cut

First Baptist Church in 1870, corner Euclid avenue and Erie street. This building, without the steeple, was built by the Congregational Society and sold to the Baptists in 1855.



From an old cut

First Baptist Church, 1835, corner Seneca and Champlain streets



From an old cut

Second Baptist Church, Euclid avenue and Huntington street, built in 1871

it. Like their brethren in all times and climes, they claimed for themselves a separate denominational existence and they justified their claim by avowing beliefs which distinguished them from all other peoples.

In April, 1834, the church felt the necessity of a meeting house adapted to their needs, and to the growing demands of the community. The population of the town had now increased to about five thousand. Congregations were crowding the audience room of the house. They prepared a subscription paper and set about soliciting pledges for a building. The people gave liberally and cheerfully. Many made great sacrifices in order to be able to help. Deacon Pelton, then living at Euclid, mortgaged his farm for two thousand dollars that he might contribute that amount to the project. His neighbors thought him to be demented, so completely astounded were they at his action. But in the end the Lord blessed him and restored the money many fold. Nor was he alone in his devotion to the work of the Lord. It was said of John Seaman that he gave more thought to the finances of the church than to his own business. One morning, coming into his store, he said to his partner, Mr. William T. Smith: "Smith, you go to the meeting tonight and put me down for a thousand, and you put down a thousand, and go to Sylvester Ranney and tell him to put down a thousand." The thousands were put down and paid. Soon a suitable location was found, on the corner of Seneca and Champlain streets, and there, finally, was finished the meeting house of the First Baptist church.

Out of this early planting came the twenty-nine churches and missions of the Baptist order, constituting one of the most aggressive and numerous bodies of Protestant people in Cleveland.

In 1846 a Sunday school mission of the First Baptist church was begun on Erie street. In 1851 a church was organized with Rev. J. Hyatt Smith as pastor. In 1871 the present edifice on Euclid avenue and East Eighteenth street was built and the church called the Euclid Avenue Baptist church. In 1883 one of the trustees of the church was John D. Rockefeller. As the development of business in the downtown district pushed the residents away from the church it continued to work aggressively, keeping an open door, establishing missions, and maintaining a high grade of preaching, thus avoiding the necessity of moving into the residence district further east. This church has raised and spent more than forty thousand dollars in a single year.

The twenty Baptist churches of Cleveland have a membership of five thousand communicants and a property worth five hundred thousand dollars. They own a home for old people located on Prospect street, and are organized into a city missionary society for church extension, and especially for doing work among Hungarians, Slavonians, and Polish immigrants. They spend in this work about seven thousand dollars each year.

DISCIPLES.

In the year 1827, Ebenezer Williams first preached and gained some converts in Newburg. He was then preaching Restorationism, but was afterward turned from that speculation and became an efficient and faithful preacher of Jesus Christ and Him crucified. In 1832, under the preaching of Wm. Hayden,

the first convert to primitive Christianity was gained in Newburg. Through all the trials and changes of more than forty years, Brother Hopkinson remained faithful to his profession, serving the church acceptably for many years as elder and deacon successively until July, 1874, when he entered into the rest that remains for the people of God.

In 1835 the "yearly meeting" was held in Newburg. This was a historic occasion long to be remembered, for Alexander Campbell was present in all the prime of his magnificent powers, as the principle speaker of the meeting. A. S. Hayden, in "History of the Disciples on the Reserve," page 405, says: "The brethren assumed the duties of a church at this time." At this time in the history of the churches, few of them had any settled pastoral care, and many of them suffered greatly. The little band in Newburg shared in the general decline, and their light was nearly extinct. In their extremity they appealed to Brother Jonas Hartzell who came in April, 1842, and during this meeting re-organized the church with twenty old and fifteen new members, now called the Miles Avenue Church of Christ.

The following is the list of names of charter members, as given in the handwriting of Brother Y. L. Morgan, who was one of them. May 1, 1842: John Hopkinson, Betsy Hopkinson, David L. Wightman, Adaline Wightman, Caroline Morgan, Caleb Morgan, Mary Morgan, Eliza Morgan, Eliza Everett, B. B. Burke, Theodore Stafford, John Healy, Dota Healy, W. W. Williams, Mrs. W. W. Williams, Henry Nelson, Hosea Wightman, Lucy Wightman, Julia Rathbon, Harriet Rathbon.

The church thus organized began its career by electing John Hopkinson and Theodore Stafford elders, and David L. Wightman and John Healy deacons. There is no record of the church having regular preaching during the intervening years until 1864. But we learn from other sources that the work was carried on by able hands, for in these years there appear the names and presence and therefore the ministry of A. B. Green, Jonas Hartzell, A. Burns, J. D. Benedict, J. P. Robinson, L. Cooley and James A. Garfield.

In 1851 the trustees of the church, Thomas Garfield, John Hopkinson and Y. L. Morgan, contracted for the building of a house of worship for the congregation. The house was to be fifty-two feet long, thirty-five feet wide and twenty feet high to the square; to be a frame house built and finished of the best material, and in the best style of the times, the entire cost to be one thousand, one hundred dollars. The contract was faithfully fulfilled, for the old house at this present writing forms part of the modern house of worship. Through the years from 1842 to 1859 there is nothing in the records to tell the story of the life and struggles of the church, save the entry of the names as they came into the fellowship, and the usual record of letters, deaths, removals and withdrawals. In 1859 the church was under the ministry and leadership of the lamented James A. Garfield.

The Franklin Circle Church of Christ, in Cleveland, was organized with twenty-nine members on the 20th day of February, 1842. John Henry, an exceedingly brilliant Bible student and fluent orator, held the prior evangelistic meeting and directed in the organization. The church first met in Empire hall

at the east end of Detroit street. Dr. J. P. Robinson and A. S. Hayden alternated in the ministry of the Word to the church. For a time they met in Abell's hall east of the river. J. H. Jones, Wm. Collins, Wm. Hayden, and other able pioneer preachers visited them at intervals. Soon after 1846 the small church house on Franklin avenue and the Circle was built, and L. Cooley elected as pastor.

In the early years of the church the membership was made up of lake captains and seamen and their families. Later the membership included lawyers, teachers and artisans of all trades. The church has had prolific but transitory membership. It has sent many members to the Euclid Avenue church and to the west. It furnished the nucleus of the membership of the West Madison Avenue church, and dismissed about forty in one year to constitute the Jennings Avenue church, and has been a feeder of Dunham Avenue and other churches in the city. The present membership is eight hundred, and under the leadership of W. F. Rothenberger they are growing in numbers. From the first, the Lord's Supper has been observed every first day of the week. During the fifty-six years' existence of the church, offerings for the poor have been taken every Lord's day. To defray the expenses of the church, build up the cause in the city, and for benevolence, education and mission work, the church annually raises six thousand to nine thousand dollars.

The Euclid Avenue Church of Christ was organized October 7, 1843. Our church in the village of Euclid, organized in 1830, had members living in the neighborhood of Doan's Corners, and these arranged for a meeting to be held in a maple grove on Doan brook, near where Euclid avenue now crosses it. This meeting was held July 4th, and the ministers who attended it were Jonas Hartzell, Matthew Clapp, Dr. J. P. Robinson, William Hayden, A. S. Hayden, William Collins, and Lathrop Cooley. Jonas Hartzell was the chief speaker. There were about thirty conversions.

On August 7, 1843, a petition was presented to the Euclid church, signed by seventeen persons, requesting a formal dismissal that they might organize a church at Doan's Corners. The request being granted, a meeting of conference was held September 4th at the residence of Colonel Gardner. Formal organization was made at his residence October 7, 1843, when twenty-eight persons were enrolled as members, and elders and deacons were chosen. The house in which the organization was formed still stands but slightly changed. It is No. 731 Ansel avenue, near Doan street. Of the twenty-eight charter members, Mrs. Ruth D. Willard is the only one still remaining upon our church roll. Many changes have taken place in these fifty-five years.

Meetings were first held in private houses and in the old stone schoolhouse when not used by others. There were in those days but few settled pastors. Our ministers were evangelists, holding meetings everywhere, and visiting the churches at stated times. Matthew S. Clapp, living at Mentor, visited this newly organized church twice a month during the year 1844. Ezra B. Violl, living at Willoughby, visited it once a month during 1845, and William Hayden, living in Geauga county, came whenever his other engagements would permit. During the year 1846 he came regularly twice a month. It seems that during 1847

and 1848 no definite arrangement was made with any one for regular preaching services, but occasional visits were made by Almon P. Green, William Collins, J. P. Robinson, William Hayden, A. S. Hayden, M. S. Clapp, William Lilly, Lathrop Cooley and others.

In 1848 permission was granted to the church to erect a building on the public grounds of the village. These grounds are on the north side of Euclid avenue, between Doan and Republic streets. Building was begun in the summer of 1848, but the chapel was not ready for use until April, 1849. It was a frame structure, twenty-eight by forty-two feet, and cost about one thousand one hundred dollars.

In 1809 a modern church complete in all its appointments and seating a thousand people was completed on the southwest corner of Euclid avenue and One Hundredth streets. The pastor, Rev. J. H. Goldner, has been the leader of this great movement for eleven years.

The thirteen Disciple churches of Cleveland are formed into a union for church extension, and have accomplished much aggressive work in planting churches in needy parts of the city. There are more than five thousand church members and a large Sunday school enrollment. A feature of the Disciple organization is the Bible study development to secure trained teachers for the Sunday school.

In 1909 the United Presbyterians numbered five churches with five pastors, with a vigorous membership and a fine property.

In 1843 the first United Presbyterian church was organized, mostly of Scotch people, and built a church on Erie street, near Bolivar street. From Horatio Ford's diary, he says: "The Presbyterian church in East Cleveland was built in 1846, by many small contributions. People gave labor, lumber and stone proceeds from the sale of farm products. Not a man in East Cleveland had a bank account."

LUTHERAN.

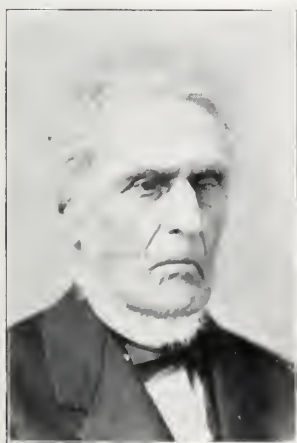
In 1843 several Lutheran families withdrew from the congregation of the "Schifflein Christi" and organized the Evangelical Lutheran Zion church. A church was built by this congregation on the corner of Erie and Bolivar streets. From this mother church have developed nearly all the evangelical Lutheran congregations of the city. David Schuh was the first pastor and served one year, succeeded by August Schmidt. Dr. H. C. Schwan was called to the pastorate in 1851, and to his wisdom and zeal the church owes, in large measure, its prosperity. In 1902 it began a splendid new church building.

Evangelical Lutheran Trinity church was organized in 1853, the first German congregation on the west side. Rev. J. C. W. Linderman was the first pastor.

The English Evangelical Lutheran Emmanuel church was organized in 1880, St. John's church in 1878, Christ church in 1889, St. Luke's in 1895, St. Matthew's in 1884, St. Paul's in 1873, and St. Peter's in 1883.



Euclid Avenue Baptist Church



Rev. S. C. Aiken



Rev. Lewis Burton



Rev. W. H. Goodrich

EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

In 1853 the First Evangelical Protestant church was organized on the west side under the name of the "United German Evangelical Protestant Church of the West Side." The corner stone of its first church was laid November 28, 1853. The building stood on Kentucky street. Phillip Stempel, a learned man, driven from the fatherland by the revolutions of that period, was pastor. He served the church until 1875.

In 1858, St. Paul's church was organized, the first house of worship standing on the corner of Scovill avenue and Greenwood street, by Rev. M. Steinert.

Zion church was organized in 1867 by Pastor Bauer. Its first church stood on the corner of Tremont and College streets.

INDEPENDENT LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

The first German church formed in Cleveland was the congregation of "*Zum Schiffein Christi*," The Ship of Christ. It was organized in April, 1835, and built its first church on the corner of Hamilton and Erie streets in 1842. It prospered, and in 1875 built a large church on Superior street.

In 1875 the Case Avenue Independent Lutheran church was organized, and in 1879 the Independent Protestant Evangelical church, on Harbor street.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL REFORMED CHURCHES.

In 1848 a small chapel was erected on Tracy street, where a number of German families gathered weekly for prayer meetings. They had no regular pastor, and called themselves "Brüder Gemeinde"—Brethren Congregation. In 1858 it was incorporated and the following year Dr. H. J. Ruetenik was chosen pastor. Soon thereafter, a new church was built on the corner of Penn and Carroll streets.

This mother church has aided in the establishing of nine Reformed churches. The Second church was organized in 1864, the Eighth Reformed church in 1886.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

The oldest church of this denomination in Cleveland is the Salem church on Linden street. It was organized in 1841 as a mission. In 1854, Superior Street church was founded, and in 1863, the Jennings Avenue church. These have multiplied into prosperous churches.

In 1876 Cleveland was chosen as headquarters for the denomination and its extensive publishing house was erected on Woodland avenue. Since that date, many of its leading ministers have made Cleveland their home. Among these, none is more revered and influential than Bishop Wm. Horn, whose literary attainments have brought him wide recognition.

GERMAN BAPTIST.

The First German Baptist church was organized in 1866 and built their church on the corner of Front and Scovill avenue. The Second church was organ-

ized in 1877, and this edifice built on Case avenue and Kelly street. The Publishing house of the denomination was brought to Cleveland in 1877, and its denominational literature has been printed here since that date.

GERMAN METHODIST.

The first German Methodist church was organized as a mission in 1846 and built a church on Prospect street, near Miami street; this church, now called the Bethany church, has been the mother of three other congregations and several missions.

UNITARIAN.

The church of the Unity dedicated its first house of worship on Prospect street near Erie, on October 17, 1880. Previous to this time the congregation had worshiped in various halls; in Case hall in the '60s, when Rev. T. B. Forbush was the pastor; in the '70s in Weisgerber's hall. Rev. F. L. Hosmer was called to the church in 1878 and remained until 1892, building up a notable congregation. But the beginnings of Unitarianism in Cleveland antedate these events. As early as 1836, Rev. Geo. W. Hosmer, then of Buffalo, later President of Antioch College, visited the Unitarian families in Cleveland, who had come here from New England. Other clergymen preached here occasionally and in 1854 through the efforts of Chas. Bradburn, Rev. A. D. Mayo of Massachusetts, began a pastorate, that was of only one year's duration, but of large interest and influence throughout the state. In 1904 the congregation occupied its new church on Euclid avenue and Genesee (East Eighty-third) street, where, under the leadership of Rev. Minot O. Simons, its influence is constantly widening.

It will be seen by the foregoing records and tables, that nearly all the Protestant denominations are represented among the Cleveland churches. The older denominations with their strong organizations leading in numbers and influence, and increasing rapidly. But some of the best work done is by denominations which are represented by but one or two organizations, such as the Free Baptists, the Dutch Reformed, the Reformed Episcopal, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Friends. As is usual the great stream runs along the orthodox lines, but such churches as the Unity church on Euclid avenue which stands for intelligent liberalism with its cultured and public-spirited pastor is a large and helpful influence in the life and thought of the city. The Salvation Army with its eight corps, reach certain discouraged classes of the community for uplift and reform. The Christian Scientists, though a recent development, have three churches with a fine property, and an increasing constituency.

From these various churches go the interest and enthusiasm which sustains Cleveland's multiform charities, and public institutions. In more recent times, these varied denominations cooperate for evangelistic services of a general character. Each month the ministers of all denominations meet in an association to discuss the general ethical and religious problems of the city. The antagonisms of former days are now unknown among the representatives of these various branches of the Christian church of Cleveland. The exchange of pulpits among the pastors is a common incident. Groups of churches of different orders unite for Thanksgiving services and evening services in the parks, during

the summer. And in the Young Women's and Young Men's Christian Associations is found a common ground for human service. Ministers of a dozen denominations unite in clubs to discuss theological questions, and all are satisfied that "God fulfils himself in many ways, lest one good custom should corrupt the world."

CHAPTER XL.

CATHOLICITY IN CLEVELAND.

BY THE RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR GEORGE F. HOUCK.

(1826-1909).

Full thirty years elapsed after Moses Cleaveland landed on the banks of the Cuyahoga, before any Catholics settled in the territory now covered by Ohio's metropolis. Their advent dates back to 1826, when many Catholic Irish were induced to come hither to work on the construction of the Ohio canal, ground for which had been broken on July 4, 1825, in Cleveland, then numbering about five hundred inhabitants. The influx of Catholic laborers doubled this number within a year.

The Right Rev. Edward Fenwick, first bishop of Cincinnati, was informed that many of his flock were located at Cleveland, and along the canal as far as Akron, and that they were without the ministrations of a priest. Accordingly he directed the Dominican fathers, stationed in Perry county, Ohio, to send a priest to Cleveland, whose duty it should be to visit them at stated times and attend to their spiritual wants. The Rev. Thomas Martin, a member of the Dominican order, was sent in compliance with the bishop's direction, his first visit being made during the autumn of 1826. Later on he was succeeded by the Very Rev. Stephen T. Badin (the first priest ordained in the United States), who came at irregular intervals. There is no record of any other priests having come to Cleveland, until the advent of the Rev. John Dillon, who was sent here by Bishop Purcell in the early part of 1835, as the first resident pastor. He as his predecessors, said mass in private houses, as there was no other place to be had then. However, shortly after his arrival he succeeded in securing a large room, thirty by forty feet, known as Shakespeare hall. It was in the upper story of the Merwin building, located at the foot of Superior street, near the present Atwater block. This hall he fitted up as a temporary place of worship, as best he could with the limited means at his disposal, and in it said mass for a short time.

Among the frequent attendants at the Catholic services held in this hall were several Protestant gentlemen. They were attracted by the eloquence of Father Dillon, for whom they had conceived a great regard and admiration, because of his talent and amiability. One of these gentlemen was the Hon. Harvey Rice, who died in 1891, and was one of Cleveland's most distinguished

citizens. He settled in Cleveland in 1824, two years before a Catholic priest or layman had come. He was, therefore, a living witness to the wonderful growth of Catholicity in Cleveland, and to him the writer is greatly indebted for much of the information here given in connection with the early history of the Catholic church in this city. Of Father Dillon he said, that he was a cultivated and scholarly gentlemen, polished in manner and an eloquent preacher; that his zeal was limited only by his physical ability, and that he was truly a father to his spiritual children.

The Hon. Truman P. Handy, one of our honored citizens, was also personally acquainted with the Rev. Dillon and held him in high esteem.

When Father Dillon came to Cleveland, he found the Catholics very few in numbers and very poor as to worldly possessions. Added to this he also unfortunately found much intemperance, and very little regard for the sacredness of the Sunday, but he set manfully to work to correct these evils and to elevate the moral and social condition of his poor and despised charge.

The next place in which Father Dillon held public services in Cleveland, was in a one story frame cottage, on the west side of Erie street (now East Ninth street), near Prospect avenue. The building is still standing on the old site. In it there were several rooms, the largest serving as a "church," the others as the pastoral residence. A few months later Father Dillon secured Mechanics' hall, in Farmers' block, at the corner of Prospect avenue and Ontario street, and transformed it into a temporary church. He continued, however, to reside in the house above mentioned, till his death.

Father Dillon had tired of halls as makeshifts for a church. Besides, the growing number of Catholics made such inconveniently small for their accommodation. But the people were too poor to build a church. He therefore sought help elsewhere and obtained much from kind and generous Protestants. He also went, among other places, to New York city, where his eloquent appeals for assistance resulted in his returning with about one thousand dollars for the proposed church. But shortly after his return to Cleveland, he fell a victim to bilious fever, and died October 16, 1836, at the age of twenty-nine years—a little more than two years after his ordination to the priesthood. His death was a severe blow to his little flock, and was lamented by all. The Cleveland Advertiser, a secular paper, in its issue of October 20, 1836, said of him: "The death of Father Dillon will be deeply felt by his bereaved and afflicted church. He was one of the first of our clergy in point of talent and piety, and though he labored in obscurity, yet he labored faithfully and well." His remains were interred in the Erie street cemetery, but a short distance from the place in which he had resided and died. Eleven months the Catholics of Cleveland were without a resident pastor. The Rev. H. D. Junker came occasionally from Canton, where he was stationed between 1836 and 1837. In September, 1837, the Rev. Patrick O'Dwyer, a recent arrival from Quebec, was sent as Father Dillon's successor. His pastoral residence was a small frame cottage, located at the corner of Superior and Muirson streets. During his pastorate, he said mass in the third story of the Farmers' block, above mentioned.

October 24, 1837, Messrs. James S. Clark, Richard Hilliard and Edmund Clark, conveyed by land contract to the Right Rev. John B. Purcell, bishop of Cincinnati, "in trust for the Roman Catholic society of Our Lady of the Lake, of said Cleveland, the following piece or parcel of land, to-wit: Lots numbered 218 and 219 (corner Columbus and Girard streets), in the plat of Cleveland centre," subject to the following conditions: "Provided always, and these are on the express condition, that said society shall within and during the space of four months from the date of this agreement, erect, build, finish and complete outwardly a respectable and suitable frame house or church building for public worship, and commence regularly holding their meetings therein; to have and to hold the above premises with the appurtenances thereof so long as the same shall be occupied as aforesaid, and so much longer as said church shall own and occupy regularly a respectable lot and house for public worship upon the plat at Cleveland centre." A deed was executed by the above named gentlemen on November 21, 1842, covering the land contract.

Father O'Dwyer at once set to work to increase the building fund secured by the lamented Father Dillon, and to begin the much needed and long looked-for church. In a few months the building was erected on the above mentioned lots, but could not be completed for lack of means. Meanwhile also, Father O'Dwyer left Cleveland, about June, 1839. The church stood unfinished for months, till Bishop Purcell, coming to Cleveland during September of the same year, and remaining for three weeks, had it so far pushed towards completion that mass was said in it for the first time in October, 1839. During his stay in Cleveland at this time the bishop also prepared a class of children for first communion, which was administered to them in the new church by Father Henni, who had come from Cincinnati to assist the bishop.

Although the Catholics of Cleveland now had a church, they were without a resident pastor from the time Father O'Dwyer left. Meanwhile, however, through the exertion of the laity the church was plastered and properly provided with the necessary outfit, and all were anxiously awaiting its dedication and the appointment of a shepherd for the shepherdless flock.

The former expectation was realized on Sunday, June 7, 1840, when the solemn and impressive dedicatory ceremonies were performed by the Right Rev. Doctor de Forbin-Janson, bishop of Toule-Nancy, France, then on a visit to the United States. The Right Rev. Bishop Purcell assisted at the ceremony and preached an eloquent and appropriate discourse on the occasion. The frame building, fifty-three by eighty-one feet, had four well wrought Doric columns and was neatly plastered and pewed. The cost of the building, exclusive of furniture, was about three thousand dollars.

The church was dedicated to "Our Lady of the Lake," but by popular usage the name was soon changed to St. Mary's on the "Flats," that part of the city being so called. The church served as a house of God for all the Catholics of Cleveland till 1852.

In October, 1840, the Rev. Peter McLaughlin was appointed Father O'Dwyer's successor. He received a most cordial welcome from the Catholics of Cleveland, who had been without a resident pastor for nearly a year, depending solely on occasional visits of priests from Cincinnati and Dayton. The

pastorate of Cleveland's Catholics was Father McLaughlin's first appointment, he having been ordained by Bishop Purcell only a few weeks previous. He was a man of much energy and an eloquent preacher. Being also conversant to some extent with the German language, he satisfied the wants of his "mixed" congregation, many of the members having come from Germany. Under his direction the new church was entirely finished, a choir was organized and a reed organ secured.

With a sharp, keen eye to the future growth of Catholicity in Cleveland, and with a view to locating a church in the upper and better portion of the city, and more conveniently situated for his congregation, Father McLaughlin purchased from Thomas May four lots, fronting Superior and Erie streets, the site of the present cathedral. The lots were secured by land contract, dated January 22, 1845; the purchase price was four thousand dollars. The lots were bought on Father McLaughlin's responsibility, transferred to and assumed by Bishop Purcell, October 15, 1845. Father McLaughlin was much blamed by some of his parishioners for buying lots "in the country." Erie street was at that time the east boundary of the built up portion of the city.

The purchase of these lots was the beginning of an unkind feeling towards Father McLaughlin. Finding that he could no longer profitably serve their spiritual interests, he asked his bishop to relieve him from the pastorate of St. Mary's. His request was granted, and to the grief of the greater portion of his congregation, and to the sorrow of all the Protestant citizens of Cleveland, who learned to respect him for his ability and honesty of purpose, he left in February, 1846, after nearly six years of faithful and disinterested work among his people. A few days before his departure the Rev. Maurice Howard arrived as his successor.

Besides attending to St. Mary's congregation, Cleveland, Father Howard had charge of missions in Lake, Lorain and Geauga counties, which had been attended by Father McLaughlin. He had as his assistant for some months the Rev. Michael A. Byrne, who had also shared Father McLaughlin's labor a short time. During his pastorate the diocese of Cleveland was erected, and the Rt. Rev. Amadeus Rappe consecrated bishop thereof, October 10, 1847.

Bishop Rappe saw the pressing need of better and more ample church facilities for the rapidly increasing number of Catholics of his Episcopal city, the church on the "Flats" having become much too small to accommodate them. Besides, the Germans were clamoring for sermons in their native tongue. The bishop secured the aid of the Sanguinist Fathers from Thompson, Seneca county, the Revs. Mathias Kreusch and Jacob Ringeli, to minister to the Germans, who now received separate services in old St. Mary's.

October 23, 1848, the bishop purchased from Thomas May, five lots adjoining those secured some years previous by Father McLaughlin. On one of these lots, immediately east of the present cathedral and on the site of the Episcopal residence, he had a temporary frame structure erected, known as the church of the Nativity. Mass was celebrated in it for the first time on Christmas, 1848. The building served as a "chapel of ease" to St. Mary's on the Flats, till the completion of the present cathedral, November, 1852.



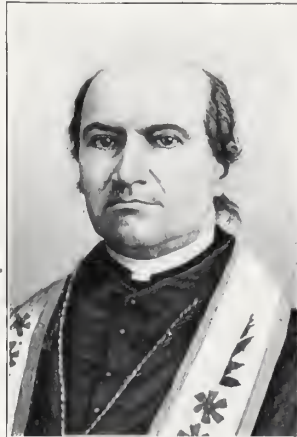
ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL



Old St. Mary's Church, first Catholic church in Cleveland. built, 1838



Bishop Richard Gilmour



Bishop Louis Rappe



Bishop Ignatius Horstmann



January, 1848, the Rev. Louis de Goesbriand succeeded Father Howard in the pastorate of St. Mary's, and was also appointed the vicar general of Bishop Rappe, retaining the latter position till his consecration as bishop of Burlington, October, 1853. Father de Goesbriand was assisted during the time of his pastorate of Cleveland's first and only congregation by the Rev. James Conlan, and occasionally by the above named Sanguinist fathers.

From October, 1847, till November 7, 1852, St. Mary's church on the Flats, as yet the only Catholic church in Cleveland, served as the first cathedral of the diocese. On last mentioned date the present cathedral, corner of Superior and Erie streets, was finished and consecrated. St. Mary's was then assigned to the Germans who were placed under the pastoral care of the above mentioned Sanguinist fathers and the Rev. N. Roupp, till the advent of the Rev. John H. Luhr, February, 1853. He was appointed their first resident pastor. As the Catholic Germans lived too widely separated to make St. Mary's conveniently located for all, Father Luhr's proposition, to have those living east of the river organize as a distinct congregation, was approved by Bishop Rappe, who authorized them to purchase a site for church purposes at the corner of Superior and Dodge streets. This was the beginning of St. Peter's congregation.

The Germans living west of the river were formed in November, 1854, as a congregation under the title of St. Mary's of the Assumption, and were given the use of the church on the "Flats," till the dedication of their present church, corner Carroll and Jersey streets, in 1865. The Revs. J. J. Kramer, F. X. Obermueller and J. Hamene had successively charge of St. Mary's congregation, till last mentioned year. From 1865 to 1879 old St. Mary's was the cradle of the following congregations; St. Malachy's 1865; St. Wenceslas', (Bohemian) 1867; Annunciation, (French) 1870. The Poles of Cleveland were the last to occupy the venerable proto church of Cleveland, viz.: from 1872 to 1879, when they organized as St. Stanislas' congregation. In 1879 the old church was practically abandoned, as the Catholics residing in its neighborhood were not sufficient in number to warrant the organization or maintenance of a congregation. On the feast of Epiphany, January 6, 1886, Bishop Gilmour directed his vicar general, the Right Rev. Monsignor F. M. Boff, to celebrate mass in it—the last divine service held within its hallowed walls. It was a typical winter's day, with plenty of snow and ice covering the interior of the building, open for long to wind and weather. Two years previous a ruthless storm had blown down its much decayed spire, and the cold blasts had full sway in the church through broken roof and almost paneless windows. The forlorn looking edifice was packed to overflowing with an interested audience, composed largely of the old Catholic settlers of Cleveland, who had worshiped within its sacred walls in earlier years, when they were in the prime of life and the church attractive in appearance. The old mother church of Cleveland's Catholics then looked tattered and torn, while her daughters, decked in splendor, were carrying aloft in every part of the city, the Sign of Redemption on lofty tower or graceful spire. After mass a general desire was expressed to have the old church repaired and put in as good condition as it was when built—thus to be preserved as a relic for future generations of Catholics of Cleveland. An opportunity was offered to put into execution this laudable sentiment, by contributing the money necessary for the proposed expenditure, estimated at about

two thousand dollars; but the project failed. Hence, the tooth of time was allowed to still further gnaw at the venerable church. Meanwhile the heirs of the original grantors of the lots, on which the church had so long stood, sued for reversal of title to said lots, owing to the nonfulfillment of conditions, mentioned in the deed of transfer. They based their suit on this fact, that now, and for some years past, the church had not been used, and that there was no Catholic church in use in the part of the city known formerly as "Cleveland centre." The suit was heard in the court of common pleas at its session, in the spring of 1888. A compromise decree was issued ordering the sale of the lots, the proceeds to be divided equally between the diocese of Cleveland and the heirs of the original grantors. To clear the lots preparatory to their sale Bishop Gilmour had the church torn down in September, 1888.

In 1854 Bishop Rappe established St. Patrick's congregation, to accommodate the large number of Irish Catholics living west of the Cuyahoga river, in that part of Cleveland, then known as Ohio City. Their church, a brick edifice, was located on Whitman street, and has since been replaced by the present large and handsome structure on Bridge street. Two years later another Irish congregation was organized in the eastern section of the city, under the patronage of the Immaculate Conception. Their first house of worship was a frame building which stood in the rear of the cathedral. It had been used for a time as a "chapel of east" and as a parochial school. Bishop Rappe had it removed out Superior street near McHenry street. Later it was replaced by the present splendid stone church, corner of Superior and Lyman streets. In 1858 St. Bridget's parish was organized on Perry street, its first church being a very primitive looking brick building, since replaced by the present imposing structure. The Irish Catholics living on the south side were clamoring for a church of their own, as they found the distance too great to St. Patrick's or to the cathedral. Hence Bishop Rappe granted their petition, and the result was the organization of St. Augustine's parish, which erected a frame church on Jefferson street in 1860. There they worshiped until 1896, when they secured a splendid church property on Jennings avenue, formerly owned by the Congregationalists. A like petition was granted in 1862, to the English speaking Catholics living in Newburg, who were organized as a parish under the title of the Holy Rosary, which was changed to the Holy Name when they built their second church, in 1881.

The Germans belonging to St. Peter's church, living south of Euclid and west of Erie were organized in 1862, as a separate congregation, known as St. Joseph's. Their fame church was located on Woodland avenue, corner Chapel street, and was replaced in 1873 by their present brick church which ranks among the largest and handsomest in the city. The rapid growth of the English speaking Catholics of the west side (Ohio City) necessitated the formation of another parish, which was done in 1865, their chosen patron being St. Malachy. For a time they had services in the old church on the Flats, until 1869, when they moved into their own church, located on Washington street.

The Bohemians began to settle in Cleveland about 1865. Among them were many Catholics. They became sufficiently strong in numbers to organize a congregation, which was done in 1867. They secured lots on Arch street, where they built their first church under the patronage of St. Wenceslas. They are now wor-

shipping in their second church—a fine structure located on Broadway, near Forest avenue. The large increase of Germans living in the western part of the city made the formation of a new parish a necessity. This was done in 1869, by dividing St. Mary's parish and organizing St. Stephen's, whose first church, a plain brick building, was located between Courtland and Scott streets. It was replaced in 1876 by the present splendid stone church, located on Courtland street (West Fifty-fourth). In 1870 three parishes were established: The Annunciation (Hurd street) for the French; St. Columbkille's (corner Superior and Alabama), and Holy Family, now known as St. Edward's (Woodland avenue), for the English speaking Catholics.

In August, 1870, the Right Rev. Amadeus Rappe resigned as bishop of the diocese of Cleveland, to the great regret of his people who loved him, and of the non-Catholics who respected and admired him for his grand work in behalf of religion and public morals. His name is held in benediction to this day and will live in the history of the Catholic church in the United States.¹ Pending the appointment of his successor, the Very Rev. Edward Hannan had charge of the diocese from August, 1870 till April, 1872, when the late and lamented Bishop Gilmour took up the arduous work so well done by his saintly and apostolic predecessor.

The Poles, who had been worshipping in St. Mary's church on the Flats for several years (from 1872 till 1879), built their first church, a frame structure, in 1879, on lots they had purchased on Tod street, in South Cleveland. Two years later they began their present church—the largest, and ranked among the finest in the country. It is under the patronage of St. Stanislas, their national saint.

The second church (St. Procop's) for the Bohemians, was built in 1875, on Burton street. It was replaced in 1907, by the present large and beautiful church. Another Irish parish was organized in 1880, in the then extreme west end of the city. The church, known as St. Colman's, is located on Gordon avenue (West Sixty-fifth street). During the same year the Germans, east of Willson avenue, built a frame church for themselves under the title of Holy Trinity—replaced in 1907 by the present stone church, and considered an architectural gem. In 1883 the Bohemians established two parishes—St. Adalbert's, on Lincoln avenue, and Our Lady of Lourdes, on Randolph street. The latter parish built its second, present and much larger church in 1892. In 1882 St. Michael's (German) congregation was organized. Their first church was a small wooden structure. They grew so rapidly in numbers that soon they were obliged to build a second and much larger edifice. It was finished in 1891 and is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the finest in Ohio, if not in the United States.

In 1887 the old Turner hall on Central avenue was bought by Bishop Gilmour and fitted up as a church for the Italians of the city, and served them as such until the erection of their present brick church, in 1904. During the same year a new parish of Germans was established in the east end. Their first church, a frame structure, was dedicated to St. Francis. In 1905 it was replaced by the present splendid stone church, located at the corner of Superior and Becker avenues.

The Slovaks of the city were organized as a congregation in 1888. They built a frame church on lots purchased on Corwin avenue, and had it dedicated to their

¹ He died at St. Albans, Vt., Sept. 8, 1877. His remains rest in the crypt of the Cleveland Cathedral, which he built.

national patron, St. Ladislav. Two years later the Poles organized a second parish. Their combination church and school, a frame structure, is located on Marcelline avenue, in South Cleveland, and is dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. A third Polish parish was established in the northeastern section of the city, in 1891, under the patronage of St. Casimir. In the same year a second Italian parish was organized in the east end. Its first church (frame) was replaced in 1908 by a fine stone edifice. It is dedicated to Our Lady of the Holy Rosary.

April 13, 1891, the Right Rev. Bishop Gilmour succumbed to a long siege of serious illness, after having successfully governed his diocese for nineteen years. He was recognized as a public spirited man by those not belonging to his flock. He was acknowledged by his people as a prelate watchful over his charge, and looked to as a leader by the members of the Catholic hierarchy of this country. His death was deplored by Catholics and Protestants as a distinct loss to the church and to society, as was testified at a mass meeting held in Music hall, shortly after his demise.

The Right Rev. Monsignor F. M. Boff was then appointed administrator of the diocese, acting as such until the advent of the Right Rev. Ignatius F. Horstmann, who succeeded Bishop Gilmour in March, 1892. On his arrival he was welcomed by thousands of Cleveland's citizens, and soon gained the good will and respect of all who came in official or social contact with him.

A second Slovak parish was organized in 1893, under the patronage of St. Martin. Their first place of worship was the German Reformed meeting house, located on Henry street, and bought by them. It was replaced by the present splendid church, in 1908, and fronts on Scovill avenue, at the corner of East Twenty-third street. In 1893 the Catholic Hungarians (Magyars) were formed into a parish under the patronage of St. Elizabeth of Hungary. They have a neat brick church on South Woodland avenue. Their example was followed a year later by the United Greek Catholics, whose first church was built on Rawlings avenue, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist. They now have a handsome brick combination church and school on Buckeye road, near Woodland Hills avenue.

Between the years 1892 and 1908 there was a wonderful increase in the Catholic population of Cleveland. It is evidenced by the fact that it necessitated the formation of thirty parishes during that period, and composed mostly of the Slav race, with its variants of Slovaks, Poles, Bohemians, etc., who came from "fatherland" to better their condition in Ohio's metropolis. Following is a list of the parishes organized between 1892 and 1908: Blessed Sacrament, Immaculate Heart of Mary, Nativity, Sacred Heart of Mary, St. Agnes, St. Aloysius, St. Andrew, St. Barbara, St. Boniface, St. Catharine, St. Elias, St. Elizabeth, St. Emeric, St. George, St. Helena, St. Hyacinth, St. Ignatius, St. John Baptist, St. John Cantius, St. John Nepomucene, St. Lawrence, St. Marian, St. Martin, St. Nicholas, St. Paul, St. Philomene, St. Rose, St. Thomas, St. Vitus, St. Wendelin.

At present there are fifty-nine Catholic parishes in Cleveland. Classified according to languages spoken (thirteen) in their respective churches, there nineteen English speaking, and Irish parishes; nine German; eight Polish; five Bohemian; five Slovak; three Italian; two Magyar; two Slovenian; three Uniate-Greek Slovak; one Croatian; one Lithuanian; one Rumanian; and one Syrian.

According to the diocesan census published in 1908 there are upwards of one hundred and twenty-five thousand Catholics in Cleveland. Of these the vast majority belong to the laboring class, who cheerfully and generously support the cause of religion, as the many large, fine, and even splendid church and school edifices attest. At least ten of the churches rank in size and beauty with the best in the country—in large measure the result of the laborer's pittance and the widow's mite. Truly, the acorn planted in 1826, by Father Thomas Martin has developed into a mighty oak of sturdy and healthful growth.

The grim messenger of death summoned almost suddenly the third bishop of Cleveland—the gentle, generous Ignatius Frederick Horstmann. He died at Canton, Ohio, after less than a day's serious illness, May 13, 1909. His death was deeply mourned, not only by his own flock, whose devoted chief pastor he was for sixteen years, but also by non-Catholics generally. His obsequies, attended by an immense concourse, were most impressive. The remains of the lamented prelate repose in the cathedral crypt, near those of his three predecessors. Monsignor F. M. Boff was then given temporary charge of the diocese, until the installation of the Right Rev. John Patrick Farrelly, D. D., as fourth bishop of Cleveland, June 16, 1909.

PART II—SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

In 1848, shortly after the advent of Bishop Rappe to Cleveland, a frame building was erected back of the cathedral, on the site now occupied by the bishop's residence on Superior avenue. It served as a "chapel of ease" for the Catholics living east of Erie street. On week days the sanctuary was closed by folding doors and the nave of the little structure served thus as a school—the first parochial school in Cleveland. Since that time the parochial school system has been extended to every Catholic parish in this city, with only five exceptions, the members being too poor to support schools of their own. Every effort was made by Bishops Rappe and Gilmour to perfect the system. There are now fifty-four parochial schools in Cleveland with an attendance of upwards of fifteen thousand pupils.

Nor has the higher education of the young been neglected. As early as 1850 Bishop Rappe invited a number of Ursuline Sisters, from France, to establish an academy for girls, which they did in a building purchased from Judge Cowles and located on Euclid avenue. For nearly sixty years they have trained thousands of girls who bless their *Alma Mater*, as the place wherein they received a solid Christian education, and who in later years sent their children to the same painstaking sisters for a like training. The alumnae of this institution, now located at the corner of East Fifty-fifth street, and Scovill avenue, are to be found among the most influential Catholic and Protestant families in Cleveland.

In 1874, Bishop Gilmour had a colony of Sisters of Notre Dame come from Germany, to establish an academy for girls. Their flourishing institution is located at the corner of Superior avenue and East Eighteenth street. They also have a branch academy and boarding school on Woodland Hills.

A third academy was opened for girls, on Starkweather avenue, in 1889, by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and a fourth, in 1891, by the Sisters of the Humility

of Mary, on Lorain street. The former is now located at West Park, and the latter on Franklin avenue, and both are meeting with well deserved success.

Besides the Theological seminary, located, since 1850, on Lakeside avenue, but founded near Bond street, in 1848, for the training of young men for the priesthood, is the very flourishing college of St. Ignatius, on Jersey street. It was established in 1886, by the Jesuits. In 1906, they also opened Loyola high school, on Cedar avenue. Like all institutions conducted by these model trainers of boys and young men, these two institutions have thus far realized the highest expectations of friends and patrons. As most of our Catholics are poor, or only in moderate circumstances, financially, and hence unable to afford their sons more than a common school education, it accounts for the fact, that Catholics have but two institutions in this city, where their sons can enjoy the advantages of higher education.

Bishop Gilmour was also a firm believer in the press as a public educator. He put his belief into practical effect by establishing, at great personal sacrifice of money and time, a journal to expound Catholic doctrine and defend Catholic rights. He named it "The Catholic Universe," whose first issue appeared on, July 4, 1874. In line with its founder's idea of Catholic journalism, it has ever since continued the course marked out for it.

PART III—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The orphan, the sick, the wayward, and the aged poor have also been cared for by the Catholics of Cleveland, to the fullest extent of their limited means. Bishop Rappe, who justly earned the title of "Father of the orphans," established two orphan asylums in 1851, viz.: one on Monroe street, for boys, under the name of St. Vincent's, and placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity, a religious community founded by himself; the other, on Harmon street, for girls, and known as St. Mary's, which he entrusted to sisters, known as the Ladies of the Sacred Heart of Mary, who had come from France at his invitation, and in our city established their first home and asylum in the United States. They have since founded asylums and other charitable institutions in many of our large cities, notably in the east.

As the number of orphans steadily increased, it was found necessary, in 1862, to build a second asylum for orphan girls. It is located on Woodland avenue, and is known as St. Joseph's asylum. It was modernized and greatly enlarged in 1894-5, so that now it accommodates all the Catholic orphan girls in the city, St. Mary's asylum, on Harmon street no longer serving its original purpose.

Up to 1873 Cleveland had no shelter for waifs, disowned by their unnatural and criminal parents. So Catholic charity came to the rescue. Under the direction of Bishop Gilmour a frame house was secured on Garden street (now Central avenue) near Charity hospital. It was fitted up for the reception of these worse than orphaned children, and placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity, who have since then given them a mother's care. A brick building was erected in 1874. It was located on Marion street, in the rear of Charity hospital, and known as St. Ann's Foundling asylum. Under the same roof and management, but in separate quarters, was the Lying-in hospital, where the victims of man's perfidy

were sheltered before confinement, and for a reasonable time thereafter, secure against the world's uncharitable tongue. Respectable but poor married women were also received in private rooms, and given every attention by a competent staff of physicians who, daily, and at call, visit both these institutions. A radical change in the location and equipment of St. Ann's asylum and Lying-in hospital was made in 1901, when Bishop Horstmann purchased the Severance property, with its frontage of one hundred and fifty feet on Woodland avenue, and nearly three hundred feet on Long street. The fine large mansion on the property was remodeled and additional buildings erected to accommodate the growing need of this excellent, but for long, much misunderstood institution of charity, transferred in 1904 from its cramped quarters to its present healthy and very desirable location.

In 1852 the Sisters of Charity opened a hospital on Monroe street, in a small frame building, near St. Vincent's asylum. It was known as St. Joseph's hospital, but for want of support its existence was of short duration. In fact, Cleveland had not as yet reached the period when the need of a hospital was felt. But during the Civil war this need was most keenly felt, when many of our sick and wounded soldiers were brought here from Southern hospital or battlefield, for medical or surgical care, and no hospital, public or private, to receive them!

It was then Bishop Rappe, always on the alert to do good where it should and could be done, offered to erect a hospital and furnish efficient nurses, if the citizens of Cleveland would give him financial assistance. His offer was promptly accepted, and the result was that in August, 1865, Charity hospital, located on the spacious grounds, bounded by Perry, Garden and Marion streets, was opened to the public, Governor Tod presiding at the opening ceremonies. The only passport to be shown by those desiring its benefits is: Need of medical or surgical attendance. Neither race, creed nor color, was then, or since, a barrier to admission. From the day the hospital doors were opened for the reception of patients, down to the present time, the Sisters of Charity have ministered to many thousands of Cleveland's sick and maimed. And well equipped St. Vincent's Charity hospital, with its faithful nurses and excellent staff of physicians and surgeons, takes front rank with the hospitals of this country.

The city's rapid growth necessitated more hospitals. This want was generously met by public and private funds, so that Cleveland is now well supplied in that respect. Since the opening of Charity hospital, two more have been established under Catholic auspices, viz.: in 1884, St. Alexis' hospital, under the careful supervision of the Franciscan Sisters, on Broadway, corner of McBride street; and, in 1894, St. John's hospital, a large frame building, located on Detroit street, near Lake avenue, also in charge of the Franciscan Sisters. This was the last work originated by the late Bishop Gilmour. Both these hospitals are most favorably known to Cleveland's citizens, irrespective of creed, conducted as they are, on the same lines as Charity hospital.

As a safeguard for wayward girls, and fallen but penitent women, the Home of the Good Shepherd was founded by Bishop Rappe, in 1869, and placed in charge of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, whose life work it is throughout the world to rescue the unfortunate outcast of their own sex. They began this work in Cleveland under very adverse circumstances, in a house secured for them on

Lake street. A few years later they transferred the home to the large brick building which they erected at the corner of Sterling avenue and Sibley street. They are now in prosperous condition and have been the means of untold blessings to those committed to their care. And let it be recorded here, that many of Cleveland's non-Catholic and wealthy citizens have been and are still their benefactors. Among them the late Wm. J. Gordon, Joseph Perkins, John Huntington and J. H. Wade were the most conspicuous.

Until the advent of the Little Sisters of the Poor, in 1870, Cleveland's aged poor had no home excepting the "Poor House," known also under its better sounding name of "City Infirmary." As many of them were in poverty or reduced circumstances, through no fault of theirs, often "proud, but honest and poor," they keenly felt what they considered a disgrace, to be obliged to seek food and shelter at public expense. To spare their feelings and provide them a comfortable home, with no stigma attached, the Little Sisters of the Poor opened a temporary asylum for them on Erie street, in 1870. Two years later the present home on Perry street gave them welcome. As the number of inmates increased, the buildings were remodeled or enlarged, the last addition having been completed in 1894, so that now the Home for the Aged Poor ranks with the largest and best appointed in the country. Here, as in our hospitals, no distinction is made as to race, creed, or color, the only requisites for admission being, that the applicants are at least sixty years of age, and poor. The Little Sisters are exceedingly popular in Cleveland, and acknowledge with gratitude the many benefactions they have received, and are continually receiving from its citizens. Among their special benefactors were the late Wm. J. Gordon, John Huntington and Joseph Perkins.

St. Mary's Home for Young Women, was opened in 1895 on Harmon street, in the building formerly used as an asylum for orphan girls. It is in charge of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart and is intended as a temporary home for girls and young women seeking employment.

The latest Catholic charity established in Cleveland is St. Anthony's Home for Working Boys. It was founded by the late Bishop Horstmann, in 1907, and is located on Detroit avenue, a short distance west of St. John's hospital. From their very start St. Mary's Home and St. Anthony's Home became popular, thus showing that both institutions met a long felt want.

From the above it will be seen that Catholic charity has not been idle in Cleveland. Under its auspices there are now three hospitals, with accommodations for about four hundred patients; two orphan asylums, with over five hundred orphans; one foundling asylum; one maternity home, one home for fallen women; one home for the aged poor, with nearly two hundred inmates; a home for young women, and a home for working boys.

With the exception of a home for the wayward boys, which will also be established as soon as the means can be secured, Cleveland's Catholics have provided for every form of human misery. And they have generously done so, out of their not plentiful means, true to the mission of their church: "To provide homes for those on the threshold of death; to provide asylums in which the poor and the aged may find refuge in the storms of life and at the same time a novitiate in which to prepare for death;" and in accord with the Scriptural injunction: "Bear ye one another's burden, and so ye shall fulfill the law!"

CHAPTER XLI.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CLEVELAND.

By Rabbi Moses J. Gries.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

Seventy and three years ago, 1837, the first Jewish settler, Simson Thorman, of Unsleben, Bavaria, came to Cleveland. Within the next two years, a number of others from his native town, some with families, followed him to the New World and to the Western Reserve.

Political unrest in Europe and unfavorable conditions of life in the Old World, seem to have been the causes which impelled these pioneers to seek opportunity in the unknown western world. Thus, one year after Cleveland was chartered as a city, the Jewish settlement began. Four generations, descendants of these first pioneers, have been born and are now living in Cleveland.

CONGREGATIONS.

In 1839, it seems that the first permanent religious organization was established, under the name of the Israelitic Society. In 1840, a burial ground was purchased in Ohio City, at a cost of \$100. To worship God, to unite the living, to care for the sick and the poor, and to bury the dead, the little community formed its definite organization.

The Israelitic Society was not destined to a long life. Though small in number, it was divided in 1842, and the seceders formed the Anshe Chesed Society. The Israelitic Society worshiped in a hall on South Water Street and Vineyard Lane, and the Anshe Chesed Society in Farmers Block, on Prospect Street.

ANSHE CHESED CONGREGATION.

The wounds were healed and the two societies were reunited in 1846 and received a charter under the name of The Israelitic Anshe Chesed Society of the City of Cleveland. This marks the real beginning of the oldest Jewish congregation in Cleveland.

It is an interesting revelation of the spirit of the times to note that Leonard Case presented to the Anshe Chesed Society, a lot on Ohio Street, for the building of a synagogue. This lot was exchanged for the one on Eagle Street, on which the first synagogue in Cleveland was built, at a cost of \$1,500.

Again dissension split the congregation in 1848, resulting in the formation of the Tifereth Israel Congregation, in 1850.

The Anshe Chesed Congregation, by reason of growth, enlarged its synagogue, which was rededicated April 14, 1860, by Dr. Wise of Cincinnati. Questions of ritual, strife concerning the prayer book and the form of service, and personal differences, caused repeated dissensions. In 1866, the Rabbi, G. M.

Cohen, withdrew, and with him went twenty-one members, all of whom joined the Tifereth Israel Congregation.

The Jewish population continued to increase and the congregation continued to grow. On October 21, 1886, the cornerstone was laid for its new temple on Scovill Avenue and Henry Street (now East 25th Street). This building was dedicated September 2, 1887, and has been the home of the congregation until this time.

The Presidents of Anshe Chesed Congregation have been: Abraham Strauss, 1857; Simon Thorman, 1858; Simon Newmark, 1859-1860; S. Goodhart, 1861; J. Rohrheimer, 1862; A. Schwarz, 1863; M. Loeser, 1864; S. Newmark, 1865-1868; Nathan New, 1869; M. J. Moses, 1870-1871; Nathan New, 1872-1875; S. Newmark, 1876-1878; I. Reinthal, 1879-1881; S. Skall, 1882-1890; I. Reinthal, 1891-1893; Moses Halle, 1894-1895; Isaac Levy, 1896.

The following Rabbis have served Anshe Chesed Congregation: E. Hertzman, 1860; G. M. Cohen, 1861-1866; — Nathan, 1866; G. M. Cohen, 1867-1874; M. Tintner, 1875.

In 1876, Dr. M. Machol was chosen Rabbi and continued in active service thirty years. In 1901, the congregation celebrated the silver anniversary of his ministry. He was elected Rabbi Emeritus in 1907.

In September, 1906, Rabbi Louis Wolsey of Little Rock, Arkansas, was elected as Rabbi, and was installed in office August 30, 1907.

The Euclid Avenue Temple League of young men and the Euclid Avenue Temple Sisterhood are new activities of the congregation.

The Anshe Chesed Congregation now has 385 members. In July, 1907, the congregation purchased a lot on the southeast corner of Euclid and East 82nd Street, on which they plan to erect a new temple.

THE TIFEREETH ISRAEL CONGREGATION—THE TEMPLE.

Tifereth Israel Congregation was organized May 26, 1850, with forty-seven charter members. Its first worship was conducted in a house on Lake Street, and later in other homes. From 1851 to 1855, its services were held in a hall in Kelley's Block on Main Street, now Superior Street.

In 1854, the Congregation received a bequest of \$3,000 from Judah Touro, the distinguished patriot and Jewish philanthropist. On May 11th of the same year, a lot was bought on Huron Street for \$4,200. The bequest of Judah Touro made it possible for the struggling congregation to buy a permanent site and to build a temple.

Forty years thereafter, the service of Judah Touro was recognized by the erection of a memorial tablet, in his honor, in the new Temple, dedicated in 1894.

The temple on Huron Street was dedicated on or about December 14, 1855. It was remodeled in 1861 and rededicated on August 23, 1861, by Rev. Dr. Max Lilienthal of Cincinnati. It was enlarged in July, 1866; again, on May 21, 1874, there was a rededication by Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise of Cincinnati.

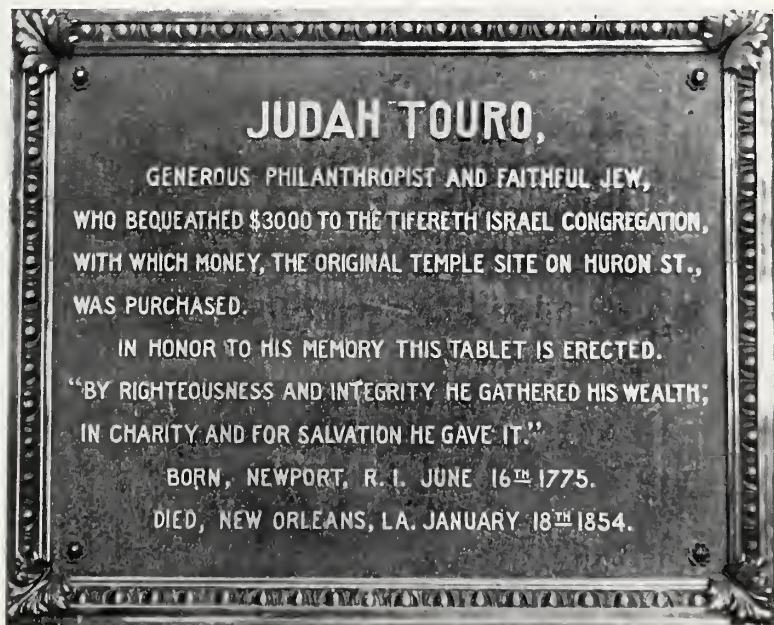
Its presidents have been: Alexander Schwab, 1850; Marks Wolf, 1852; Selig Hexter, 1853; David Kaufman, 1854; Solomon Wolf, 1856; Solomon Hyman, 1857; Mosle Ezekiel, 1860; Solomon Wolf, 1862; Solomon Hyman,



Original building of the Temple



The Temple, built 1892, corner Scovill avenue and E. 55th street



THE TOURO TABLET IN THE TEMPLE



1863; Aaron Halle, 1866; Kaufman Hays, 1867; Sigmund Mann, 1871; Jacob Rohrheimer, 1874; Sigmund Mann, 1881; Jacob Rohrheimer, 1882; Simon Sampliner, 1884; Henry Richman, 1886; Morris Ullman, 1887; Marcus Grossman, 1889; Martin A. Marks, 1890; Abram Lewenthal, 1905; Martin A. Marks, 1907 to the present time. With the exception of the two years from 1905 to 1907, Mr. Lewenthal's term of office, Mr. Martin A. Marks has been president of the Congregation from 1890 to 1910.

The Rabbis of Tifereth Israel Congregation have been: Isadore Kalisch, 1850-1855; Wolf Fassbinder, 1855-1857; Jacob Cohen, 1857-1866; Gustav M. Cohen, 1866-1867; Jacob Mayer, 1867-1874; Aaron Hahn, 1874-1892; Moses J. Gries, 1892 to present time.

Dr. Aaron Hahn resigned as Rabbi of the congregation in 1892 and retired from the ministry to study and later to practice law in Cleveland.

The congregation resolved to build a new temple and in 1892 purchased the lot at the southeast corner of Willson and Central Avenues.

Rabbi Moses J. Gries of Chattanooga, Tenn., who had previously been elected as Rabbi, came to Cleveland on November 20, 1892. On July 16, 1893, the cornerstone of the new Temple was laid. Saturday, April 28th, and Sunday, April 29, 1894, the last services were held in the old temple on Huron Street. The new Temple was dedicated September 21 to 24, 1894. Dr. Isaac M. Wise of Cincinnati laid the cornerstone and preached the dedicatory sermon. The first religious service, following the dedication, was the confirmation of fifteen boys and girls. The dedicatory services were distinguished by a noteworthy "fellowship" evening, in which the representative ministers of all denominations participated, in the presence of a great assembly of people. "The Temple," as the congregation and the new house of worship were called, soon made remarkable strides in the growth of its membership and in its varied organizations. From time to time, it has established many kinds of endeavor for men and women and for boys and girls. Historically, it is the first "Open Temple" or institutional church among Jews in the United States, and in the world.

The Temple Society, established in November, 1894, conducted University Extension Classes and Popular Lectures, which, in 1896, developed into the well known "Temple Course," which continued until 1909.

Among the institutions of The Temple are a free Public Library, opened October 2, 1898. It has a fine collection of books in English on Jews and Judaism, in addition to a general library of other books and magazines. On January 22, 1904, the Cleveland Public Library assumed direction of the Temple Library, since which time it has experienced a large increase, both in circulation and attendance.

The Congregation has grown from its original membership of forty-seven in 1850, to a membership of 125 in 1892, and to a present membership of 595.

"The religious attitude of the community differs but little from that of others in the West," says Dr. Wolfenstein, in his article on Cleveland, published in the Jewish Encyclopedia, "save perhaps, that the Reform movement has advanced more rapidly in Cleveland than elsewhere. All shades and varieties of Judaism are to be found, from the most rigidly Orthodox to the ultra-Radical Reform—on the one hand, an unswerving adherence to tradition; on

the other, at Tifereth Israel synagogue, now called 'The Temple,' almost an entire abolition of it. The Temple congregation worships on Sunday, a large number of its attendants being non-Jews. It has abolished the reading of the Torah and practically all Hebrew from its service and Sabbath School. Its Sabbath School session is held on Sunday afternoon."

Sunday lectures were established in the Huron Street Temple in 1886, and the first Sunday Service, under the ministry of Rabbi Gries, October 8, 1893. The Sunday afternoon sessions of the Sabbath School began September 18, 1898.

The Temple Alumni Association, the junior organization of The Temple, composed of former Confirmation boys and girls, now has a membership of 572, of which about 200 are active.

ORTHODOX CONGREGATIONS.

The oldest and most important of the Orthodox congregations is the Hungarian, Bene Jeshurun Congregation, organized in 1865 and reorganized in 1886. In 1865, its first worship was held in the residence of Herman Sampliner in California Alley; in 1866, on St. Clair Street; and then on Hamilton Street, and during the great Holy Days, public worship was conducted in Gallagher's Hall on Erie and Superior Streets; in 1869, in Halle's old hall; in 1878, on Michigan Street. In 1886, the Congregation bought the temple on Eagle Street from the Anshe Chesed Congregation, but did not take possession until 1887.

Its Rabbis were: Morris Klein, 1875; Sigmund Drechsler, 1887-1905; A. E. Dobrin, 1906-1908. Samuel Schwartz was installed June 18, 1909.

The Congregation has passed through many struggles, differences and divisions, but has survived them all. In 1905, it completed its new temple on the southeast corner of Willson and Scovill Avenues. It now has a membership of 454.

There are about twenty Orthodox Jewish Congregations, mainly Hungarian, Russian and Polish, in the city, the most prominent of which are: Anshe Emeth, East 37th Street near Woodland; Agudath Achim, Scovill avenue and East Thirty-first street (Rabbi Benjamin Gitelsohn); Beth Hamidrash Hagadol Beth Israel, Woodland Avenue and East 27th Street; Keneseth Israel, East 46th Street near Woodland; Ohave Emuno, Scovill Avenue and East 37th Street (Rabbi Nachman H. Ebin); Oheb Zedek, Scovill and East 38th Street (Rabbi H. A. Liebovitz; membership, 250). Anshe Emeth Congregation is said to have been organized in 1867, and Beth Hamidrash Hagadol Beth Israel in 1868. All of these Congregations have erected new synagogues within recent years. Anshe Emeth Synagogue was dedicated in July, 1904. Since September, 1904, Rabbi Samuel Margolies has been in charge. Its present membership numbers 300.

The religious instruction of the children, in all probability, began, from the time, the first families came to Cleveland, in 1838 and 1839. The first Hebrew School seems to have been established in a house on Lake Street, but no record has been found of a permanent Sabbath School organization until 1858. Instruction was given in the Jewish religion and in Jewish history and in Hebrew.

The Jewish community has no "parochial" schools. Its religious schools are supplementary to the public school instruction. The Religious School sessions are held on Saturday and Sunday mornings, and in The Temple on Sunday afternoons. Hebrew Schools, with almost daily instruction, are held in the afternoons after public school hours. Some of the congregations maintain Hebrew Schools. Oheb Zedek Congregation has 120 children in its Hebrew School and 200 pupils in its Sabbath School. Anshe Emeth Congregation reports 407 children in its Sabbath School. The Orthodox community has established the Sir Moses Montefiore Hebrew School Talmud Torah. The school is conducted in its own building, 2495 East 35th Street, and gives instruction to about 300 children.

Cleveland is celebrated throughout the country for its large religious schools. Bene Jeshurun in its Hebrew School has 160 children, and in its Sabbath School more than 400 children are enrolled. Anshe Chesed has 215 pupils.

The growth of The Temple Sabbath School has been remarkable. From the eighty children who were gathered for Sabbath School instruction in 1892, the school has grown, until its membership for a succession of years has been from 700 to 800. This Sabbath School, both because of its unusual membership and its new methods and its magnificent organization, has attracted the attention of the entire country.

LARGEST SCHOOLS.

Cleveland has the distinction of having the largest Jewish Congregational Sabbath School, viz., at The Temple; and the Council Sabbath School, which began in 1896 with about 100 children and now has a regular enrollment of 1,242, is the largest "Mission" Sabbath School.

CEMETERIES.

The first burial ground was purchased in 1840 in Ohio City. In 1853, additional land was bought on Willett Street and the cemetery was again enlarged in 1862. On July 31, 1887, more than twenty acres of land, fronting on Mayfield Road, were acquired for cemetery purposes; on July 6, 1890, the Tifereth Israel Congregation and the Anshe Chesed Congregation entered into an agreement for joint control and maintenance of the United Jewish Cemeteries of Cleveland. The chapel in the new Mayfield Cemetery was dedicated on Decoration Day, May 30, 1893. The Bene Jeshurun Congregation located its cemetery in Glenville, in 1880. A number of other Jewish Cemeteries, under the control of societies and lodges, are scattered around the city.

CHARITIES.

Jews endeavor to take care of their own poor. Though they contribute to every public cause for good, it is their aim to support their own charities. The Jews in the United States have taken pride in maintaining both the letter and the spirit of the charter granted more than two hundred and fifty years ago to

the Jews of New York, which provided that their poor should not be a burden to the state.

HEBREW RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The early records of the Jewish charitable organizations of Cleveland seem to have been lost or destroyed. According to report, a benevolent society was established in 1858, with membership dues of \$4 per year. The present Hebrew Relief Association is said to have been established in 1875. For many years the members of the Board of Directors did all the necessary work, both of investigation and relief—there were no paid officers or other employees. During the eighties and early nineties when, under the pressure of European persecution, immigration increased, special relief funds were raised and the Russian Refugee Committee was organized. Agents were employed to give part or whole time.

In 1894 a Personal Service Society was established. This society was merged the same year with the newly formed Council of Jewish Women. In 1895, the Relief Association welcomed the help and cooperation of the Council of Jewish Women, in the care of the sick poor—an arrangement which was not discontinued until 1910.

The year 1904 marks the reorganization of the Hebrew Relief Association and the employment of a trained superintendent. It endeavors to do all relief work for the Jewish poor. It cooperates with the City Department of Charities and Corrections, the Associated Charities, and all other philanthropic agencies. It has three paid workers, and its budget for the year 1910 amounts to \$21,000. The annual meeting of 1908, held on January 7th, was the occasion of the formal presentation of its present headquarters, located at 2554 East 40th Street. The gift, valued at Five Thousand Dollars, is a memorial in honor of Isaac N. Glauber, and assures the Relief a permanent home.

HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Cooperating with the Hebrew Relief Association, but in nowise a part of it, is the Hebrew Free Loan Association. It was organized in 1905 as a Gemilath Chesed Society and reorganized in 1907 under its present name. In 1909 it made 699 loans, amounting to over \$20,000. These loans are free, without interest, but are secured by responsible endorsement. Although in three years the Association has loaned about \$36,000, its losses have been but \$168. It has an established contributing membership of nearly five hundred, paying \$3 per year. Its chief purpose is to prevent the poor from asking for charity, by giving them an opportunity to maintain their self-respect and to establish their own independence.

INDEPENDENT MONTEFIORE SHELTER HOME.

During the Russian immigration, in the eighties, a house was rented on Perry Street, to shelter incoming immigrants and the transient poor. In later years, there were other temporary quarters. But in 1904, this work was reorganized and a new and commodious building was erected at 3902 Orange

Street. It is open day and night to anyone requiring shelter. During 1909, it expended about \$2,000 and housed 883 inmates and furnished 2,859 days of shelter and served 8,599 meals. It is supported by small membership dues and by an appropriation from the Federation of Jewish Charities. The Society now bears the name of The Independent Montefiore Shelter Home.

THE JEWISH ORPHAN ASYLUM.

No story of the Jewish charities of Cleveland would be complete without an account of the Jewish Orphan Asylum and of the Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites.

The Jewish Orphan Asylum is the pride of the Cleveland Jewish community and an enduring monument to the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith (Sons of the Covenant) who founded it. The Orphan Asylum is more than a local institution—it is partly national. It receives both children and support from many Jewish communities, in many states of the Union.

In July, 1867, District Grand Lodge No. 2, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, in session at Milwaukee, resolved to establish an orphan asylum. After due investigation, Cleveland was chosen as the location, and the Cleveland "Water Cure" was purchased for \$25,000. The Orphan Asylum was dedicated on July 14, 1868. Of the original Trustees, only two survive—one being Mr. A. Wiener of Cleveland, who is still a Trustee, and who served as President for seven years. One of the original Board of Directors was Mrs. Kaufman Hays, daughter of Simson Thorman, the first Jewish settler in Cleveland—she was a member of the Board from 1868 until the year of her death, 1907. Mr. Kaufman Hays has been actively associated for many years and has been Treasurer since 1891. Mr. and Mrs. L. Aufrecht were the first Superintendent and Matron, from September, 1868, until 1878. The Orphan Asylum opened with thirty-eight children.

DR. S. WOLFENSTEIN.

On July 1, 1878, Dr. S. Wolfenstein became the Superintendent, and has continued in office until the present time. It is because of his individuality that the Orphan Asylum has won for itself such unusual distinction as a model institution.

Concerning it, General Brinkerhoff of Mansfield, Ohio, former President of the State Board of Charities of Ohio, and a well known authority in philanthropy, said, "The Cleveland Jewish Orphan Asylum is admirably administered and is a model for imitation by all our county homes for dependent children. In fact it is not only an honor to the city of Cleveland, but it is an honor to the state and nation. I have visited hundreds of child-saving institutions, but I have never been in an institution where there was such a manifestation of affection and regard for the superintendent, as I saw in this home."

Dr. Wolfenstein has trained leaders and workers. The heads of the Orphan Asylums at Atlanta, Chicago, Philadelphia, Rochester and San Francisco were his former assistants at Cleveland.

ITS GLORIOUS RECORD.

In 1888, the new main building, fireproof and splendidly equipped, was dedicated. The quarter centennial was celebrated in 1893, and Governor William McKinley, afterward President, was a guest of honor.

The boys and girls of the Orphan Asylum have gone out into the world and have honored their former home by their remarkable record. Little more than one per cent have ever become recipients of charity, "in every instance because of sickness or death of husband, a still smaller percentage, not quite one-half per cent, have made a shady record." "A considerable number are occupying prominent positions in the professional world, as rabbis, physicians, lawyers and trained nurses. A very fair percentage are pursuing trades as machinists, electricians, printers and different other trades. The girls are milliners, dress-makers, and quite a large number stenographers." They are found in almost every walk of life.

The Orphan Asylum for a number of years has been full to its capacity—500 children. Since its opening, 2,941 children have been admitted, and 2,410 have been discharged—only thirty-one have been lost by death.

The total expenditure to the end of the forty-first year amounts to \$2,500,000.

The Orphan Asylum has a sinking fund of \$475,000. Its grounds and buildings represent an investment of \$350,000. There is a magnificent main building, with separate school and manual training buildings and other buildings; also two hospitals. Its property fronts 412 feet on Woodland Avenue and has a depth of 730 feet; also 165 feet front on Sawtell Avenue; comprising altogether more than seven acres.

At the present time, there is under consideration a plan to move from the heart of the city into the country adjacent to Cleveland.

HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM ISRAELITES.

The Sir Moses Montefiore Keshet Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites was established at Cleveland in 1881. Its property is at the southwest corner of Woodland and Willson Avenues, extending to Seelye Avenue, and was purchased for \$25,000.

The Home was founded by District No. 4 of the Order Keshet Shel Barzel, a Jewish Fraternal Order, now out of existence. In the preamble, adopted by the Order, the purpose of the Home is declared to be: "the care, support and maintenance of aged and infirm Israelites of both sexes." The original name was "Aged and Infirm Israelites Home, of District No. 4, O. K. S. B."

It was dedicated and opened June, 1882. On March 10, 1884, the Supreme Lodge of the Order, "desiring to erect a lasting monument" to the memory of Sir Moses Montefiore, the celebrated English and Jewish philanthropist, voted an endowment of \$10,000, and gave the institution the name which it now bears. On January 31, 1898, the Home was incorporated as an institution, independent of the Order.



SCOVILL AVENUE TEMPLE

Oldest Jewish congregation in the city. Now building a new temple at Euclid avenue and E. 71st street.



LAWN OF THE JEWISH ORPHAN ASYLUM



The building was enlarged in 1889, at a cost of \$20,000. It has accommodations for sixty. It receives inmates and also support from a number of states. It accepts both men and women from the age of sixty-five, and husbands and wives are permitted to spend their closing days together in peace.

The institution now has forty-six inmates. Since the opening of the Home until 1907, 192 inmates have been received, ninety-nine of whom have died at the average of nearly seventy-nine years.

The property of the Home fronts 197½ feet on Woodland Avenue, 355 feet on Willson, and 412½ on Seelye Avenues, comprising altogether about four acres. The building and grounds cost more than \$50,000, although their present value is far higher. The Institution has a sinking fund of more than \$86,000. Up to July 1, 1909, the total receipts from all sources have amounted to more than \$499,000.

Within recent years, an Orthodox "Old Home" has been established, supported by the Orthodox Jewish community. It is located at 5912 Scovill Avenue.

THE JEWISH INFANT ORPHANS' HOME.

The Jewish community offers care and protection not only to the orphan and the aged and the infirm, but also to the orphan child of tenderest age. The Infant Orphans' Home accepts children from the day of birth until they are five years old. The youngest inmate has been but two days old.

In 1899, a group of women organized, to care for homeless infant children. On August 4, 1901, a house was bought at 301 Forest Street, now East 37th, and the Home was dedicated and opened in the same year. In 1906, a large private residence, 2200 East 40th Street, was purchased and it was opened on the 13th day of March, 1897. It now has fifty-one children, and in 1909 expended about \$8,000. About one year ago, the final payment was made toward the purchase of a house one door south of the Home, which is now being used as a shelter for unorphaned homeless and friendless children.

The women's organizations date back to 1860, in which year the Daughters of Israel began. This Society is still in existence, although not very active.

THE CLEVELAND COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN.

In 1894, the Ladies' Benevolent Society, The Ladies' Sewing Society and the Personal Service Society amalgamated and organized under the name of The Cleveland Council of Jewish Women. Its first regular meeting was held at The Temple, November 20, 1894. The Society began with 271 members. Later, a group of young women known as the Progressive Mission, became affiliated.

Rabbi Moses J. Gries was the first President and continued in office until October 6, 1896, when Mrs. M. B. Schwab was chosen President and led the organization for ten years. On May 6, 1906, the Acting President, Mrs. A. Wiener, was elected President, and Mrs. M. B. Schwab was made Honorary President.

The Council of Jewish Women rented a house at 297 Woodland Avenue, October 1, 1895. On February 4, 1896, it voted to become a branch of the

National Council of Jewish Women, from which body it resigned on June 16, 1908.

The Council has been a pioneer in work for children and for men and women. It conducted evening classes in 1893; a public playground in 1901, and vacation schools in 1904.

"The Martha House"—a home for working girls, under the control and auspices of the Council, but governed by an independent Board, was established in 1907. In May, 1907, the Council leased a home on East 46th Street, and this same property was purchased on November 1, 1908, for \$5,500. Fifteen girls are now living at the Martha House. The House accommodates sixteen.

A "Charity Fair" was held in 1898. The total proceeds were more than \$13,000, of which the Hebrew Relief Association received \$2,000 and the Council more than \$11,000. With this fund, it was planned to purchase a permanent home. After negotiations for the purchase of the "Joseph" home at 300 Woodland Avenue (now 2104) the old homestead was offered as a gift, through the Council, to the Jewish community. The money was set aside for a building fund, and ten years after was used to help purchase the new settlement building, which now houses the work of The Council of Jewish Women and The Council Educational Alliance.

The Council conducts all manner of work, especially for women and girls and children. There are about fifty classes and clubs. Together with the Alliance, it rallies more than 200 volunteer workers. The attendance during 1909, although the building was closed for two months, due to moving and remodeling, and although the work was conducted under many difficulties, numbered 212,298.

In addition to this important philanthropic work, the Council conducts the usual activities of a woman's club, with study circles and social meetings. It is a thoroughly representative woman's organization. The membership has risen from 271 in 1894 to 1,051 in 1910.

The Council does not confine its efforts to Jewish charities, but from time to time contributes to non-sectarian organizations. It gives support to a number of Jewish National causes, and makes a special assessment for the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives. It is affiliated with the Ohio Congress of Mothers; the Council of Women, and the Cleveland Federation of Women's Clubs. Throughout its history, it has revealed a splendid spirit of social service.

THE COUNCIL EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.

The Council Educational Alliance was incorporated in April, 1899. From its very origin, its work and its history were very closely interwoven with the Council of Jewish Women. They have always labored side by side. The Council has the right to nominate a majority of the Board of the Alliance and the two organizations and their officers have always cooperated.

To the Council Educational Alliance, on April 27, 1899, Moritz and Yetta Joseph gave the deed of their old home, 2104 Woodland Avenue. This gift marked an epoch in the history of the Jewish community, being the first large individual gift for Jewish philanthropy.

The Alliance work has always been conducted along settlement lines, but it was not a real settlement, with workers in residence, until after the dedication of its new building in 1909.

On May 30, 1899, Mrs. A. Wiener was chosen as the first President of the Alliance. She resigned on the 27th of June of the same year and Mr. B. Mahler was elected President. He continued in office until his resignation, December 7, 1903. On January 11, 1904, Rabbi Moses J. Gries was elected and continues as President at this time.

The Alliance endeavors to be the "social center" for its neighborhood. It reaches more than 2,500 individuals. With the Council, it has more than 200 volunteers and a paid staff of workers, teachers and attendants, numbering twenty-six.

On June 13, 1908, it was decided to buy the property of the Excelsior Club, located on the south side of Woodland Avenue, between Forest and Putnam Streets, now 37th and 38th Streets. The purchase was consummated and possession given on January 1, 1908. The building was remodeled and its capacity increased at a cost of about \$25,000. Almost \$20,000 was raised by special subscriptions to the building fund. The Joseph homestead and adjoining property belonging to the Alliance were sold for \$25,000.

After months of labor and expectation, the new building, remodeled, enlarged and beautified, was dedicated on September 8, 1909. It is a completely equipped settlement building, one of the best in the country. It represents an investment in land and buildings and equipment of approximately \$100,000.

The dedication of the Alliance was a memorable occasion. Representatives of the City, of the Public Schools, of the Public Library, and of the Federation of Jewish Charities, participated in the public exercises. There were addresses by the President of the Council Educational Alliance and of the Council of Jewish Women. The guest of honor was the Governor of Ohio, Hon. Judson A. Harmon.

CAMP WISE.

The Council of Jewish Women and the Council Educational Alliance united in the establishment of a Summer Camp for boys and girls, and, to a limited extent, for men and women. Mr. Samuel D. Wise offered the free use of his property along the east shore of Lake Erie, formerly known as Stein's, and located at Stop 133.

The Camp was opened in the summer of 1907 and proved so remarkable a success that in November of the same year it was determined to form a permanent Camp Wise Association. To this Association Mr. Samuel D. Wise tendered his property as a gift, to be used as a summer camp. He repaired and remodeled the buildings and cottages, and improved the grounds, and, on March 26, 1908, he deeded his property to the Camp Wise Association. It includes 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land, a hotel building and a group of cottages. The estimated value of the property was \$25,000. Later, a special fund of about \$5,000 was raised to provide better sanitation and water supply and other necessary improvements.

An Emergency Cottage, the gift of Mrs. A. E. Brown, was offered in 1909 and is now being built.

During 1909, the Camp was open ten weeks and cared for an average of 125 men, women and children per week, not including the campers. The cost was approximately \$3,500.

The wonderful success of the Camp has been due to the fine spirit of the young men and young women who were in active charge through the whole summer.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

The Jewish Women's Hospital Society was formed in 1900. This organization succeeded, in 1902, in purchasing a private residence at 2371 East 37th Street, formerly Forest Street, for \$7,500. The residence was remodeled for hospital service, at a cost of \$7,500 additional. On May 3, 1903, it was formally dedicated, and on May 4th, was opened for the reception of patients.

The hospital has been hindered by adverse conditions and the lack of public support, and by its limited facilities and capacity. It contains thirty beds, of which fourteen are in wards.

The many difficulties and struggles for the successful maintenance of the hospital, led to a complete reorganization in 1909. During this year, the hospital cared for 539 patients, with 1,446 days of charity work, and 419 days for which one-half payment was given. The total operating cost amounted to nearly \$10,000, of which amount the Federation of Jewish Charities gave \$4,200. The hospital also conducts a training school for nurses.

At the present writing, there is serious discussion and investigation of the need and advisability of building a modern and thoroughly equipped Jewish hospital.

THE FEDERATION OF JEWISH CHARITIES.

The charities of the Jewish community of Cleveland, are under communal and not under congregational control. The temples and the synagogues do not maintain their own charitable societies and institutions. All the Jewish charities of the city are controlled and supported by the Jewish community in general.

In recent years, however, there has been manifest a tendency on the part of the newly arrived immigrants and the increasing Russian Jewish community, to create their own organizations and to establish their own institutions.

All of the important institutions and societies are affiliated with The Federation of Jewish Charities, chartered under the laws of the State of Ohio, November 17, 1903.

In the previous year, on November 21st, the first meeting was held for the purpose of formulating a plan and devising ways and means for the federation of the Jewish charities of Cleveland. The following persons were present: Messrs. Edward M. Baker, Charles Eisenman, Julius Feiss, Jacob Furth, Moses J. Gries, Isaac Joseph, M. J. Mandelbaum, Martin A. Marks, Sig. Shlesinger and Meyer Weil. On November 15, 1903, the constitution was adopted and

the following institutions affiliated with the Federation and were enrolled as beneficiaries:

The Cleveland Council of Jewish Women,
The Council Educational Alliance,
The Hebrew Relief Association,
The Infant Orphans' Mothers Home,
The Jewish Orphan Asylum,
Mt. Sinai Hospital,
The National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives,
The Sir Moses Montefiore Keshet Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites.

The first Board of Trustees elected by the incorporators on November 30th were the following: Edward M. Baker, Herman Einstein, Charles Eisenman, Julius Feiss, Moses J. Gries, Sol. M. Hexter, Isaac Joseph, Isaac Levi, Henry A. Newman, Manuel Reinthal, Abraham Stearn, Meyer Weil.

The officers elected at this meeting were as follows: Charles Eisenman, President; Julius Feiss, Vice President; Meyer Weil, Treasurer; E. M. Baker, Secretary.

All of these have continued in office to this time. The number of Trustees was increased to fifteen at the annual meeting in 1908.

Other societies and institutions have become beneficiaries from time to time—the Free Loan Association in 1905, the Shelter Home in 1906, and the Camp Wise Association in 1908.

An Educational Endowment Fund, to aid worthy students, was founded on March 7, 1904, by the gift of \$2,500 from the Mrs. H. Black estate.

During the year, the close of which marked the formation of the Federation, the total sum collected for the Jewish Orphan Asylum, the Jewish Infant Orphans' Home, the Montefiore Home, the Hebrew Relief Association, the Council Educational Alliance, and the Hospital for Consumptives amounted to approximately \$20,000. This year the Federation has succeeded in collecting approximately \$70,000.

Year by year, the effort has been made to increase the amounts given for charity and also to multiply the number of the givers. Prior to the formation of the Federation, six to seven hundred were enrolled as contributors. This number has been steadily increased, until now, about 1,650 are regular subscribers. The present office of the Federation is at 1028 Citizens Building.

The Federation plans to collect and distribute all the contributions for the regular maintenance of its affiliated societies and institutions. It is exercising a marked influence upon the development of the charitable work of the Jewish community and is now being held up before the whole city, as a model and as an incentive toward the federation of all the important charities of the city.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND LODGES.

The leading social organizations are the Excelsior, the Oakwood, and the Standard clubs.

The Excelsior Club was organized on October 20, 1872. Until 1874 it had no fixed location. From 1874 to 1877 its headquarters were at Corlett's Hall,

corner Erie and Sumner Streets, and for ten years, from 1877 to December 24, 1887, at Halle's Hall, corner Woodland and Erie Streets. It built its own clubhouse on Woodland Avenue, opposite Putnam Street and occupied it from December 24, 1887, to December 31, 1908. During 1908, the clubhouse was sold to the Council Educational Alliance. The club began with a membership of thirty, and at the time of the opening of its clubhouse, in 1887, had 148 members. The present membership is 315. On the eve of the New Year, 1909, the new and palatial clubhouse, located at 11111 Euclid Avenue just east of Wade Park, was formally opened.

The Oakwood Club is a country club, whose grounds, covering 106½ acres, are located in East Cleveland Township, on Mayfield and Warrensville Roads. It possesses a comfortable clubhouse, splendid golf links, baseball field and tennis courts. The club began with forty-four members, July 1, 1905. The clubhouse was opened in the fall of 1906. Ninety-nine seniors and seventeen juniors constitute the present membership.

The Standard Club was organized September 30, 1907, and was formally opened January 26, 1910. Its present membership is about 150, including senior and junior members. The club holds a ninety-nine-year lease on its building at the northeast corner of Euclid Avenue and East 71st Street.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association was planned at a preliminary meeting, held on Sunday, January 6, 1889. Thirty-four young men enrolled as charter members. On the following Sunday a definite organization was created, and a constitution was adopted on January 21, 1889. By July of the same year, 350 members had joined. The information and the records concerning the beginnings of the Association are not available. The chief organizers were a group of young men, formerly members of the Cleveland Literary Union.

The new association worked along social, educational and philanthropic lines. Its original headquarters were in Fix' Hall, on Scovill Avenue near Perry Street (now East 22d). Later, a building was rented, with auditorium and gymnasium, at 234 Woodland Avenue, near old Brownell Street. Efforts were made to secure a permanent building. Subscriptions were pledged, but for various reasons the building project was allowed to slumber. Temporary quarters were rented later at 299 Woodland Avenue.

Interest began to wane and the Association's days seemed to be numbered. Then followed a revival of enthusiasm, under which stimulus, in 1894, the membership was pushed to 450. On December 15, 1894, the new headquarters at "Brooks School," on Sibley Street, were dedicated. There was a notable increase of general activity. Again subscriptions were pledged for a new building, which, however, seemed destined not to be erected. The Association passed out of existence about 1899.

Within the past two years, another attempt has been made to establish a Young Men's Hebrew Association. Temporary meeting places were provided and now a private residence has been rented at 2611 East 47th Street, the present home of the Association. One hundred and sixty members constitute the new Association.

Prominent among the societies and lodges whose membership is largely or wholly Jewish, are the long established Hungarian Aid Society and the very prosperous Hungarian Benevolent and Social Union, and the Independent Aid Society. These organizations are social in character and allow some special privileges, such as sick benefit, and do some philanthropic work.

The Order Knights of Joseph, a Jewish fraternal organization for men and women, received a charter from the State of Ohio, on February 14, 1896. Its first lodge was organized in Cleveland on May 14, 1896, with a membership of twelve. Since that time the order has grown to 11,214 members. Its national headquarters are located at Cleveland.

PUBLICATIONS.

The Cleveland community has two Jewish weeklies, published in English, and one daily paper, printed in Yiddish. The oldest of these papers, the Hebrew Observer, began publication in 1889, and was merged, in 1899, with the Jewish Review, under the name of The Jewish Review and Observer. On March 9, 1906, the Jewish Independent issued its first number. Since May 25, 1906, its editor has been Mr. Maurice Weidenthal, for many years active in the Cleveland newspaper world.

Yiddish papers have been published in Cleveland from time to time. All have ceased publication, with the exception of the Jewish Daily Press, established May 1, 1908.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY.

The Jewish Community of Cleveland has always been identified with important Jewish movements throughout the United States.

The first American Rabbinical Conference ever held in this country, met in Cleveland October 17, 1855.

The Union of American Hebrew Congregations, organized in 1873, convened its first "Council" in Cleveland, January 14, 1874.

The Central Conference of American Rabbis, representative of the most prominent Rabbis of America, founded by Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise of Cincinnati, in 1889, held its first regular conference in Cleveland, July 13 to 15, 1890.

The Cleveland community lends its support to the National Conference of Jewish Charities, the Jewish Publication Society of America, the Jewish Chautauqua Society, the National Farm School, and other good causes.

During the dedication services of The Temple, a "Fellowship Evening," in which representative ministers participated, took place on September 23, 1894. It marked an epoch in the religious life of the city.

The first "Union" Thanksgiving Service, was held at The Temple on November 29, 1894, in which the Anshe Chesed Congregation and the Unity Church joined.

The Educational League, for the higher education of orphans, was planned in 1896. Its first meeting was held at The Temple. It was established under the auspices of the Baron de Hirsch Lodge, now part of Cleveland Lodge,

No. 16, Independent Order B'nai B'rith. At the organization meeting, July 12, 1897, Mr. Martin A. Marks was elected President. Rabbi Gries was elected July 11, 1898, and has been president until this date. The League offers help toward a higher education to orphan boys and girls of talent and genius.

The National Council of Jewish Women assembled in triennial session at The Temple, March 4, 1900.

The B'nai B'rith, District Grand Lodge No. 2, held its annual convention at The Temple, in May, 1903. The Convention was honored by the presence of the Hon. Leo N. Levi, the President of the Order.

The Knights of Joseph, a Jewish Fraternal Order, was organized in Cleveland, and Cleveland is its national headquarters.

On May 16, 1908, two important associations organized in Cleveland and held their first meetings at The Temple—The Jewish Religious Education Association of Ohio, composed of the Rabbis and teachers and superintendents of religious schools—and the Ohio Rabbinical Association. Rabbi Gries was elected President of both.

THE JEWS OF CLEVELAND.

The Jews of Cleveland have not been very prominent in the political life of the city—they have not sought public office. A few individuals have been active in the political world, and some have held responsible positions in the administration of the affairs of the city. Representative Jews have been closely identified with all non-sectarian philanthropic work, and have been very active in all civic organizations for the public good.

Their business interests are most varied. They are engaged in very important industrial and commercial enterprises, particularly in the manufacture of cloaks and clothing, and all the affiliated garment industries. They control the chief brass foundries and are the chief makers of agricultural implements.

They conduct the leading department stores; many are engaged in petty trading and in small stores. Thousands are skilled workers in the garment industries; a number of the more recent immigrants are active in the building trades, as contractors, carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, electricians, and the like.

Individuals have for many years been influential in the strongest financial institutions of Cleveland. Some have been interested in the development of the street railroad business, both urban and interurban.

According to conservative estimate, there are seventy Jewish physicians, the most prominent of whom are Dr. Marcus Rosenwasser and Dr. A. Peskind; and about 100 lawyers in Cleveland. A number of others are engaged in professional work, as architects, decorators and engineers. Cleveland has produced two artists of international reputation—Louis Loeb and George Peixotto, the son of Benjamin Franklin Peixotto. Benjamin F. Peixotto, for a number of years, was active in the Jewish life of Cleveland. He was appointed by President Grant, United States Minister to Roumania, and under President Hayes he was United States Consul General to Lyons, France.

A goodly number of the ablest and most successful men in the business and professional world have administered the affairs of the Jewish institutions and

societies for a long period of years. Many have been in constant service for more than a quarter of a century.

The Jewish population has come from all parts of the world—chiefly from Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, Poland and Russia. There is a large American born population, and many are descendants of the pioneers who settled here at the very beginning of the Jewish community. It is impossible to give an accurate statement of the number of Jews in Cleveland. They live in all sections of the city, and no independent Jewish census has ever been taken. An estimate, based upon the number of Jewish children enrolled in the public schools, located in the large Jewish neighborhoods, figures the Jewish population of Cleveland to be about 50,000.

The few pioneers of 1837, 1838 and 1839, in the course of seventy years, have multiplied to about 50,000. The feeble congregations struggling for life for several decades, have developed into influential organizations, ranking with the best and strongest in the land. The very modest houses of worship have been transformed into large synagogues and magnificent temples. The community has grown steadily in population, prosperity and power. The last quarter of a century has witnessed the rise and development of institutions and organizations which distinguish Cleveland as one of the most important centers of Jewish life in the United States.

CHAPTER XLII.

THE PRIVATE CHARITIES OF CLEVELAND.

By J. W. Walton, Treasurer of the Associated Charities.

The early settlers were of New England stock, one mark of which is thrift. Measured by twentieth century standards no one was rich, yet the primitive manners forbade grinding poverty.

A rough and ready neighborhood charity prevailed, bare larders, if not filled by the rifle, were replenished from a neighbor's barrel until the recipient could repay in kind. To watch with the sick, to bury the dead, were not as yet relegated to hired hands. Farming communities in northern Ohio still practice this simple and wholesome method.

Cleveland's growth, however, was the result, not of the cultivation of her sandy soil, but of canal and lake commerce. Closed for months of each year by frost, these waterways offered but intermittent employment. Not all boatmen and sailors are blessed with means and foresight. Wrecks sometimes destroy the bread-winner. Thus the first charities naturally ministered to the necessities of these men and of their families.

Apart from the churches of Cleveland, which here, as everywhere, abounded in works of benevolence, the first organization of which record remains, was the Western Seamen's Friend society, founded in 1830. The work was distinctly religious in its character, including preaching and a Sunday school, in

which the Protestant churches took the laboring oar. The same laborers sought the destitute and supplied their wants through the collection and distribution of clothing, food and money. Its headquarters, originally located on Water street overlooking the lake, were called the Bethel. From the loins of this institution sprang, in later years, the Cleveland Bethel Union.

The early private charities of the city must have been carried on in accordance with the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount, at least in respect to their avoidance of publicity, for almost no record has come down to us covering Cleveland's first fifty years. A few scattered accounts there are of societies for fraternal help, but these made no broad or lasting mark. Churches and lodges did their own work, each in its own way.

In the year 1852, when the era of railroad construction was well under way, yet before the junction of Ohio City with its four thousand to Cleveland with its seventeen thousand inhabitants, the attention of the public seems to have become aroused to the lack of organized aid for the helpless of all ages.

Good Bishop Amadeus Rappe, the pioneer shepherd of the Roman Catholic flock, was a leader in the founding of orphanages and within a year had planted St. Mary's, afterward known as St. Joseph's, for girls, and St. Vincent's for boys. The public of all faiths contributed to the building funds of these houses and shared in their benefits. In the year 1852 was likewise inaugurated the Protestant orphan asylum. The founders were its president, John M. Woolsey, together with Mesdames S. J. Andrews, Philo Scovill, J. K. Miller, Henry W. Clark, Stillman Witt, C. D. Williams, Elisha Taylor, George A. Benedict, J. A. Harris, Buckley Stedman, Mary H. Severance and A. H. Barney. Mr. Benjamin Rouse was an early and active trustee. Hon. Sherlock J. Andrews was its second president and remained such for a long term of years.

Through the bequest of Captain Levi Sartwell, a handsome endowment was inaugurated to which were subsequently added generous gifts from Jephtha H. Wade, Joseph Perkins, Dr. Allyne Maynard and others so that the institution was placed upon a firm financial basis. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Shunk were for more than a score of years the efficient superintendent and matron.

In 1853-54, a mission school was located near the foot of Champlain street, under the direction of the Rev. Dillon Prosser, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lowman, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Whitney, Lucius F. Mellen and others, for the care of ragged and destitute children. This subsequently came to be known as the Industrial school, and in 1858 an organization grew out of it called the Children's Aid Society. The first officers of this society were: president, Hon. Truman P. Handy; vice president, Hon. George Mygatt; superintendent, Robert Waterton. Its efficiency in corralling and taming neglected children of both sexes was so apparent that the city council of the period granted "Father" Waterton the free use of a vacant school building on the site of the present police headquarters, adding, for a time, the paid services of the day school teachers employed there.

A fourth orphan asylum, known as St. Mary's, was founded in 1854. A Young Men's Christian Association was organized in that same year, its first officers being: president, Dr. John S. Newberry; recording secretary, Samuel B. Shaw; corresponding secretary, Loren Prentiss; treasurer, A. W. Brock-



MRS. SAMUEL MATHER



way. Committees were formed for various charitable purposes such as the relief of the sick and the securing of employment for young men.

The financial panic of 1857 affected the city of Cleveland in common with her older and larger sisters. For a time the few charitable societies struggled for a bare existence and could not grow, yet most of them seem to have survived. Four years later, when the financial skies grew brighter, came the Civil war with its unspeakable horrors. During this life and death struggle all energies were strained to save the Union and its brave defenders. The story of what was done by the women of Cleveland in this emergency, so simply set down in the volume entitled "Our Acre and its Harvest," quickens the reader's pulse and kindles his enthusiasm.

A notable event took place in the early part of 1863, during some of the darkest days of the War of the Rebellion. This was the successful accomplishment of the Northern Ohio sanitary fair in aid of sick and wounded soldiers and sailors. The authorities permitted a temporary structure covering sixty-four thousand square feet to be erected on the public square. The counties supplementary to Cleveland participated in this imposing bazaar, which was opened on Washington's birthday and lasted sixteen days amid great enthusiasm. The roster of the executive committee is of interest, embracing, as it does, the elite of Cleveland's leaders in charity. These were: T. P. Handy, H. M. Chapin, Dr. J. S. Newberry, Amasa Stone, Jr., Stillman Witt, William B. Castle, Samuel L. Mather, Joseph Perkins, George B. Senter, Peter Thatcher, Jr., Mrs. Benjamin Rouse, Mrs. William Melhinck, Mrs. L. Burton, Miss Mary Clark Brayton, Miss Ellen F. Terry, Mrs. John Shelley, Mrs. J. A. Harris, Mrs. Charles A. Terry, Mrs. Samuel Williamson, Mrs. George A. Benedict, Mrs. L. M. Hubby and Mrs. William B. Castle.

Other well known and public spirited workers were Messrs. Moses C. Younglove, William J. Boardman, John F. Warner, J. V. N. Yates, George Willey, Dan P. Eells, A. W. Fairbanks, Colonel W. H. Hayward and Captain John N. Frazee. The total cash receipts were one hundred thousand, one hundred and ninety-one dollars and six cents, of which about thirty-five thousand dollars were profit and were expended for the cause. Much was additionally given in kind.

Aside from the Marine hospital, owned and conducted by the general government and which still overlooks Lake Erie, Cleveland was lacking in accommodations for the care of her sick. Charity hospital, founded in 1852, was small and inadequate. Before the smoke of war had cleared away, a successful movement was set on foot by Bishop Rappe to furnish a plant worthy of the growing city, which should succeed the feeble one just mentioned. The result was the noble St. Vincent's hospital, built in 1865, still called by the name of Charity. While under the management of the church, the faculty, as well as the constituency of donors and patients was as broad as the term implies.

During the Civil war a number of citizens met in the parlors of the Old Stone church to form an organization known as the Home for the Friendless, renting a building on the south side of Lake street near Erie. This institution was formed particularly for the benefit of refugees from the south. In 1866 this body was incorporated and took the name of the Cleveland City hospital.

Joseph Perkins was elected president and Edmund C. Rouse, F. B. Scott, George A. Stanley, Henry Chisholm, William B. Castle, W. J. Boardman, H. C. Blossom and G. W. Whitney, were trustees.

It was not until 1868, however, that hospital work was taken up, and that was on a union plan participated in by both the leading schools of medicine. A dwelling house on Clinton park was rented and the Wilson Street hospital opened its doors. H. B. Hurlbut was its president.

At the close of the first year, it was deemed unwise to continue the dual practice and the Homeopathic brethren accordingly withdrew, setting up for themselves in a building on the south side, formerly known as the Humiston Institute. Mr. Hurlbut bought the Wilson Street hospital plant and presented it to the Allopathic division. In 1873 the foundations of the present Huron Street hospital were laid, but the structure was not occupied until five years later.

Meanwhile, the first building having proved inadequate, the Wilson Street hospital was transferred to the United States Marine hospital, additions to which were made under an arrangement with the general government. Mr. Hurlbut was president until the close of his life in 1883, giving much time, counsel and pecuniary aid. He was succeeded by George H. Ely, and he by Leander McBride.

The first president of the Huron Street hospital was Alton Pope, whose successors were Hon. T. P. Handy, Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, and Jephtha H. Wade, Jr. Prominent upon the faculty were Drs. David H. Beckwith, H. F. Biggar and H. H. Baxter. The original building was greatly enlarged in 1894-95.

About this same time the lease of the Marine hospital having expired, a new and indeed wonderfully complete plant was erected immediately northeast of the same, the name of Lakeside hospital having been adopted in 1889. Among the heavier contributors we find the names of Charles W. Harkness, Eliza A. Clark, Mrs. Amasa Stone, Mrs. James F. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Tyler, Ralph W. Hickox, J. L. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mather, Mrs. Anna Y. Root, Louis H. Severance, Mrs. Mary H. Severance, H. M. Hanna and J. H. Wade.

The Young Men's Christian association which during the war had fallen into decay, was revived in 1867 largely through the determined efforts of Charles E. Bolton. It has ever since enjoyed a continuous growth until it has come to be recognized as one of the most effective organizations of its kind in the world. Dr. H. J. Herrick was the first president under the reorganization and he was succeeded by Henry S. Davis, to whose indefatigable efforts the association owes its financial existence during those struggling years. In the fall of 1868 the need of a similar organization for young women was felt, and a meeting looking toward this end was held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian association in the third story of the building on the northwest corner of Superior and Seneca streets. Attempts have been made to show that this was the first of a chain of similar societies throughout the United States and the world. This claim is disputed by Montreal and perhaps another city. It is probable that three sporadic movements sprang up at about the same time. The first officers were: President, Miss Sarah

E. Fitch; vice presidents, Mesdames O. E. Huntington, George E. Whitney, Ira Clark, S. F. Smith, C. W. Lepper and John Coon; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. W. Fairbanks; recording secretary, Mrs. Charles E. Bolton; treasurer, Miss Ann White; the directors being Mesdames Linus Austin, James Barnett, L. F. Mellen, Dan P. Eells, A. T. Osborn, W. H. Keith, W. P. Cooke, W. Mittelberger, O. B. Skinner, George Presley, George L. Chapman, S. H. Sheldon, P. B. Clapp and James W. Clarke, together with Miss Mary E. Baldwin and Mrs. Dr. Houtz.

A boarding home for young women was at once inaugurated on Lake street, which in 1869 was transferred to more commodious quarters on Walnut street and named for its promoter the Stillman Witt home. In the fall of that same year a Retreat for unfortunate women was opened on Perry street which outgrew its quarters so that in August 1872 a building was commenced on land donated by Leonard Case and situated on St. Clair avenue adjoining the Protestant Orphan asylum. This fine building was dedicated in 1873, much of the cost having been defrayed by Joseph Perkins. In 1876 Amasa Stone built a three story brick home for aged women, on Kennard street. This was subsequently turned over to the Young Women's Christian Association. Thus the association's modest beginnings grew and spread, becoming the prolific parent of a great range of charities.

Among the latter was the Women's Christian Temperance union, which was nested under the wings of the parent organization until it was fully fledged by incorporation in 1880. A system of free kindergartens was another, though secondary offshoot and one of the most important. In it Cleveland blazed the way as a leader for other cities to follow. A chief promoter and for twenty-five years the president of this movement was Mrs. M. E. Rawson. Through the efforts of this society nearly a score of kindergartens and day nurseries have been planted in various parts of the city, providing places for the daily care and training of the young children of working women who would otherwise be obliged to leave them neglected while their mothers were at their daily tasks. The influence of this noble and far-seeing charity can scarcely be overstated.

Later on, in 1894, a training school for kindergartners was located in the Lend-a-Hand house, with Mrs. Worcester R. Warner as president and Miss Netta Faris, principal. The home for incurables, with its seven and a half acres on Detroit avenue, was the gift in 1887 of Mrs. Eliza Jennings. One is reminded of a clear mountain brook flowing on and growing into a fertilizing stream, blessing great plains in its progress toward the sea.

In 1870 Christian work among railroad men was inaugurated by Henry W. Stager at the Union station. This movement, begun in a feeble way in Cleveland, has been encouraged by far-seeing railroad companies until it has come to encircle the globe. Care of the sick and disabled is a feature of all association work and this fact properly brings it within the scope of our story of charities.

The Jewish Orphan asylum, a national institution, was inaugurated in Cleveland in 1868, by members of the Independent order of B'nai B'rith. Its superintendent, Dr. S. Wolfenstein, has under his wise tutelage some five hundred children who, together with thousands whom he has graduated during his long and useful career, look up to him with reverence and affection.

In 1869 the House of the Good Shepherd was founded, situated on the corner of Sterling avenue and Sibley street, now known as Thirtieth street and Carnegie

avenue. Its purpose is the reformation of women and girls and the protection and education of orphaned or destitute girls, preferably over five years of age. The sisters in charge have wrought a great work in this field.

In 1870 the Home for the Aged was started under the auspices of the Little Sisters of the Poor, its building located on Perry, now Twenty-second street. The year 1873 saw the modest beginning of St. Ann's Infant asylum and Maternity hospital, which in 1901 took possession of the Severance homestead on Woodland avenue.

The disastrous fire which swept Chicago in 1871, called for large help from this city and the response was generous.

Another period of financial depression suspended the launching of new enterprises, and it is only in the '80s that these were resumed on a large scale.

Meanwhile in 1877 a home for aged Israelites was founded on Woodland avenue and a unique mission for mariners, denominated the Floating Bethel, was in a literal sense launched by Chaplain John D. Jones, a well known and successful worker.

The year 1884 was prolific. In it were founded by the Council of Jewish Women the Martha house for working girls with its annex, Camp Wise, a summer vacation home. Mr. Harry R. Hatch built the Lida Baldwin Infants' rest, conducted by the Humane society, for abandoned babies.

The Humane society was founded in 1873 and has been entrusted by the state with increasing powers in dealing with certain classes of parents and children, as well as in the protection from abuse of domestic animals. While thus clothed with an official character its funds are contributed by the charitable public.

In 1884 was also founded the Rebecca Aid society for helping the worthy poor, and in 1885 the Dorcas society also, by a number of charitable ladies, to wit: the wives of J. A. Harris, H. H. Little, C. Lester, James Warwick, A. McIntosh, William Hancock, J. M. Richards, H. M. Chittenden, Horace Fuller, J. O. Mason, William T. Smith, William Richardson, Charles Wheeler and H. A. Lathrop. This society conducts a home for aged invalid white women, with a capacity for seventy-five. Its work had its roots in the stirring temperance movement of 1874 in which many women of the city were actively engaged. Among them Mrs. M. C. Worthington, widow of a leading hardware merchant, purchased the old Waring Methodist Episcopal church building and opened it as a shelter home.

Other outgrowths which have successively sprung from this same popular movement, inaugurated, as already described, by the Young Women's Christian association, are the Central Friendly inn, near the old Haymarket, the Girls' Training home on Franklin avenue, the Eleanor B. Rainey Memorial institute and the Rest cottage.

The year 1884 witnessed devastating floods along the Ohio river causing a great amount of suffering and loss. Cleveland came nobly to the rescue and more than twenty-five thousand dollars worth of money and goods were contributed. The same generous response occurred in the time of the Michigan fires of 1881, of the Russian famine, of the Johnstown flood of 1889, when fifty-one thousand dollars were raised in Cleveland, followed, in 1892, by generous aid to sufferers through flood and fire in western Pennsylvania, to starving miners and their families in Ohio in the winter of 1894-5, to the ruined city of Galveston, Texas, in



From an old cut

THE ORIGINAL BETHEL HOME
 Corner Superior and Union Streets
 Opened 1869



BENJAMIN ROUSE



REBECCA E. ROUSE



1900, by seventy-five thousand dollars given to San Francisco, 1906, and large gifts to sufferers by the Italian earthquakes in 1908.

We have hurriedly traced the progress of Cleveland's private charities from their obscure and humble beginnings for more than three quarters of a century. The marvelous growth of the city after the close of the Civil war, due largely to its commerce and manufactures as well as to its schools and its attractive situation, caused a new departure in the field of its philanthropy. In the early days its citizens knew each other, there was a common impulse, carried out by those who were all on a friendly footing. Did an emergency arrive, the people fell into line, keeping step with one another, following their natural leaders.

A tremendous influx of foreign immigration changed all this. New centers of population arose. People were grouped by languages—a score of them. Clubs sprang up with their social cleavage, the population grew less homogeneous; in short, the drawbacks, as well as the advantages, of a growing metropolis were increasingly in evidence. Compassion was not lacking for the sick and the poor, for helpless children and for the wreckage of humanity; yet in place of the old neighborly, concentrated, charitable efforts such as we have been considering, the energies of the charitably disposed were diverted, while new societies sprang up like mushrooms, each with its own circle of devoted enthusiasts.

From the year 1885 until the close of the century there were brought into being the King's daughters, the mercy and help department of the Epworth league, the Deaconess' home, the Hebrew Relief association, the Home for aged Colored people, the Jones school and home for friendless children, the Children's fresh air camp, largely through the personal influence of "Father" H. M. Addison, the Home of the Holy Family, the Jewish Infant Orphan's home, the Altenheim, the Eliza Jennings home, the St. Clair hospital, Maternity home, St. John's hospital, German hospital, Women and Children's free dispensary, Cleveland General hospital, Evangelical Lutheran hospital, Sir Moses Montefiore home, City hospital, Training home for friendless girls, Council of Jewish Women, Home Gardening association, Lend a Hand home in the Mary Whittlesey memorial, and doubtless many others, including such momentous ventures as the Alta house and the Goodrich Social settlement, Hiram house and the Council Educational alliance, all on the most approved plans, and each a center of social and civic betterment.

During this same period was organized the Cleveland work of the Salvation army, with its Industrial home for inebriates, Rescue home and Day nursery, also that of the Volunteers of America, with its Working Girls' Christian home and other activities.

No thoughtful person could fail to see that the growth of societies calling for labor and money was more than keeping pace with the ability of the workers and givers. To use a commercial phrase, the market was overstocked. Each group carried on a campaign for the securing of helpers and contributors, applying here and there, but never overlooking the best known philanthropists. Solicitors commonly volunteered their services, but the custom grew of hiring successful agents for this purpose, giving them, in some instances, exorbitant commissions. The situation was fast becoming intolerable.

There is an ancient Hebrew proverb which runs: "When the tale of bricks is doubled, then comes Moses." Thus at this crisis compensating influences began to make their appearance.

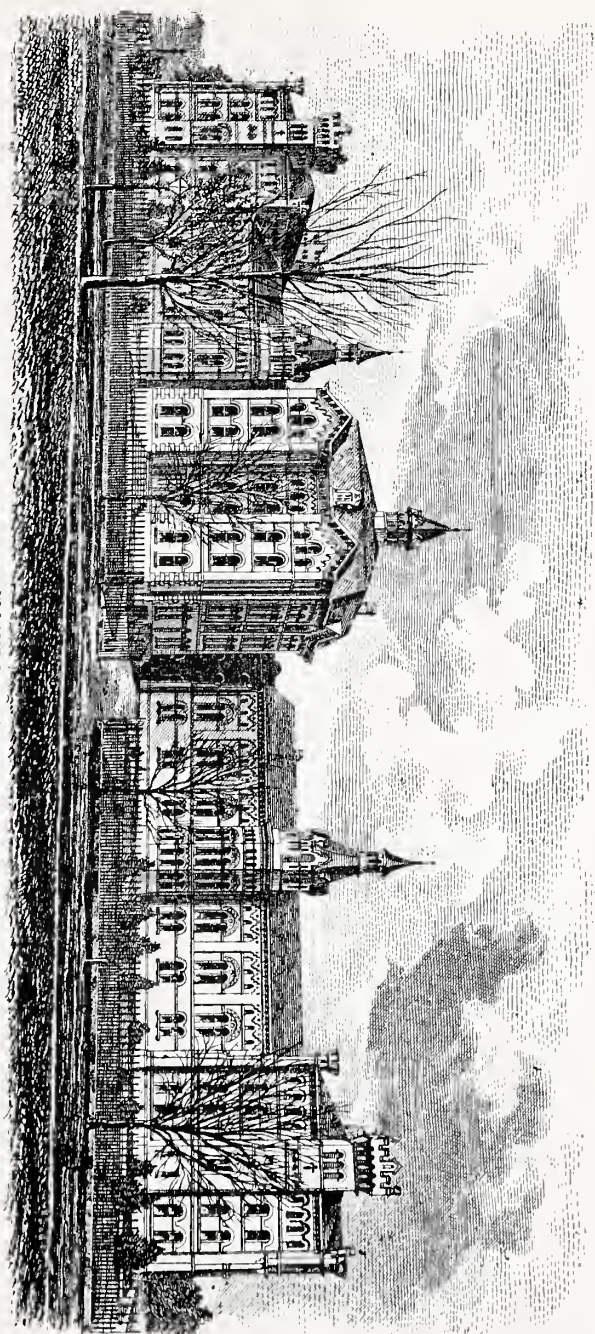
In 1881, a distinct organization had been effected known as the Society for Organized Charities, the headquarters of which were in the Crocker building on Superior street. This was based upon principles less distinctly sectarian than those, however admirable, which distinguished the Western Seaman's Friend society and of its offspring the Cleveland Bethel union.

Following the improved ideas of modern philanthropy, namely, first to alleviate but ultimately to prevent misery, its constitution embraced a system of registration to prevent overlapping of agencies, as well as of kindly investigation to forestall indiscriminate giving and to make sure that none who needed help should be overlooked. It became more and more apparent that if the best work was to be accomplished there must be mutual understanding among societies.

The society for Organized charities and the Cleveland Bethel union were in 1884 amalgamated under the title of the Bethel Associated Charities. Its charter provided for the nomination of fifteen of its twenty-five trustees by those of the Cleveland Bethel union, which also furnished the new society a commodious home on Spring street, embracing a Wayfarer's lodge and wood yard, the latter a test of willingness to earn meals and lodging. A member of the executive committee, William J. Akers, who had been especially active in various emergencies, was appointed in 1896 to be director of charities and corrections for the city of Cleveland. Resigning for the time his connection with the private charity, he wisely used his position to forward the system of general registration of the recipients of relief, generously contributing a large part of the cost. Thus a long forward step was taken, which was never to be retraced.

The superintendents of the Bethel Associated Charities were Henry N. Raymond, 1884-1898 and William R. Seager, 1898, until May, 1900, when the society was incorporated under the title of the Cleveland Associated Charities, purchasing the charities building from the Bethel union. In this movement the president, General James Barnett, was foremost. Indeed the respect and affection with which he was universally regarded by his fellow citizens gave the greatest weight to his recommendations. The first board of trustees of the Associated Charities was constituted as follows: W. J. Akers, General James Barnett, president, Starr Cadwallader, George E. Collings, Joseph Colwell, Dan P. Eells, Thomas A. Graham, Rabbi Moses J. Gries, Harry R. Groff, Peter M. Hitchcock, Frederick C. Howe, Joseph Ingersoll, Thomas L. Johnson, Oliver G. Kent, Mrs. Daniel E. Lester, Mrs. J. M. Lewis, Hon. C. B. Lockwood, vice president, L. F. Mellen, Mrs. Anna M. North, Benjamin L. Pennington, auditor, E. C. Pope, George C. Ross, Stiles C. Smith, vice president, Mrs. F. A. Sterling and J. W. Walton, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Seager continued to be superintendent until failing health obliged him to resign in 1903. In 1904 the Associated Charities called James F. Jackson, of Minneapolis, to become its leader, and he continued as such for more than five years of phenomenal success. In the year 1900 a spontaneous movement manifested itself in no less than three separate circles—ganglia—of the community.



WORK HOUSE CLEVELAND, O.

From an old lithograph showing the building as it was first erected



This looked toward a still closer relation between and supervision of the numerous charitable agencies. After consultation it was determined that the strong and vigorous body known as the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce should take the public initiative. Ten of its representative members were appointed a committee on benevolent associations. Its work was twofold, to foster and support the useful charities and to discourage, and as far as possible eliminate those who were found to be unworthy of confidence. The former, after thorough investigation, were furnished yearly cards of commendation, which not only the two thousand seat holders, but the still larger public who look to them as leaders, were taught to demand before considering a request for contribution. Churches and other purely religious organizations did not come under the scope of this scheme, but all charities appealing to the public for aid found the card of approval essential to any wide success. Results have proved the wisdom of this plan and other cities have copied it. It has met with violent opposition, it is true, but only from those whose living was made by preying upon the credulity of a long suffering city.

Nor did the work of the Chamber end here. Numbers of worthy—but unworldly—societies were instructed in business methods of bookkeeping, expensive solicitors were lopped off, direct methods of support were encouraged. Was a gap in benevolent work discovered, the proper persons were induced to fill the same by forming a new society; were efforts seen to be duplicated, societies were advised to amalgamate.

A number of important charities have since been inaugurated, such as the Visiting Nurse Association, Martin A. Marks, president; the Workingmen's Loan association, under the leadership of F. F. Prentiss; the Babies' Dispensary and Hospital association and the Anti-Tuberculosis league, whose president is Dr. John H. Lowman. This latter absorbed the Milk and Eggs Fund association, its former auxiliary.

The Chamber of Commerce also concerned itself actively with the betterment of conditions in the work shops and factories of the city. The question, "What more than wages?" was a watchword in its relation to various groups of employes. Committees with a competent paid secretary wrought diligently and effectively in this field. The result was extremely gratifying. Many comforts and conveniences were inaugurated, until the great commercial and manufacturing establishments of Cleveland have become noted throughout the civilized world for their thoughtfulness in providing means for the elevation in body and mind, of their working people.

The history which has thus passed before our eyes has contained the names of many noble men and women. The greater number of these pioneers, after having faithfully served their day and generation, have fallen asleep, and their works are their highest monument. Men like the great representative Hebrew, the Hon. Benjamin Franklin Peixotto, have become distinguished in broader fields. Benjamin Rouse, together with his worthy wife, Loren Prentiss, William H. Doan, Truman P. Handy, David Wightman, E. C. Parmalee, Joseph Perkins, Amasa Stone, Jr., H. B. Hurlbut, Mrs. John A. Foote, Miss Sarah

Fitch, Miss Ann Walworth and many others whose names are bound up in any story of Cleveland's philanthropy, born leaders in good works, have passed on to their reward. One of the latest of this noble band to pass into the unseen was Mrs. Flora Stone Mather, daughter of Amasa Stone and wife of Samuel Mather. Blessed with large means, she gave generously, and, more important still, intelligently, begrudging neither time nor thought to make her benefactions reach their mark. Cleveland is distinctly poorer for her loss.

Such wise discrimination has marked the benefactions of another large giver, John D. Rockefeller, who has shown a deep interest in the city where the foundations of his vast fortune were laid. To single out individuals among the living, however, worthy of honor, would seem invidious, yet we cannot refrain from reference to one who has been a citizen since the early days, linking the past with the present, whose identification with a large number of the charities which we have been considering has been peculiarly close. In his brochure on the History of the Charities of Cleveland, laboriously compiled during the city's centennial year, 1896, Lucius F. Mellen might fittingly have used the classic phrase of Aenius when addressing the queen of Carthage, "All of which I saw and much of which I was."

Widely known and beloved by all who know him, Major General James Barnett, "the first citizen of Cleveland," has been closely identified during his long and useful life with the charities of his city. Rarely has one kept to his old age such pace with the march of ideas in the world of modern charity.

We have thus hurriedly swept over the vast field of effort and accomplishment which has bounded the private philanthropies of the Forest city during its comparatively few years of existence. At the present time about one million dollars are yearly expended in various directions embraced under the term of charities. Some of this money is returned, in kind or in work, from those who are the beneficiaries, some comes from bequests, a certain part from the interest on vested funds. After all, about one half remains to be contributed by the living, the present citizens of Cleveland.

We have noted the feeble, yet growing attempt to systematize the raising and disbursing of this large sum. If the tendencies of the past may serve as a guide to the future, this movement will continue and will finally prevail.

Already have the Jewish community accomplished this end. The scheme of a federated board to collect and disburse all funds given to organizations of private charity, already proposed, and being favorably considered by the Chamber of Commerce, has strongly seized the imaginations of thoughtful men and women.

What we have set down is history, and our task properly ends just here. Some future historian must record the result. Should felt need surmount all minor objections and difficulties, should the wish and the thought be projected to their logical conclusion, then will our philanthropic city continue to be known throughout the world as a leader in charity, and the prophetic bud of today will expand into a great spreading tree bearing all manner of fruits of nourishment and healing.



THE CITY INFIRMARY IN 1905



CHAPTER XLIII.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The first public charity in Cleveland was the "Ragged school." It was not strictly a public charity, for it was maintained largely by private funds. It was at first a public school for poor children.* Gradually it was found that it was quite as necessary to provide clothing and food for some of the children as to provide books and learning. About 1855 it was reorganized into a "City Industrial school" and the attention of the city council was brought to the work of the school. The council then gave the use of the old Champlain schoolhouse as a school for vagrant and pauper children and made an appropriation for its maintenance. Later this beneficent work was organized into the Children's Aid Society and was put upon a private foundation. In 1867 it was moved to Detroit street. The city council that year discontinued its aid. Through the generosity of J. H. Wade, Mrs. E. G. Leffingwell, Mr. Jennings and other wise givers, the home enjoys a beautiful location and well equipped buildings.

CITY INFIRMARY.

During the village days no legal means were provided for the care of the poor from public funds. On the incorporation of the city the paupers were taken to the "poor house" which stood in the rear of the Erie Street cemetery, facing what is now Brownell street, on land owned by the township. It was torn down in 1851. In 1849 the legislature empowered the city council of Cleveland "in their discretion to locate and establish a poor house and hospital for the poor and infirm of said city," that the "said city shall have power to purchase such tracts of land within the county of Cuyahoga as they may judge necessary and shall also have power and authority to erect suitable buildings thereon. It shall be the duty of said council to appoint three persons, residents of said city, who shall form a board of directors and take charge of and manage the affairs of said poor house and hospital. The said council shall fix the compensation of said board of directors in any sum they may deem advisable, providing such compensation for one year shall not exceed the sum of four hundred dollars."

In May, 1849, the city council levied a tax for the establishing and maintaining of a poor house and hospital and the ordinance establishing the poor house empowered the directors to provide such outdoor relief as they deemed necessary.

In 1855 the main building of the city infirmary was completed, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. Forty inmates were immediately received. By 1860 there were two hundred and forty, and in 1862 a large addition was necessary. In 1876 two three-story wings were built for accommodating the insane, and in 1885 two more wings were added for the insane department. In 1858 the city council decreed "that the infirmary heretofore established by the city shall in addition to poor purposes, be used as a house of correction of all children under the age of sixteen years, who shall be convicted of any offense made punishable by imprisonment under any ordinance of the city, may be confined to such house of refuge

*Dr. Reeves told the author that he remembered when a school boy that there was the most unfriendly feeling between the children from the private schools and the pupils in the ragged school.

and may there be kept or apprenticed out until they arrive at the age of eighteen years."

Until 1871 the work house and the house of correction and city infirmary were all maintained together. In that year the work house and house of correction were separately established.

A work house was built on Woodland avenue near the Cleveland & Pittsburg tracks, and the house of correction was placed with it. It was a large building of pretentious architecture and spacious grounds. The house of refuge for juvenile offenders was also placed in the work house to the detriment of the poor children, who were sent there by the courts. In 1891 the refuge department was discontinued and until the establishment of the juvenile court and its beneficent work, no separate provision was made by the city for juvenile offenders.

BOYS' FARM.

A few years ago the city purchased a farm at Hudson, Ohio, that is called the boys' farm, where juvenile delinquents may be sent. Its administration is under the charge of the division of charities. The first purchase of land now included in the boys' farm at Hudson was made June 23, 1902. There were one hundred and twenty-three acres in this parcel, which cost four thousand four hundred and sixty dollars. November 30, 1903, one hundred and sixty acres were bought for seven thousand eight hundred and forty dollars. There are now two hundred and eighty-three acres of land, which cost twelve thousand three hundred dollars, eight cottages, four barns, an engine house, a bakery and a laundry, carpenter shop and a gymnasium. Bonds to the amount of seventy thousand dollars have from time to time been issued to build up the institution at Hudson. The institution accommodates one hundred and thirty boys and most of the time its capacity is taxed.

WARRENSVILLE FARMS.

Nearly ten years ago, Rev. Harris G. Cooley, director of public charities, conceived the plan of moving the public charitable institutions into the country and grouping them on a large public estate. Warrensville township was chosen as the site.

The first purchase of land was made in 1902 when the Highland Park cemetery was bought. In 1904 the idea of locating the infirmary at Warrensville had taken definite shape and eight hundred and fifty acres more were purchased. Since that time more land has been absorbed in the tract, until today we have one thousand, nine hundred and forty and a fraction acres. This land has been purchased at an average cost of one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and sixty-one cents per acre. Approximate cost of the entire tract is three hundred and thirty-six thousand, two hundred dollars.

The service building of the infirmary is completed and occupied; also the small building for aged couples. There are temporary quarters for a few tubercular patients of the city. On that part of the farm given over to the house of cor-



HOUSE OF REFUGE AND CORRECTION IN 1886

rection, the main quadrangle the service building is in process of erection. In addition there is a wooden building, purely temporary in nature, which has been used as a lodge for trustees of the house of correction. Together with the new buildings, there are a number of old farm buildings scattered about the property which were upon it when purchased. The completion of this "city farm" will place Cleveland well in the forefront in the work of public charities and corrections.

CHAPTER XLIV.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Woman's Christian association of Cleveland was organized October 20, 1868, by women from various denominations in the city. In 1869 Stillman Witt gave the association a house and lot on Walnut street. In 1869 a retreat for unfortunate women was established on Perry street, in a house given by Joseph Perkins. In 1872 Leonard Case gave a plot of land, upon which a house was erected largely through the beneficence of Mr. Perkins. In 1873 the house was thoroughly equipped and completed. In 1876 Amasa Stone erected a home for aged women on Kennard street and placed it in the hands of five trustees, who turned its management over to the association. The home was formally opened July 14, 1877. In July, 1884, seven and a half acres of land on Detroit street was given to the association by Miss Eliza Jennings as a site for a home for incurable invalids. In September, 1888, the home was dedicated.

On March 15, 1882, the Day Nursery and kindergarten committee was formed and in 1886 the Educational and Industrial union. In May, 1893, the Day Nursery and Kindergarten society was made independent from the association. In 1893 the Educational and Industrial union was incorporated with the association and the corporate title, the "Young Women's Christian Association" was assumed. In December, 1893, the association moved to Euclid avenue from the Penn block, where it had been housed for some years.

In 1908 the association moved into its splendid new building on the corner of Prospect avenue and Eighteenth street, where its work is continually increasing in influence. Under its care are now The Stillman Witt Boarding home, the Retreat, the Home for Aged Women, the Eliza Jennings home and Rest cottage, as special institutions. A multiplicity of work, educational and philanthropic, is conducted by the association.

Among those who have aided in developing the splendid work of the association none deserves a higher place than Miss Sarah Elizabeth Fitch, who was president from its inception in 1868 until her death on the 10th of April, 1893. Her devotion to the cause of humanity, linked with her untiring energy, her great self-sacrifice and her executive ability made her a leader in the work of the women in our community.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.²

A group of young men, including Messrs. L. F. Mellen, Loren Prentiss, S. P. Churchill, L. M. H. Battey, and several others, began a series of informal devotional meetings in 1853. This nucleus gradually enlarged until on February 7, 1854, the following notice was published in the Cleveland papers: "At a meeting called for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Christian Association, held on Monday evening, February 6th, the Rev. Dr. Aiken was called to the chair and S. B. Shaw appointed secretary.

"After the object of the meeting was stated, on motion of Dr. Cleveland it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed to draft a plan of operations and a constitution and by laws, and report at as early a date as possible.

"On motion, S. H. Mather, Presbyterian; Loren Prentiss, Baptist; L. M. H. Battey, Congregationalist; E. W. Roby, Episcopal; and E. F. Young, Methodist, were appointed said committee and authorized to fill vacancies therein.

"On motion the committee were instructed to present to the public a short address, setting forth the object and use of the association and to call a meeting when ready to report.

"At the suggestion of Rev. Mr. Claxton and on motion of Rev. Dr. Perry, the committee were instructed to invite Bishop Potter of Philadelphia to address the association on Wednesday evening of next week.

"On motion the secretary was directed to put the proceedings of this meeting in several daily papers of the city.

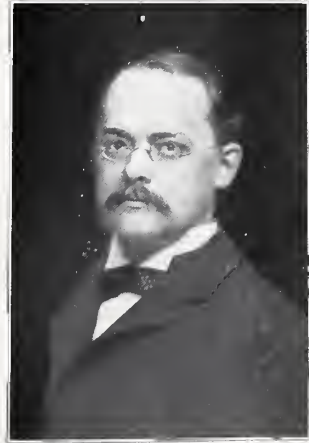
"On motion of Rev. Mr. Canfield the meeting then adjourned. C. S. Aiken, chairman; S. B. Shaw, secretary."

On February 25th a notice appeared in the papers that the association would meet on Tuesday evening in the lecture room of the First Baptist church on Seneca street, for the election of officers and other business. Constitution and by laws were adopted, dated February 28, 1854. Sixty names were included in the list of those who were virtually charter members. This was the beginning of a movement that from its origin has enlisted the wisdom and energy of the best men of the community and whose complex organization today ramifies into every portion of our community life. The first officers were: president, John S. Newberry, the distinguished scientist; vice president, E. W. Roby; directors, Dan P. Eells, R. F. Humiston, James M. White, J. J. Low, H. Montgomery; recording secretary, Samuel B. Shaw; corresponding secretary, Loren Prentiss; treasurer, A. W. Brockway; board of managers: S. W. Adams, G. W. Whitney, F. T. Brown, F. B. Culver, E. F. Young, D. C. Hoffmann, T. G. Cleveland, Henry Childs, L. M. H. Battey, M. C. Sturtevant, S. L. Severance and S. B. Churchill. The first rooms of the association were in Spangler's block on the southeast corner of Superior and Seneca street. In 1858 the association moved to the Strickland block fronting on the public square. The association moved about in various mercantile buildings until in 1870-71, the first association building was secured through the gift of James F. Clarke. This building stood on the north side of the public square. This building was occupied until the five story brick structure, still standing, at the corner of Euclid avenue and Sheriff street, was purchased in

² See, for details, "History Young Men's Christian Association," by Russell Thompson, 1901.



Miss Sarah E. Fitch, whose devotion and strength of purpose established the Y. W. C. A.



Courtesy W. J. Walton
Glen K. Shurtleff, Y. M. C. A.
leader of national eminence



NORTHROP & SPANGLER BLOCK
Southeast corner of Superior and Seneca streets
where the Y. M. C. A. met in 1854



1880-81. This commodious building was outgrown within a few years and the building, still occupied by the association, was projected in 1887-88 and the cornerstone laid on the 10th of July, 1889. With the occupancy of this building, in 1891, begins a third era of exceptional development for the association.

The vitalized power of the present association is due in large measure to Glen K. Shurtleff, who was called from Denver in 1893 to assume the general secretaryship. He served until his untimely death in 1909. Mr. Shurtleff was in every way an exceptional man. He became not only the leader of the Young Men's Christian Association, but was identified with every movement for civic betterment. For many years he led the work of the Social Service Club, was active in the Municipal Association and in the Chamber of Commerce. Many of the leading business men of the town relied upon his rare judgment of men, and association secretaries from every city came here to seek his advice.

The beautiful Gothic structure designed by Architect Schweinfurth on the corner of Erie, Huron and Prospect, has long since been outgrown. Announcement was recently made that it had been sold for a large sum of money. During thirteen days of February, 1910, a campaign of money raising was conducted by the members of the Young Men's Christian Association which resulted in subscriptions aggregating \$540,956 from 17,084 subscribers, being nearly \$41,000 more than was asked for. While the enthusiasm was at white heat, a second effort on behalf of the Young Women's Christian Association resulted in the raising of \$100,000 more. This is said to exceed all previous records.

HIRAM HOUSE.

By Geo. A. Bellamy, Headworker.

The Hiram house is an outgrowth of a discussion held by one of the Young Men's Christian Association Bible classes at Hiram college during the winter of 1896. This Bible class sent a committee to Cleveland, of which the present head worker was a member, to investigate the need of social settlement work. The committee reported that there was abundant opportunity for such service and wished such an undertaking might be carried out. After a series of conferences, seven of the students of Hiram college agreed to come to the city and locate in the needy portion with a view of establishing what was then called "Hiram House," a social settlement. It was entirely a volunteer committee without any financial or official backing. The present headworker assumed the responsibility of the work, agreeing to raise funds, and if possible, to establish the work.

The house was opened July 1, 1906, in furnished rooms at the corner of Hanover and Washington streets, as temporary quarters, during which residence, a permanent location was to be decided upon. October 1st the Orange street district was selected as a permanent location and the work opened up at 141 Orange street. There were kindergarten and day nursery, social and educational clubs and classes.

In the spring of 1897 the work was enlarged by renting two houses at 183 Orange street and the summer camp opened up on a farm near Chagrin Falls.

In the fall of 1898 the public library opened a subbranch. May 1, 1898 a voluntary board was organized to stand sponsor for the work at the settlement. The summer camp was changed to the fair grounds. A store was rented in addition to the two buildings and used as a gymnasium.

On May 1, 1899, the voluntary board was incorporated under the name of The Hiram House. The present location at 2723 Orange street was purchased from the Society for Savings and money raised for erecting the three stories of the present main building.

With the new equipment in 1900 there was a general enlargement of all work of the house. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mather at a cost of eleven thousand dollars purchased and equipped the present play ground, paying for the current expenses of the work.

In 1901, twenty-five thousand dollars more was raised to complete the top story of the present main building. New departments were added to the work, such as the work in connection with the visiting nurse, the city district physician, the opening of the skating rink, the securing of the arrangements with suburban societies to send in flowers once a week on Flower day, which custom has continued ever since.

In 1902 the present main building was completed, refurnished and equipped for larger and more useful work.

In 1903 Mr. Samuel Mather gave fifty-two acres of land for camp property and Mrs. S. H. Morse erected the present spacious building and the summer camp was removed from the fair grounds to our new property. Mrs. S. H. Morse assumed the responsibility for the maintenance of the sewing and cooking classes.

During 1904 the work continued to grow and under the auspices of the Milk Fund association a free clinic for babies was opened during the summer.

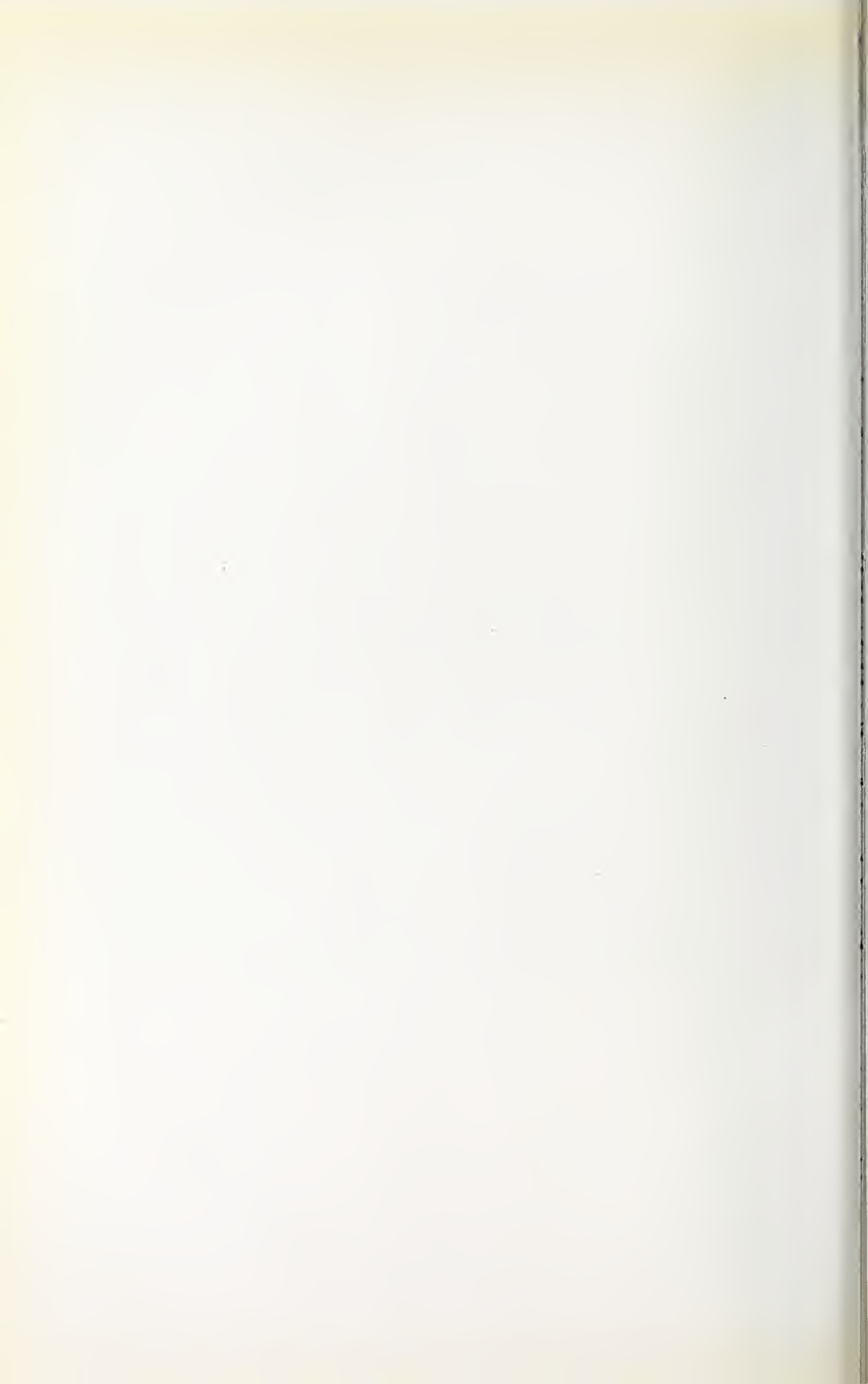
In 1905, forty thousand dollars was raised for improvements and land adjoining the present building site, upon which were a number of buildings. One of the buildings, an old church, was remodeled into a gymnasium and auditorium. Three of the buildings were used for families and residents. One frame building was equipped for our model cottage for demonstrating the purposes of home keeping.

In 1906 Bishop D. Williams, the first president of the incorporated board resigned. Mr. F. F. Prentiss was selected to fill the vacancy. The work was enlarged by appointing a special director of boys' and men's work and position of neighborhood visitor was created. The corner at East Twenty-ninth and Orange avenue, upon which were three buildings, was purchased with a view of holding it until a public library could be erected upon it. All debts and mortgages were cancelled. Mrs. John Tod bequeathed to the settlement five thousand dollars for endowment.

There are at present eleven different departments of work, which require the time of one or more persons. Each department is managed by a special person and the expense thereof met and the work directed by the settlement. These departments are kindergarten, girls' club work, boys' club work, gymnasium, playgrounds, neighborhood visitor, manual training, domestic science, boys' game room, summer camp and Progress City. There are four other departments of



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
Corner Erie (E. 9th), Huron and Prospect avenues. To be torn down in 1911.
Erected, 1890-1.



work directed by committees not officially connected with the house—the library, the work of the visiting nurse, the district physician and the babies' dispensary.

There are about three thousand different people coming to the settlement with a total enrollment of seven thousand. There are twenty-six persons in residence and about ninety volunteer helpers who come one afternoon or evening a week. The cost of maintenance of the different departments of the work approximates twenty-one thousand dollars annually, which is paid through the beneficence of friends of the institution. The present headworker, Mr. G. A. Bellamy, organized the work in its beginning and still directs the institution.

The board of directors is as follows: President, F. F. Prentiss; vice president, Horace Andrews; secretary, O. C. Saum; treasurer, C. R. Bissell; Samuel Mather, W. H. Canniff, H. A. Sherwin, W. R. Stearley, S. P. Fenn, J. D. Williamson, Paul O. Sutphen, Frank Billings, W. S. Tyler, Chas. A. Nicola, Edgar E. Adams, Lyman H. Treadway, Wm. H. Hunt, E. S. Burke, Jr., Wm. Bingham, 2d, F. H. Goff, Bascom Little, Geo. A. Bellamy.

GOODRICH HOUSE.

By John H. Chase, Headworker.

The idea which gradually grew into Goodrich house was born in the mind of Mrs. Flora S. Mather about the year 1894, when she thought of establishing an appropriate building for the social work of the Old Stone church.

In 1895 boys' clubs, a sewing school for girls, and a woman's guild were started in the basement of the Old Stone church, but during the next two years, an idea gradually grew of transforming this work into a settlement, instead of an "Institutional church." So when the house was dedicated in 1897, it was named "The Goodrich Social settlement," and was not connected with the Old Stone church, except that the nucleus of the first clubs came from the church basement, and the name "Goodrich" was bestowed because of the much beloved Rev. Dr. William H. Goodrich, who had been pastor of the Old Stone church twenty-five years before.

On May 15, 1897, The Goodrich Social settlement was incorporated with the following trustees: Flora S. Mather, Lucy B. Buell, Samuel Mather, William E. Cushing, M. R. Swift, Elizabeth H. Haines, Edward W. Haines, Hiram C. Haydn, Charles D. Williams, Sereno P. Fenn, Henry E. Bourne, Samuel E. Williamson, Glen K. Shurtleff.

The headworkers have been, Mr. Starr Cadwallader, 1897, Mr. Rufus E. Miles, 1903, Mr. Howard B. Woolston, 1906, Mr. John H. Chase, 1908.

In the year 1900, Mrs. Flora S. Mather felt that the house had proved itself worthy of permanence, and she therefore presented the deed of the Goodrich house property to the above trustees with the following letter:

"To the Trustees of The Goodrich Social Settlement:

"I hand you with this a deed of Goodrich house, No. 612 St. Clair ave., and I intend to give certain sums from year to year to form an endowment fund for the house.

"I desire the house to be used (as named in your articles of incorporation) for a Christian Social settlement so long as, in the judgment of the trustees, that



DIVISION VII.

SOCIAL LIFE.

CHAPTER XLV.

EARLY SOCIAL LIFE AND AMUSEMENTS.

From rugged New England came the pioneers into our wilderness with the homing instinct of the Anglo Saxon. They brought with them their families and household goods. The difficulties of the overland journey cannot now be realized. Sometimes it was undertaken in a wagon, consuming many months, sometimes they embarked in batteaux, or sail boats from Buffalo. They found their way through the dense forest to the selected site and at once cleared a small space for the log cabin that was to be the first home. This portion of the state of Ohio was covered with a magnificent forest of hardwood trees and upon the brush pile of the intrepid pioneer was burned many a stately oak, walnut and chestnut that would today be a source of pride and profit.

The entire family aided in raising the rude one room cabin, perhaps eighteen by eighteen feet in size, its floor of hardened earth or sometimes of split logs or puncheons, its small window of greased paper, and its doorway of boards split from straight grained logs held together by wooden pegs. A huge fireplace, also of logs and backed with clay or stone, formed the center of the family life. Around it were brought in the evening rude benches made of split logs and over its flames hung the kettle which served for all culinary purposes. Their furniture was made from wood supplied by the forest, a bed of poles, a rough table and one or two rude benches comprised the entire domestic outfit. Sometimes a Dutch oven was built, and the more fortunate families had several kettles and long handled spiders. The problem of bedding was not easily solved. The few blankets that were brought from the east served as quilts. A mattress filled with straw was a great luxury, and men traveled miles to secure a bundle of straw.

This was the rude shelter of the early pioneers. The supply of food was obtained largely from the abundant game in the forests. The first crop of corn and vegetables was planted among the stumps in the small clearing. The seed was evidently not fitted for the soil, for the early crops of wheat were miserable and scarcely ripened, the corn bore only scanty ears, the potatoes were watery, and all other vegetables were small in size and poor in quality. Salt, a prime necessity, was brought at great expense from the salt springs in Trumbull county. The old salt road still reaches from the mouth of Conneaut creek, Lake Erie, to these springs. "New York salt" was brought from Onondaga to Buffalo and then by ox team or boat to the Reserve and it cost twenty dollars per barrel.

The distilled sweetness of the maple tree furnished the only sugar of the pioneers. Their flour they ground themselves in the crudest pestles and mortars, made from the hollowed trunk of a tree; sometimes a mill with a stone turned by hand, was used. About 1800 several gristmills had been built on the Reserve and the pioneers made long and laborious journeys through the forests to have their scanty wheat crop ground into flour.

For clothing the skins of animals were extensively used. After clearings were made considerable flax and wool was raised. These were manufactured into clothing by the women of the household and shaped into ill fitting garments. Later raw cotton was traded for the wool, and cotton cloth woven in the home. Leather was almost a luxury. Both men and women went without shoes as long as the season would permit.

The wilderness gave no welcome to these planters of a civilization, and the rigors of the seasons were relentless. Their health was made miserable by the miasmas of the forests. 'Ague and fever excepted none. They had for their inspiration only their innate courage and resolution, and for their pleasures the joy that came from the knowledge that they were founding a state, and from the unrestrained hospitality that is characteristic of all pioneer hearts. Fortunately there are preserved to us the stories of the oldest survivors. Some of these will be embodied in this chapter for their recital is more vivid than any transposing could make them.

"In 1815, when I was between four and five years old, my father removed from Richfield county, Connecticut, into Nelson, Portage county. * * * We left Connecticut in a one-horse wagon, with hoops drawn over it and cloths spread over the hoops, and a provision chest of such eatables as could be got at handily, and in coming from Connecticut to Nelson, Portage county, we were thirty-six days on the road. * * * Now no conception can be formed of the privations and hardships those endured that came into the country as late as that; but several years before the country had been to some extent settled and the Indians had been driven out from that part of the country at that time. But they had left plenty of bears and wolves. I can remember when I no more dared to go out at night without a brand of fire than nothing. My mother would not permit nor would my father, nor would I dare to do it if they would. * * * Every farmer had a little flock of sheep growing, and every farmer had a pen where he put them at night and fastened them in, and the pen was built so high that the wolves could not get into them at all, and we had fourteen sheep. One night when the snow was very deep, the wolves came around the pen and scared the sheep so that eight jumped out and every one of them lay there in the morning and we had pelts and mutton plenty for sale, and that would be the case of every farmer who suffered his sheep to be exposed at night. And as far as personal safety was concerned I can remember the daily charge of my mother to my father when he left home in the morning to be sure and get back before dark. * * * I remember he went to the center of Nelson and he wanted to get a tap fixed for sap trees. Mother kept going to the door and listening and at length we heard somebody halloo in that direction, and mother said 'Is that father's voice?' Well, we were pretty well scared. In about three fourths of an hour father came in

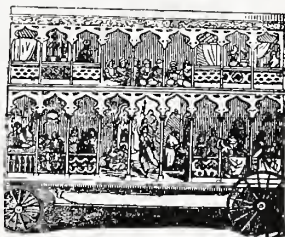
SPALDING & ROGERS



Admission 25 Cents only.

The characteristic features of this great establishment, which appear to have absorbed the most of the novelty and *recreative* entertainment *exhibits*, can be only briefly enumerated in the limits of an advertisement.

The Apollonicon, by far the most stupendous musical project of the age, composed of over 1000 distinct musical instruments, more powerful than a band of 50 musicians, and drawn by 40 Horses in procession, will constitute the Orchestra during the entertainment.



An entire and effective Dramatic Company, under the direction of H. F. Nichols, Proprietor of the *Adelphi Theatre, Washington, D. C.*, is attached to the Troupe, for the purpose of getting up every night the grand Har- and Patriotic Spectacles of
GEN. WASHINGTON, "OLD PUT," and "MAD ANTHONY WAYNE!"

reviving reminiscences of those "times that tried men's souls," commemorating some of the most stirring and interesting Revolutionary incidents, the gallant deeds of the Heroes of '76, and concluding with a grand National Tableau of Gen. Washington mounted on a noble char- get, borne on the shoulders of his brave continental!

The accession of the CARLO TROUPE, under the charge of the great Italian Trick Clown, Signor FALLO CARLO, known throughout Europe as the man of 1000 Tricks, and more renowned probably than any Artist that has ever permeated the country, and

A singularly talented Troupe of Equestrians, in every department of the business, viz: Messrs C. J. ROGERS, W. W. NICHOLS, E. PERRY, J. McFARLAND, H. F. NICHOLS, G. O. KNAPP, T. YOUNG, &c. &c.; Messrs GILBERT CARLO, PERRY, CLARENCE, &c.; Messrs H. F. NICHOLS, KNAPP, PERRY, Miss DALLMAN, &c. &c., altogether rendering this double company as much in advance of all other establishments in the numbers and talents of the Troupe, as in the extent and elegance of the outfit.

Will exhibit at Cleveland, on the lot at the foot of Bank Street, on Monday & Tuesday June 1st & 2nd 1849. Doors open at 14 and 17 1/2 o'clock P. M.
J. F. CONNELL, Agent



From the original in Western Reserve Historical Society

A CIRCUS ADVERTISEMENT FROM THE "CLEVELAND HERALD" JUNE, 1849

Gives notice of the calliope or "Appollonicon," then new; also of a clown imported from Europe.

leading a big dog by the ear, and the history of his adventure was that he had got belated within two miles of home and was treed by two wolves and kept up in the tree until he hallooed, and a dog that belonged to a man a half mile away on the other side came up and drove off the wolves, and father to protect himself took the dog by the ears and led him home. I recollect one day he came with a long forked stick with a rattlesnake on it which he had killed. * * * Now I never had a pair of shoes. I don't think I had a pair of shoes until I was ten years old. We wore moccasins made of deer skin. Our house was a log house of course; the floor was made of split logs and I have seen them try to dance on them; danced myself on them. When I would jump on one end the other end would fly up in your face pretty near. The table was about as rude, and no child was supposed to sit at a table; was supposed to stand at table. I stood at the table until I got tall and then they got me a bench. There were no dishes of any kind scarcely. There was an old fellow by the name of Luke Vokes of Trumbull county who made wooden dishes and his advent into the neighborhood with a lot of wooden dishes would excite more interest than the establishment of another national bank in the city of Cleveland today. We all ate on what we called trenchers. They were wooden dishes like a plate but would wear through after a while; and the method of serving up meat in those days was to have a deep dish in the centre of the table, have the meat cut up into mouthfuls in the frying pan and returned after being cut up to the spider again and cooked a little more and turned into this dish in the centre and every guest at the table had a knife and fork and if he wanted any meat he must dig it from that dish in the centre of the table. * * * That was the rude way in which all lived. The neighbors, so far as I know, were all in the same condition, using wooden plates, wooden bowls, wooden everything, and it was years before we could get the dishes that were any harder than these and when we did, they were made of this yellow clay.”¹

“In 1811 my grandfather, Jacob Russell, sold his farm and gristmill on the Connecticut river and took a contract for land in Newburg (now Warrensville) Ohio. His eldest son, Elijah, my father, shouldered his knapsack and came to Ohio to get a lot surveyed; he made some improvements, selected a place for building and then returned to New York, where he lived. In the spring of the following year he with his brother Ralph came again to Ohio, cleared their piece of land, planted corn, built a log house and went to Connecticut to assist in bringing the family to their new home, which was accomplished in the Autumn of the same year. Father's brother Elisha and brother-in-law Hart Risley with their families accompanied him with their families, the wagons were drawn by oxen, my father walking all the way so as to drive, while grandmother rode on horseback. When they were comfortably settled as might be, father returned to his family whom he moved the next Summer, 1813, embarking at Sackett's Harbor, New York, August 1st, and arriving at Cleveland, August 31st. There being no harbor at that time the landing was effected by means of row boats. We then pulled ourselves up the bank by the scrub oaks which lined it, and walked to the hotel kept by Major Carter; this hotel was the only frame house

¹ Address of Hon. R. F. Paine, “Annals Early Settlers Association,” No. 4, pp. 16-26.

in Cleveland. We staid there over night and next day walked to Rodolphus Edwards', staid there that night and the next day walked to grandfather's.

* * *

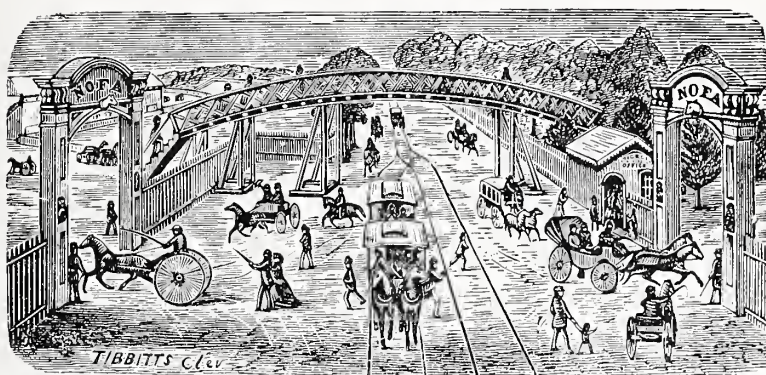
"Father was taken sick with ague the next day after we arrived, so our house was built slowly and with the greatest difficulty mother hewed with an adz the split ends of the floor boards and put them down with the little help father could give her. We moved in the last of November without door or window, using blankets for night protection. At that time two of the children were sick with ague. Father worked when the chills and fever left him for the day putting poles together in the form of bedsteads and a table upon which we could put the little we could get to eat, and benches to sit upon; there was no cabinet shop at that time where such articles could be purchased. * * *

"The only flour we could get had become musty in shipping and was so disgusting to the taste that no one could eat it unless compelled by extreme hunger. I was then eight years old and not sick so I had to satisfy myself with it and give the others more of a chance at the scanty corn meal rations. The bread made from this flour was hard as well as loathsome. I could only eat it by making it into pellets and swallowing it whole. * * * Toward the last of February father and one of his brothers started for Aurora, Portage county, with an ox team, taking an ax, gun, and means for camping out. In due time they arrived, paid ten shillings a bushel for corn and two dollars and a quarter for wheat, bought an iron kettle for making sugar and turned their faces homeward. A glorious surprise awaited them in the woods in the form of a bee tree from which they obtained nearly a hundred pounds of honey. * * * Father bought a cow, paid for her in part and gave his note for the rest and before the time came to pay again, the cow died, having been in use by the family only three months. When spring opened father made sugar, with the help of mother and the children. In May, mother and three children were taken sick with ague. Every few days father would have a relapse, but he managed to get in some corn, and in the autumn some wheat. Wild meat could be had in abundance. * * *

"I remember the bears killed a nice shoat in harvest time. We were then in need of meat: beef was an article never spoken of. A man at Doane's Corners had a barrel of pork to sell, valued at twenty-five dollars. Our neighbors were also in need of pork and agreed to take a part if father would go and buy it; he did so. When the barrel was opened, they were surprised and dismayed to find only three heads and the ribs and shanks of three shoats. * * * In the winter of 1814 father's sister started to return home from Rodolphus Edwards' where she had been spinning, a distance of two miles through the woods, lost her way in a snow-path and was out all night and the next day until evening, when she was found. Her feet were badly frozen and she was so thoroughly chilled that a long illness ensued.

"I remember the wolves coming into enclosures for four winters, but the sheepfold was built so high they could not get over it; they only annoyed us with their hideous noise. Rattlesnakes were common, and surprised us often, but only one ever came within six feet of the house.²

² Reminiscences of Malinda Russell, "Annals Early Settlers Association," No. 4, p. 65.



From an old cut

ENTRANCE TO NORTHERN OHIO FAIR AND CLEVELAND DRIVING CLUB
GROUNDS AS FIRST ERECTED, 1870

This experience is told in a letter dated August 25, 1887, to Harvey Rice by Horace Taylor, of Ravenna: "We were four days from Warren to Aurora, a distance of less than thirty miles, when our journey of forty-five days terminated June 22, 1807.

"When we built our first log cabin the nearest neighbor on the north was thirty miles away, on the west sixty miles, on the east about eight miles, and on the south of Aurora about ten or eleven miles.

"At that time northern Ohio was a vast wilderness with but few inhabitants except the Indians, who outnumbered the whites two or three to one; but the forests were filled with deer, bear, wolves, elk, raccoon, wild cats, turkeys and various other kinds of wild animals, including a good supply of serpents of several varieties. During the nighttime we had serenades from the hooting of owls, the growling of bears, or the more enlivening howl of the wolf. The Indians were generally peaceable and kind and supplied us with honey, sugar, venison, turkeys and various other necessary articles, which we could not obtain from any other source; but when the Indians had visited some trading post and had procured a supply of bad whiskey, they were noisy and gave us a sample of the Indian yell and war whoop. * * * My father died of camp fever when I was about thirteen years old, leaving my good old mother with a large family of nearly helpless boys and girls to feed, clothe and educate as best she could, with only a few acres of poorly improved land filled with stumps and roots and surrounded with a dense forest.

"In the spring of 1813 she hired me to a neighbor for the sugaring season of five or six weeks and was to receive for my services my weight in sugar at the end of the term. At the close of my service my weight was just seventy pounds and the sugar was delivered and sold for nine dollars and fifty cents and the proceeds applied to the support of the family."³

Still another account given by George Watkins to the early settlers in 1886 tells us: "It is just sixty-eight years ago when I took my first look at Cleveland from the back of a covered wagon drawn by oxen. It was natural that the tide of emigration from Connecticut should flow to the Western Reserve. My father's family in company with five others were caught in the flow and emigrated in the summer of 1818. It was my father's original intention to go to Illinois, but we stopped to visit the Strong families in Cleveland for a few days and were soon induced to remain. So our loaded ox team, weary with five weeks' journey through the woods, was halted in front of a log cabin on Euclid avenue, which was destined to become the home of the family for one year. This house had neither doors nor windows nor were they added during our year of occupancy. * * *

"My father made the first pair of pegged shoes made in Cuyahoga county. He made the pegs too and killed the animal that furnished the hide. In those early days one of the first things to be thought about as soon as a clearing had been made, was to sow a small piece in flax so that there should be some prospect for the tow cloth for summer wear. This flax was pulled in June and spread upon the ground to rot, and wet twice each day until it was ready to be broken. It was then swingled, hatched and spun, and woven into cloth. The spinning

³ "Annals Early Settlers Association," No. 8, p. 143.

and weaving are an important part of the household industries. My mother and sisters carded by hand, spun the yarn and wove the cloth for our clothes. The tow cloth or flax was made into summer wear. One long frock was the only garment worn when at work in the fields in the summer. This was called a smock frock. It was for service, but not very dudish. When the women of the household could not manage all the spinning, a woman was hired at seventy-five cents per week. There was nobody idle, even the child of tender years must do something to accustom him to habits of industry and to inculcate virtue by teaching him thus early that there was work for all to do faithfully and cheerfully. The only other article needed by the farmer except shoes was a straw hat. Mrs. Danhaus braided all the straw hats and bonnets, which we had for a long time out of rye straw. Somebody attempted to make hats of buckeye shorings. These went by the name of 'buckeye hats.'"⁴

Amid these severe rigors every gathering of people was a social event to be enjoyed to the utmost. Election day, raising bees, even religious services were social occasions. A jug of whiskey or peach brandy was the token of generous hospitality. In Cleveland the one-room tavern of Lorenzo Carter was the center of early social pleasures. Here on the 14th of July, 1797, the first wedding in Cleveland took place. Carter's "hired girl" was married to a Mr. Clement of Canada. The Rev. Seth Hart, then general agent of the Connecticut Land Company, performed the ceremony. The bride wore "domestic" colored cotton and the bridegroom homespun sheep's gray.

In this cabin also took place the first public dance in Cleveland. This occurred July 4, 1801. "The entire party when assembled consisted of fifteen or sixteen couples. They occupied the front room or parlor of the cabin which was not carpeted but had a substantial puncheon floor. The violinist, Mr. Jones, proceeded at once to harmonize the strings of his instrument, and then struck up 'Hie Bettie Martin,' the favorite dancing tune of that day. The dance commenced with unrestrained enthusiasm, and with orders to cast off right and left. * * * The refreshments which had been provided with a liberal hand, consisted of plum cake and a cordial of raw whiskey sweetened with maple sugar. The dance continued until 'broad daylight' when the boys went home with the girls in the morning."*

The method of courtship in those days was graphically described by J. D. Taylor at a meeting of the pioneers held at Rockport. "I am reminded of the 'good old times' and of experiences to which none of the speakers have alluded: I mean pioneer courtships. Topics of this kind are always interesting, especially to the ladies. Courting, or sparking, in those early days was not a flirtation but an affair of the heart and conducted in a natural way. The boys and girls who were predisposed to matrimony used to sit up together Sunday nights dressed in their Sunday clothes. They occupied usually a corner of the only family room of the cabin, while the beds of the old folks occupied the opposite corner, with blankets suspended around it for curtains. During the earlier part of the even-

⁴ "Annals Early Settlers Association," No. 7, pp. 14-20.

* Harvey Rice, "Pioneers of the Western Reserve," p. 66.

ing the old and young folks engaged in common chitchat. About 8 o'clock the younger children climbed the ladder to the corner and went to bed in their bunks under the garret roof, and in about an hour later father and mother retired behind the blanket-curtains, leaving the 'sparkers' sitting at a respectful distance apart before a capacious wood fire-place, looking thoughtfully into the cheerful flame or perhaps into the future. The sparkers, however, soon broke the silence by stirring up the fire with a wooden shovel or poker, and soon a smack would be heard by the older people behind the curtains. If chilly the sparkers would sit closer together to keep warm. All this accords in a large degree with my own experience."⁵

The early social life of the village was not unlike that of the country folks in the neighborhood of the town. One of the early socials is thus described. "When I was at Governor Huntington's there was a social party at his house, so far as I can recollect all females except myself. There were several married ladies. I recollect particularly but two, Mrs. Walworth and Mrs. Huntington. We had all, or nearly all, the young ladies in the place. * * * Those present were she that is now Mrs. Long, Mrs. Matthews, of Painesville and a daughter of Mr. Carter, afterward Mrs. Miles and subsequently Mrs. Strong."⁶

As more pretentious houses were built in the village the social aspect of the community took on a more formal nature. The first carriage brought to town was the one horse chaise in which Alfred Kelley brought his bride in 1817 to his new brick house, the second one built in town, on Water street. James S. Clark "imported a grand and elegant carriage to our city and had it propelled about our streets by a span of lively mules, it became an epoch in our history worth recording, for we were not familiar with such turnouts. It was a master stroke of republican independence to send out the ladies in his household in an elegant landaulet drawn by a pair of mules driven by a man as black as Erebus. We had to stand and look as the establishment passed us in the muddy streets. To say that we had no cultivated style in those days would not be true. About all of us had studied up what was elegant and how bad we wanted such just as much as any other young and thriving city. "There were men who sent their measures for coats to New York, while they would consent to let Shelly make their pants and vests. So it was in other things—a growing disposition to outdo someone else."⁷

The first piano was brought to Cleveland in 1832 by a Mr. Bennet, who at that time was the only brewer in the town.

Cleveland's first fancy dress ball was held February 1, 1854, in Ballou's hall. Music was furnished by Leland's noted band. The "Herald" gives an account of the ball, describing the various costumes and naively reciting the names of the ladies and gentlemen who wore them. Among them: "A Swiss Girl," "Goddess of Night," "A Quakeress," "A Village Peasant," "Grecian Lady," "Turkish Lady," "Spanish Lady" and "Highland Lady," all of whom took great delight in waltzing with "Rob Roy," "A Yankee," "The Red Knight," "Henry the VIII," and many other celebrities who were present.

⁵ Harvey Rice "Early Pioneers," p. 72.

⁶ Statement of Thomas Webb, "Early History of Cleveland," p. 415.

⁷ "Annals Early Settlers Association," No. 1, p. 112.

Nor should the church sociables be forgotten in the annals of the early social events, nor the singing schools of the village. The modern pretentious social castes were entirely unknown. Our fathers sharing common dangers, shared also their possessions in common and found in their primitive surroundings a genuine social enjoyment that is wanting in the days of artificial classification.

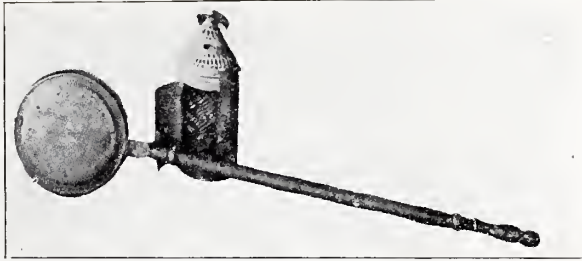
An early function of importance was the ball, held in the Mansion house to celebrate the completion of the Ohio canal. One who was present speaks of it as follows: "I attended with my parents and sat awhile in the lap of Governor Allen Trimble, who had honored the occasion by his presence. It took all the men, women and children in the village to make a set for the contra dances and the quadrilles. A violin player by the name of Hendershot, who lived in Euclid, was the musician for many years."

John D. Taylor in 1890 before the Early Settlers speaks of the dance: "Dancing among the younger members of the pioneer families was their most cherished recreation though they had no better place for a ball than a log cabin with a puncheon floor. * * * The young man went with his girl on foot if the distance was not over a mile or two; otherwise he went on horseback and took her behind him on the horse. In the summer the ball commenced at 4:00 o'clock p. m. and continued till the 'wee sma' hours ayont th' twa!' with a recess for supper. At one time when a ball was at my father's cabin and the fiddler failed to come, and the youngsters knowing that I could sing all the dancing tunes, set me in the fiddler's place to sing for them to dance. I sang till my tongue was near being paralyzed." Other social family gatherings were given in the winter "when several families with their ox sleds would start out for an evening's visit to a neighboring log cabin. The women, of course, took their knitting work, as no woman among the pioneers was ever idle. As soon as the visitors were seated around the blazing fire, the women commenced knitting and chatting, the sterner sex putting in a word when there was a lull in the conversation."

Abraham Teachout gives an interesting account of how the merry couples were taken to these dances. "When I came to Ohio in 1836 it was no uncommon thing to see two strong, red cheeked ladies on one horse with a basket of eggs and a pail of butter riding along happy and contented to their town store to do their shopping. * * * But you say, how about going to socials and parties among the young people? Of that I had some personal experience myself. If it was to be a mile or more away, we invited our girl and told her we would be there at the proper time with our best horse to take her to the place. She would be in waiting, dressed in her best and smiling. The horse was trained to place itself up to the horse block. She would give a spring, as few ladies can do now, and throw her strong arm around her friend in a way to make him feel that she was a friend indeed. Talk about your fine carriages or automobiles to take your sweetheart to parties! There was no comparison to the real solid pleasures of the days of long ago."⁸

The celebration of the 4th of July afforded annual opportunity for social enjoyment. It was celebrated with vim and patriotic ardor. The "Herald," of July 15, 1825, reports a celebration at Doan's Corners. Ahimaz Sherwin was president of the day; Seth C. Baldwin, vice president; Humphrey Nichols, Dr.

⁸ "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. 4, p. 609.



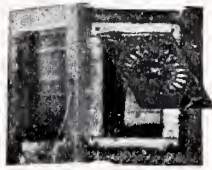
Original in Western Reserve Historical Society

Bed warming pan and tin lantern



Original in Western Reserve Historical Society

A "Dutch oven"



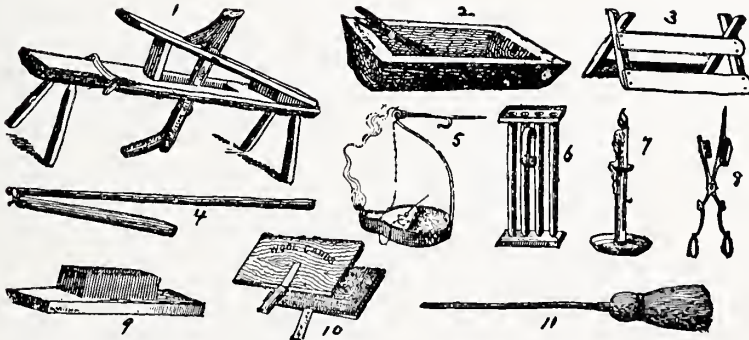
Original in Western Reserve Historical Society

A foot warmer



Original in Western Reserve Historical Society

A frying pan-handle four feet long



Originals in Western Reserve Historical Society

Group of old-time utensils—1, shaving horse and drawing knife; 2, sugar trough; 3, pack saddle; 4, flail; 5, lard lamp; 6, candle moulds; 7, tallow candle and stick; 8, snuffers; 9, flax hatchel; 10, hand wool cards; 11, splint broom.

PIONEER IMPLEMENTS

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Ezra Graves and N. C. Cozad the committee on arrangements, and Ahimaz Sherwin, Jr., marshal of the day. "An elegant and spacious bowery having been erected near the big spring, the ladies of the place and vicinity assembling at an early hour, prepared a most superb dinner, consisting of all the varieties the country affords. Indeed families vied with each other which should furnish most bountifully and of best quality. The dinner was served up in elegant style about 1 o'clock p. m. It was pleasant to see the harmony that prevailed. The first table was sufficiently spacious to accommodate all the married ladies and gentlemen, amounting to about ninety, after which all were served at other tables, as it was the determination that none should go away hungry, rich or poor. The Declaration of Independence was read by the vice president. The president followed with a very appropriate and handsome discourse."

These exercises were followed by thirteen "regular toasts" and eleven "volunteer toasts," beginning with: "The Day—sacred to liberty and beloved by free-men, the nation's jubilee. Let its principles pervade the world;" and ending with, "The American Fair—may their sons be as brave as a Washington or a Jackson and their daughters as virtuous as a Porcia or a Lucretia."

July 4, 1818, in Cleveland there was a parade, the Declaration was read and an oration delivered from a bower in the Square, and the "Herald" announced that, "Immediately after the exercises are over at the courthouse the gentlemen will again form in order and march to the hotel, where dinner will be served up and toasts drank, accompanied with the discharging of artillery."

"Of all the days in the year, the Fourth of July, or Independence day, as it was then called, was the one most longed for and the longest remembered. It was the grand holiday of holidays. It was planned for months ahead. The hoeing was done and the haying never touched until this memorable day had passed. To these early settlers it was truly the 'glorious Fourth.' Many of the pioneers had taken part in the struggle for independence. It was nearer to them in point of years than our great Civil war is to us today. When this day was to be ushered in, long before the dawn appeared, in East Cleveland, Kilberry's old blacksmith's anvil had been fired off by the boys to wake up the people, and every one was astir earlier than usual. Several days before, a president of the day and a committee for various things had been appointed. That everything might be ready, this committee met the previous day and constructed a bowery in the orchard of Job Doan's tavern, the liberty pole was also brought from the woods and set up. * * * This orchard of Job Doan's was used for the Fourth of July celebration for a good many years. It was directly back of the present East End postoffice. The bowery was made in the following fashion: Crotched sticks were stuck into the ground at regular intervals over a space one hundred feet or so in length and wide enough to enclose a table with seats upon either side. The table and seats were made of rough boards and the top of the bowery was covered with fragrant hemlock boughs upon the eventful morning. The first thing was to raise the flag, and then the jollification began. * * * Baskets were brought and tables were spread with all the dainties the land could afford. The greatest ornaments of the table, however, were the three roast pigs, each with a cornucob in his mouth. One was placed in the centre of the table and the others at the ends. The rest of the long board was filled in

with rye and corn bread and a bountiful supply of all the vegetables that we cultivated. The drinks were rye coffee, tea, egg-nog, toddy and whiskey straight. Everybody got mellow; it was one of the privileges of the day. After dinner the women folks stored the slight remnants of food in the Indian baskets and the speechmaking began. Every speech was impromptu, but I remember such ones as stirred our souls with enthusiasm. * * *

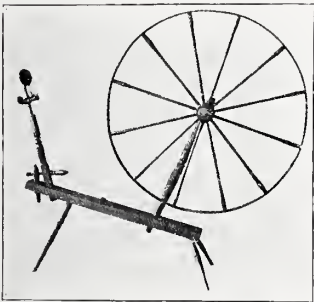
"A few years later came the dance, which lasted from noon until daylight—eighteen continuous hours to trip the 'light and fantastic' toe." ⁹

Hunting was the favorite sport of the frontiersmen. Great hunts were organized by various townships or counties. "The whole region of northern Ohio was overrun with game of all sorts at the time of the first settlement, among which were bears, wolves, panthers, deer and turkeys; the bears killing the pioneers' pigs and the wolves their sheep, if they had any; and the panthers were a source of great terror to the women lest they might carry off their children if they wandered too far away from the house. It used to be said that the scream of a panther was like the scream of a woman when in distress. To hear the wolves howl in the night was common in the west part of the county until about 1820. * * * Though the wild animals were a fear and annoyance to the first settlers, yet there was much sport and no small profit in hunting the game. A wild turkey was as delicate and tender as a domestic one and much larger. I have seen wild turkeys that weighed twenty-five pounds after being dressed. Deer and turkeys used to get very fat from eating acorns, chestnuts and beechnuts; hogs got fat on the mast in the fall of the year. The pioneers used to salt venison in the fall and dry the hams, which were far better than dried beef. Raccoon hunting was rare sport. The coons would commence their raid on the corn in the night time as soon as the corn was large enough for roasting ears. A good coon dog was all important in catching coons in the cornfield. A party starting out in the night, on arriving at the cornfield, if the dog understood his business, he would make a circuit around the outside of the field and when by his scent he struck a coon track the hunter would hear from him. In 1820 a deer hunt was organized in the western part of Cuyahoga county and part of what is now Lorain county. The program was to surround the territory from the mouth of Rocky river to the mouth of Black river, a distance of about twenty miles, with a circle; the distance from the center of the circuit to the lake shore being about six miles. The hunters from far and near, numbering about one hundred, were early in the morning of the day and hour agreed, at their post in the circle, each with his dinner horn suspended by a string around his neck. Joseph Dean, of Rockport, being captain, blew his horn at the eastern terminus of the circle, then the next, and so on till the sound reached the last hunter at the mouth of Black river, when they all commenced their march toward the center of the circle toward the lake shore. As the hunters advanced, they came nearer each other as a matter of course * * * and soon the crack of their rifles was a continuous roar. Many deer were killed, with turkeys and a few bears. They then commenced gathering their game preparatory to skinning it. At the place where they gathered resided a man by the name of Gant, who kept a sort of hotel and had whiskey to sell by the drink,

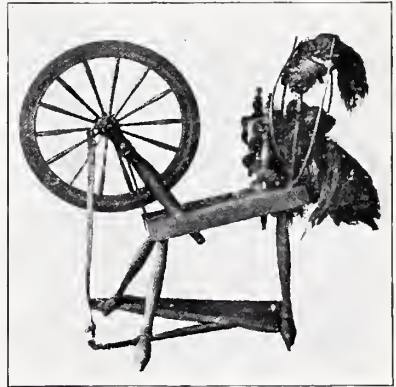
⁹ George Watkins, "Annals Early Settlers Association," No. 7, p. 15.



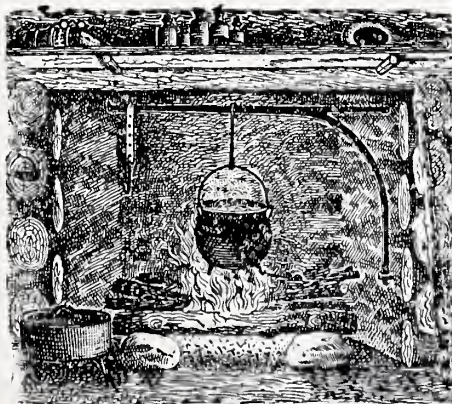
Centennial log cabin erected in Public Square
in 1896. A replica of an actual settler's
cabin.



Original in Western Reserve Historical Society
Big spinning wheel used for
wool



Original in Western Reserve Historical Society
Small spinning wheel used for flax



Fireplace in pioneer's cabin

quart or gallon. Whiskey was cheap then, only twenty cents a gallon. Everybody drank it. * * * After the hunters had finished dressing their game, they were hungry and every man had taken with him a knapsack well stored with provisions, but they wanted roasted venison and Gant had salt wherewith to season it. Many large fires were built, over which they roasted their venison. Gant's bar was liberally patronized. Hilarity prevailed. He offered a gallon of whiskey for two venison hams. The hams commenced going over the counter into a room behind the bar, which room had a back door. As the hunters became more and more hilarious, some one would go to this room and get the hams and present them again over Gant's counter for more whiskey."¹⁰

"Logging bees," for burning logs and brushwood, and "raising bees," for the raising of the more pretentious houses and barns, the immediate successors of the primitive log structures, also were the occasion for social enjoyments. Mr. George Watkins describes a "logging bee": "The day for the bee had been appointed some days ahead so that the men could arrange their work beforehand. * * * The men were assembled. They were divided into two parties and each party had a yoke of oxen. One man drove, one carried the log chain and four or five rolled the logs together. The piles were about ten feet high and about the same in width and from twelve to sixteen feet long. In one day from forty to fifty log heaps were made. Some of these logs had been chopped, others 'niggered.' This process of niggering helped matters. One log was rolled across another and set on fire where they crossed. This would burn at night and in its way help along. Of course this had been done before the logging bee. There was nothing for the neighbors to do but draw the logs together and pile them up. There was little market for wood, but such trees as were thought to be suitable had been drawn away and cut and split into firewood by the boys. When the men had finished, the fun began. About sunset the boys and girls set fire to the heaps. It was the dry season and the flames leaped and darted over the dry wood and an immense conflagration was soon well under way. As soon as the coals appeared, the nearest corn field was raided for roasting ears. No other corn was half so sweet as that common field corn roasted by those blazing wood fires. The next move was to find a watermelon patch. * * * After the work was done, the old folks repaired to the house where the women folks had already assembled, and ate nut cakes, corn bread and potatoes, and drank tea, eggnogg and whiskey. When the men had drank enough to unloose their tongues they talked about the hardships of men who came to a new country as pioneers before they could get ready to live. Of the future outcome of their labor, they entertained no doubt. These talks were never in a complaining spirit but always with the idea of tiding over, in the best possible manner, the intervening time that must elapse before they could hope for the comforts and advantages of the older settlements of the east. * * *

"The singing school was among our early institutions. About 1824 Elijah Ingersoll, who lived on the ridge at Newburg, started a singing school for the winter evenings. This was held once a week or once in two weeks at the log schoolhouse on the corner of Giddings and Euclid avenues and also in the school-

¹⁰ John D. Taylor in "Annals of the Early Settlers Association," No. 11, p. 440.

house on Fairmount street. * * * When it was time to begin, Elijah brought his pitch pipe to his mouth and blew on it. Then he pulled a string that stopped at the pitch that he desired to start the tune. This wind instrument was book shaped, about ten inches long and four wide. To the youngsters it was a wonderful affair. The tuning fork was a later invention. He lined and we sang and the woods rung with the melody."¹¹

Horse racing became an amusement in Cleveland in the early '20s. The first speedway was on Water street from Superior to the north end of the street. About this time the horse took the place of the patient and enduring oxen. Some of the early races aroused much enthusiasm. In 1826 a series of contests were held between a horse owned in Cleveland, named "Billy," and one owned in Portage county, named "Portage Polly." Considerable money was bet on this race and the outcome was watched with great interest. The "Herald," of June 2, 1826, gives an account of the second race. "The second trial of speed between Portage Polly and the black horse, Billy, took place on Saturday last and a purse of two hundred dollars was won by the mare. The mare got about a length and a half the start and came out about a half length ahead. Both kept the track the whole length of the course and run one hundred rods in thirty or thirty-one seconds."

May 23, 1820, the first theater is advertised in the "Herald." The performance was held in P. Mowry's hall, the dining room of his tavern, and consisted of comic opera, farce, drama and variety all in one day. The comic opera was "The Purse Won the Benevolent Tar;" the drama was "The Strangers;" the farce, "The Village Lawyer," and the vaudeville consisted of singing and dancing. On the 31st of May, 1820, the play, "The Mountaineers," was given. In August, 1830, Mrs. Lane gave a "polite comedy," with an interlude of singing and dancing, in the bank building in the rear of the "Herald" office. In 1834 Italian hall was used for a theater by the traveling companies that in those years annually visited the town.

The early theater yielded to the circus as a form of popular amusement. The first circus held in Cleveland was September 29 and 30 and October 1, 1825. From that time forward the circus was an annual event. The first circuses were composed of men and their acts were nearly all equestrian; very few acrobatic feats were performed. There were no menageries and no bands. In 1838 a giraffe was the drawing card, and in 1841 a circus advertised "a number of elephants and accomplished ladies," and a band. The early circus grounds were vacant lots in various parts of town. In 1838 a circus was held in the enclosure near the courthouse on the south side of the Public Square. About 1847 they were held on Banks street. About 1853 there was a great rivalry among the traveling circuses, sometimes as many as eight visited Cleveland in one season. In 1857 the first steam calliope was heard here. The papers announced that about three thousand people followed it around town. The circus grounds in 1860 were on Erie street, then for many years they were on the west side. In more recent years they were on the corner of Madison and Cedar and lately they have been moved again to the west side.

¹¹ "Annals Early Settlers Association," No. 7, pp. 15-20.

The intervals between circuses and traveling theatrical companies were filled in with special exhibits. In 1827 a mummy was exhibited in the Oviatt block on Superior street, and in 1833 the Siamese twins at the Franklin house. Later Tom Thumb visited Empire hall. In 1833 the "Herald" prides itself upon the number of exhibits that are being held. "Thus it will be seen that in the course of a few days the theater and two circuses have been in operation. The Siamese twins and Black Hawk have been figuring at the same time, and last, though not least, the menagerie, a wild child of the forest (orang outang) came on the boards for their share of patronage. These exhibitions were sufficient to satiate the votaries of pleasure."

The panorama or diorama was introduced about 1850. Their crude canvasses proved very popular. In 1853 Richardson's museum was opened opposite the courthouse, and in 1854 the Amphitheater was opened on Center street, where the old Variety theater stood, and in 1852 Barnum's grand colossal museum and menagerie was exhibited in the city.

CHAPTER XLVI.

EARLY TAVERNS AND HOTELS.¹

In the days of the stage coach there was no need of the great hotels that the extensive traffic of railroads has demanded. The lonely transient was entertained in a tavern that resembled a private house quite as much as a public place. The proprietor and his family lived in the house, ate in the dining room with the few guests, and was host as well as landlord. These taverns were places of public meetings, political caucuses, dances and informal gatherings for the discussion of public events. Some of them were called "Coffee Houses," after the English custom, and even in the primitive day the pretentious French "hotel" was appropriated by some very modest establishments.

The first public house in the village was Major Lorenzo Carter's cabin, built in 1797 near the river at the foot of St. Clair street. It was a rude, one room hut with probably a loft reached by a ladder. It was hardly large enough for Carter's own family, but the wayfarer was always welcome to a meal, a bed and a drink of good New England rum. In 1801 the Major was given a license to keep a tavern by the court in Warren. In September, 1802, he purchased twenty-three and a half acres of land in two parcels, one of twelve acres fronting on St. Clair street, just east of Water street, and the other an irregular parcel on Superior street and Union lane and the river. About where the Bethel stands, Carter built his second cabin, a framed house, which burned to the ground before its completion. It was immediately rebuilt of hewn logs, boarded on the outside. This pretentious house had two rooms and a large attic. It was kept as a tavern by Carter until his death, February 8, 1814, when Phineas Shepard leased it. For a few years Major Carter's son, Alonzo, kept a tavern on the west side of the river,

¹ For interesting details concerning early taverns, see O. J. Hodge, "Cleveland's Early Hotels," "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. V, p. 435.

just opposite Superior street, where the Carters had purchased a large acreage. Its coat of primitive red paint gave it the name of "Red House."

MERWIN'S TAVERN OR THE MANSION HOUSE.

In 1807, Amos Spafford, the surveyor, kept a small inn on the southeast corner of Superior street and Vineyard lane, on original lot 73. This lot was then owned by Peter B. Parkman, who on January 20, 1809, sold it to Diocletian Alvord, who in turn sold it to George Wallace, June 13, 1815. Wallace had kept a tavern since 1812 on the south side of Superior street, west of Seneca. This old place fell into the possession of Michael Spangler who kept "Spangler's Inn," as late as 1824. Spafford's tavern became the "Wallace House." September, 1817, Wallace sold it to David Merwin of Palmyra, Portage county, who June 1, 1822, sold it to Noble H. Merwin. The Merwins built a new hotel, a two story frame building. It stood on an eminence overlooking the river and was called grandiosely "The Mansion House." It was a mansion of modest size, for we are told that when Judge Wood stopped there on his arrival in Cleveland, he could not stand upright in its chambers. He was over six feet tall.* For over twenty years it was Cleveland's favorite hotel, and its owner, a popular and progressive man, was a leader in business and civic affairs. Here was entertained DeWitt Clinton in 1825. After Mr. Merwin relinquished the active management James Belden and later E. M. Segur were the landlords. In 1835 the hotel was destroyed by the big fire that swept the south side of Superior street as far east as the present site of the American House.

The "Herald" of January 1, 1822, contains the following: "A. Kingsbury respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has opened a house of entertainment in the village of Cleveland, at the stand lately occupied by P. Mowry on the public square, where he will at all times hold himself in readiness to accommodate customers. He flatters himself that his preparation, assiduous attention and reasonable charges will secure him a share of patronage."

August 5, 1825, J. Boughton opened a tavern on the corner of Water and St. Clair streets. "His house is spacious and convenient. Ladies and gentlemen can at all times be accommodated with separate rooms; and every attention will be paid to render the situation of visitors agreeable," recites the naive advertisement. In May, 1824, the Navy hotel on St. Clair street was "just opened and in readiness for travelers. It being the nearest tavern to the lake renders it very convenient for all persons that wish to take passage from the place by water."²

THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

The Franklin house occupied a large place in the tavern life of Cleveland. It stood on the north side of Superior street on lot 50, two hundred and thirty-six feet east of Water street. Nathan Perry, a large landholder, sold fifty feet front of this lot to Timothy Scoville of Hector, Tompkins county, New York, June 6, 1820, for three hundred dollars. Here Philo Scoville (later spelled Scovill),

* "Herald," Volume 31, p. 10.

² "Herald."



Original lithograph in Western Reserve Historical Society

The Franklin House as it was re-built, 1845



From an old cut

The Weddell House as first built, 1845-6,
showing the rotunda with its
promenade



THE WEDDELL HOUSE IN THE DAYS OF ITS GLORY



son of Timothy, built, in 1826, the largest tavern Cleveland had yet seen, and named it after Benjamin Franklin. It was a three story frame building, "very spacious and furnished in a style not surpassed in this part of the state." It was the headquarters for the various stage lines that centered in Cleveland and was a lively place in its day. Most of the stage lines were managed by Levi Sartwell, a good natured and well liked man. "Mr. Sartwell had his office in the Franklin house to the left of the front door entrance. Here in this office might be seen almost any evening, Mr. Melancthon Barnett, father of General James Barnett, the Spangler brothers and other well known men of Cleveland, telling stories, discussing topics of the day and drinking mint juleps, or something stronger. Every morning about 8:00 o'clock there was seen in front of the hotel several coaches with either four or six horses ready to start away at the word of command. The drivers would crack their whips and away the coaches would go with a whirl. People would congregate sometimes in considerable numbers to see the start."³

The itinerant lawyers following the courts from one county seat to another made this their stopping place, as did also many lake captains during the winter season.

In December, 1833, Edward Lyon assumed its management. Two years later Benjamin Harrington became proprietor and in 1838 Scoville again assumed charge. In 1844 it was rebuilt, and called the New Franklin house. It had a frontage of seventy-eight feet on Superior street and two wings, sixty and thirty-four feet long, was of brick, five stories high, the entrance supported by Doric stone columns. The hall and reading room had "tessellated marble floors." There were seventy-one bedrooms and the dining room, twenty-six by sixty feet, was "calculated to spread two tables." A cistern in the attic supplied "soft water for washing" and "inside window blinds" were found "a great improvement over outside shutters."⁴

In January, 1852, Patrick & Son became the managers; the hostelry had degenerated into a mere boarding house. In 1855 when they retired from the management the "boarders" gave them a "testimonial of regard," a compliment not often paid to boarding house keepers. March 31, 1855, the old house was closed and the building converted into stores. The "Franklin house was especially famous for its neatness, good order and sumptuous fare. Its enviable reputation was largely due to the care and skill of Mrs. Scoville, the landlady."⁵ The old building is still standing (1910), ragged and apologetic of its unearned degeneracy.

The city directory of 1837 enumerates the following "Principal Hotels and Coffee Houses:" "American House, I Newton, 42 Superior street; Cleveland House, A. Selover, public square; Cleveland Center House, Cleveland Center block; City Hotel, Perry Allen, Seneca street; Clinton House, William Harland, Union lane, corner St. Clair; Eagle Tavern, Richard Cooke, Water street, corner St. Clair; Franklin House, B. Harrington, 25 Superior street; Farmers and Mechanics Hotel, George W. Sanford, Ontario street, corner Michigan; Globe Tavern, Isaac Van Valkenberg, Merwin street; Washington House, William Martin, 31 Water street.

³ Colonel O. J. Hodge "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. 5, p. 440.

⁴ "Herald," Vol. 26, No. 52.

⁵ "Annals Early Settlers Association," No. 6, p. 58.

"Coffee Houses: City Coffee House, John Bennet, 21 Water street; Cleveland Recess, E. Adams & Company, 64 Superior street; Shakespeare Saloon, Joel Hood, 9 Water street."

This should be enough hotel accommodation for a town of about eight thousand yet the "Herald" in 1836 contains this paragraph: "We would respectfully inquire of our capitalists and owners of real estate how much longer the traveling public are to suffer for want of the necessary accommodations for their comfort while sojourning with us. The city is really acquiring a notoriety in this respect by no means enviable. True, it is no doubt that the keepers of public houses, many of them at least, do all in their power to remedy the evil in question, but it is equally true that more places of entertainment for those who require good accommodations, are necessary, for those we have, which are of this class, are thronged to that degree that the landlords can neither do justice to themselves nor their customers."

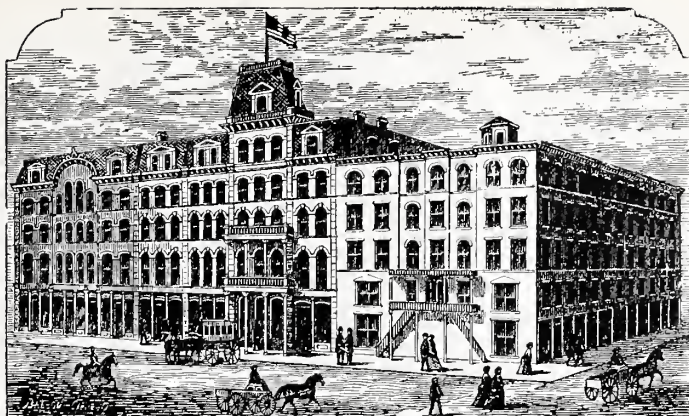
THE AMERICAN HOUSE.

The American House, the first large hotel opened in the city, was built the following year and in September, 1837, received its first guests. It is still in use, the oldest "tavern" in Cleveland. The building stands upon lot 76, the site of the cabin built by the second surveying party in 1797, and where Samuel Huntington in 1801 built his first Cleveland home, a two room log house. Huntington purchased the lot of the Land Company. He agreed to sell it in 1807 but the deed was not passed until 1817 when Huntington's administrator conveyed the lot to Robert B. Parkman, who sold it to Dr. David Long the same year. A. W. Walworth became its next owner and he sold to Irad Kelley in 1828. In 1831 James S. Clark bought it. The panic of 1837 compelled a sheriff's sale and Truman P. Handy bid it in.

The building was erected by James Kellogg and was originally known as the Kellogg block. Its first lessees were Norton and Canfield and its first landlord was I. Newton. It immediately became the place for holding the fine balls and banquets of the town. The fire department and the Cleveland Grays held their annual balls there. From its little iron balcony have spoken many of the great men of the nation among them: William Henry Harrison, General Scott, Lewis Cass, Martin Van Buren and Henry Clay. Daniel Webster was its fleeting visitor in the year of its opening. He remained only an hour, but long enough, tradition has it, to patronize its bar. Stephen A. Douglas was a guest in 1860.

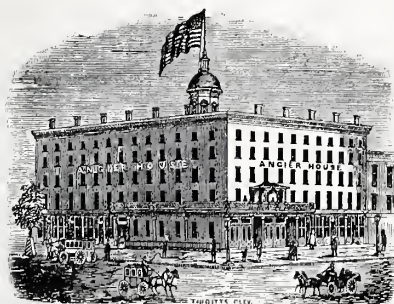
It was the gathering place of politicians, and visiting statesmen often shared its hospitality. In 1852 a great dinner was given there to John P. Hale of New Hampshire. Ladies were present and liquor absent, so that the distinguished guest was prompted to say that it was the first time he was ever at a dinner where the "bottles were discharged and the ladies admitted." Salmon P. Chase and Joshua R. Giddings were among the speakers. When in July, 1853, the body of Henry Clay arrived here, a committee of noted Kentuckians who came to Cleveland to receive the remains of the great statesman stopped at the American House and there planned the journey of the funeral car through Ohio to Lexington.

Its fame waned with the opening of the Weddell House. In 1848 Bennett Smith was the proprietor, succeeded in 1851 by William Milford. Originally the



From an old cut

Forest City House about 1860

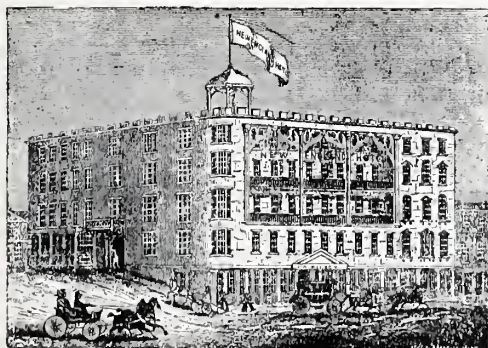


From an old cut
Angier House in 1857, later called
The Kennard



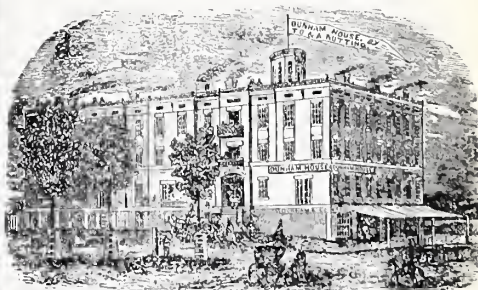
From an old cut

American House, 1850



From an old cut

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL IN 1850
Corner Merwin and Superior Streets



From an old cut

DUNHAM HOUSE IN 1850
Stood where Forest City House now stands



hotel occupied only the upper stories of the block. In 1851 it was remodeled, a reading room and lobby were put on the first floor and a veranda two stories high supported by iron columns and pilasters was placed at the entrance.

WEDDELL HOUSE.

The most noted of Cleveland's earlier hotels was the Weddell House "the Astor House of the Lakes." This famous hostelry was opened June 25, 1847. The original building occupied one hundred twenty-five and one-half feet on Superior street and one hundred and eighty-five and one-half feet on Bank street. There was an eighty foot wing in the rear parallel to Superior street. It was four stories high with an attic and was built of sandstone and brick. The corner portico was supported by Doric columns. The dining hall was on Bank street, on the second floor, and above it was an assembly hall. The main entrance was also on Bank street. The crowning feature of this hotel was its octagonal cupola, sixteen feet in diameter, "with a promenade on top." "The view from the principal cupola is the best in the city. The elevation is so great that the eye takes in the entire city of Cleveland, Ohio City, the valley of the winding Cuyahoga, its forests of masts, and farms and forest covered banks stretching far away to the southward and a large sweep of lake and adjacent country."⁶

Thurlow Weed stopped in Cleveland, July 15, 1847, on his way home from Chicago by boat. He writes for his "Albany Journal:" "We arrived at Cleveland before sunset last evening and enjoyed another view of this thriving city. Among the striking features is the Weddell house, one of the most magnificent hotels in America. This building looms up like the Astor house, and is furnished with every attainable luxury. The furniture would compare favorably in value and beauty with that of the drawing rooms of our 'merchant princes.' The house was built by Mr. Weddell, who had accumulated a large fortune in business in Cleveland. When returning from New York last spring where he had been to purchase furniture for his house, he took a severe cold, from the effects of which he died. The house is well kept by Mr. Barnum, who was formerly with his uncle in 'Barnum's Hotel' at Baltimore." Thurlow Weed was a competent judge of this "Astor House of the West," for his headquarters in New York were in the Astor house of the East, where, in the famous room "No. 11" presidents, governors, senators and judges were made.

The hotel's advertisement in the papers of 1854 that the "bills of fare are printed entirely in English," indicates the prevalent sentiment against the invading French.

In 1856 an addition of one hundred and eight feet long and four stories high was built on Bank street, adding seventy-three rooms with parlor and baths. A. S. Barnum, of Baltimore, was its first landlord. In two years he was succeeded by H. S. Stevens, who in about four years was followed by J. P. Ross, who was landlord in 1854, after the burning of the New England hotel, of which he had been manager. C. S. Butts & Son were in charge when it was closed for remodeling, January 1, 1863. On January 20, 1864, it was reopened under the

⁶ "Herald," Vol. 28, No. 25.

management of J. H. and A. W. Kirkwood, of the Kirkwood house, Washington.⁷ The house was entirely refurnished and painted brown. The main entrance was moved from Superior street to Bank street and the two bronze lions so familiar to Clevelanders for many years were placed at the private Superior street entrance.

In 1903-4 the historic building was torn down to make way for the Rockefeller building. It was Cleveland's most historic hotel. From the day of its opening until about 1872 it was the leading hotel of the city and was widely known throughout the west. It was constantly crowded before the war and often cots were placed in the parlor and halls for accommodating the guests. Its contemplative eagle, looking down from the cornice above the classic portico, beheld many historic pageants pass beneath and saw many of the nation's great men enter the doorway. Here stopped Horace Greeley, Salmon P. Chase, John Sherman, Jenny Lind in 1851, Kossuth in 1852, Don Cameron in 1853, Madame Sontag, Bishop Potter in 1854, and scores of other celebrities. And here Abraham Lincoln was a guest in 1861 on his way to Washington to assume the presidency.

In the Weddell house, on the evening of July 7, 1848, was founded the Board of Trade that later developed into our potent Chamber of Commerce. Here was held the great banquet, February 22, 1851, that celebrated the opening of Cleveland's first railway, the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati. The first dinner of the New England society was given there December 22, 1855; and for thirty years brilliant social functions were held in its spacious halls.

THE FOREST CITY HOUSE.

Original lot 82, southwest corner of the Square and Superior street has always been a tavern site. Samuel Huntington bought the lot in 1801 from the Connecticut Land Company. He sold sixty-six feet fronting on Superior street to Phinney Mowrey (sometimes spelled Mowry) in 1812. The deed was not passed until May 10, 1815, and that year a modest inn called Mowrey's Tavern was erected. In 1820 Donald McIntosh bought the property for four thousand, five hundred dollars and called the tavern the Cleveland Hotel. In 1824 James S. Clark rebuilt the house. It was advertised as "commanding a fine view of the lake." There were then no large buildings to the north of it. Mathew Cozens soon after became landlord and in 1837, A. Selover from New York city. It was later called the City Hotel. It was entirely destroyed by fire, February 10, 1845. In 1848 David B. Dunham replaced it with a brick building, called the Dunham House. In 1852 it was purchased by William A. Smith, of Poughkeepsie, New York, who had been, for some time the manager of the Franklin house. He greatly enlarged the hotel and named it the Forest City House. It has undergone but few changes in the past four decades.

In 1820, in the dining room of Mowrey's Tavern, was given the first theatrical entertainment in Cleveland by a traveling company. In the old livery barn that fronted the square to the south of the hotel, the Cleveland Grays were organized in August, 1837, by Timothy Ingraham. September 6, 1852, picturesque Sam

⁷ "Herald," January 20, 1864.



THE STILLMAN HOTEL,

North Side of Euclid Avenue, just beyond Erie (East 9th Street). Demolished 1900.



Houston of Texas spoke from the balcony facing the square. The hotel gained considerable notoriety because in 1856, Frederick Douglass was entertained there.

THE NEW ENGLAND HOTEL.

The New England Hotel was a favorite stopping place for commercial men during its brief existence. It was built in 1846 by G. M. Atwater and opened the following year. It was an imposing building and stood at the foot of Superior street. It was entirely destroyed by fire in 1856. W. J. Gordon's wholesale grocery and warehouse was built on its site.

For many years the City Hotel on Seneca street was a popular house with farmers and traveling men. It was built in the '30s by Perry Allen. It was sold in 1840 to J. E. Lockwood, who refurnished it and built new livery stables. T. B. Brockway was the next landlord, followed in 1861 by H. H. and H. C. Brockway. In 1858 it was rebuilt.

THE ANGIER HOUSE.

In 1852 a new fashionable hotel, the Angier House, was built on the corner of Bank and St. Clair streets, by Alexander Garrett, J. C. Vaughan and Ahaz Merchant. The building was formally opened April 17, 1854, by a banquet and fashionable reception, attended by two hundred and fifty guests. The new hotel was five stories high, was heated "by the steam process," and had a reservoir on the roof for distributing water throughout the building. Its landlords up to 1866 were R. R. Angier, William Odell, Rogers & Richards, Silas Merchant, J. P. Ross and R. M. N. Taylor. In 1866 its furniture was sold, the house completely remodeled and refurnished in "solid black walnut," and reopened on the evening of June 14, 1866, as the Kennard House.⁸ The new hotel was owned by T. W. Kennard, and R. M. N. Taylor was its first landlord. "The Exchange," with its fountain, created great enthusiasm. It was supposed to be a copy of one of the rooms of the Alhambra. The Angier House was the fashionable hotel of the town. It entertained among its guests John C. Breckinridge in 1856, Lewis Cass, General Franz Sigel. In 1860 when the Perry monument was dedicated, the notable visitors were entertained there and a great dinner was given Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, and his staff.

Later, at the Kennard House, General W. T. Sherman was given a splendid reception, July 29, 1866. He arrived here from Buffalo on his way to St. Louis but found a telegram awaiting him from General Grant, calling him to Washington. He attended church services in the morning and in the afternoon drove around the city. Throughout the day a great throng gathered at the hotel but the modest General kept close to his room. The leading citizens, however, arranged an informal reception and serenade for Monday morning. At 5:30 o'clock Leland's band appeared under his window on Bank street and while it was playing patriotic airs the General appeared on the balcony with Amos Townsend, who introduced him to the early morning crowd. The General said: "Gentlemen: I am sorry to disturb you at this early hour in the morning but I am glad

⁸ "Herald," May 9, 1866.

to see you. I am always glad to see my friends. I do not feel much like talking and you probably do not care to listen to what I may say. If any of you wish to see me I will come down." There was naturally a unanimous call for him to come down and the great soldier held an informal reception on the sidewalk. After breakfast he was driven down Euclid avenue to the station. As he passed the residence of Dan P. Eells his carriage was halted and Mr. Eells came out with a bouquet of flowers and a great cluster of grapes from his famous garden. The General also stopped to call on his friend, Judge Willson, who lived near the depot. The observant reporter records that the great soldier was not in uniform—that he wore a "military vest and an old linen duster."⁹

The Angier House passed through the vicissitudes that an exclusive hotel in a new western city experiences. It changed hands many times. When it metamorphosed into the Kennard, the moving of wholesale houses into that vicinity made it popular with the traveling men. The tinkling fountain still plays in the lobby and the faded Spanish maidens still gaze from the walls, reminiscent of a brilliant past.

The Stillman on the north side of Euclid avenue just beyond Erie succeeded the Angier house as the exclusive hotel of the city. It was built by the Stillman Witt estate and opened June 2, 1884. Its imposing building was placed well back from the street on a spacious lawn in keeping with its stately surroundings. On April 12, 1885, fire destroyed its upper floors. In 1901-2 it was torn down at behest of the irresistible commercial invasion of the avenue. It had been the scene of many brilliant social functions.

In 1852 the Johnson House was built on Superior street, opposite the American house. Its first landlord was J. R. Surbury who had served in both the American House and the Franklin House. In its first years it was popular with commercial travelers. In 1910 it was torn down to make room for an addition to the Rockefeller building.

Among the hostelries that flourished in the later '60s, '70s and '80s may be mentioned the Hawley House, which is still receiving guests; and the Streibinger House on Michigan street, which was discontinued some years ago.

CHAPTER XLVII.

THE DRAMA.

By Maurice Weidenthal.

PLAYHOUSES OF LONG AGO.

Ever since Cleveland was Cleveland, or more properly speaking, Cleaveland, the spot fronting on the southwest section of the Public Square has always been occupied by a hotel. Today it is the Forest City House, and before the present structure was built, a country tavern stood upon the same spot, known as the Cleaveland House.

⁹ "Herald," July 29, 1866.



Courtesy Maurice Weidenthal

THE FAMOUS OLD ACADEMY OF MUSIC
East side of Bank street between Superior and St. Clair



From a photograph. Courtesy Wachter und Anzelger

THE PARK THEATRE, now the Lyceum, as it appeared before the fire. Also shows
the old Courthouse, with the original three stories.

This old hotel will serve as an introduction to the drama in Cleveland, for it was in the Cleaveland House ball room the early pioneers of Cleaveland witnessed the first theatrical entertainment ever given in the city. It was in 1820, when the present metropolis of Ohio was a village of some five hundred, and this included the farmers who drove into town on their ox carts and lumber wagons, all the way from "Doan's Corners."

Let us pause long enough and reflect what would have happened to the unfortunate prophet who in 1820—when the lumber wagons and ox carts stumbled along rocky roads and crossed swollen creeks to the show house of the town—would have had the hardihood to tell his companions on the long, tedious journey that the time is coming when Cleveland will have scores and scores of show places and theaters, many of them real and more than a hundred exact reproductions of all the world and its peoples, moving as they move in life and nothing to distinguish them from living, breathing humanity and that dozens of those theaters would be located "way out Doan's Corners," where the farmers came from, and that folks, instead of going to them in ox teams, would be whisked down town in an inexpressably brief space of time by the unseen power of electricity, and that people would own their own horseless carriages, thousands of them all in the future great city of Cleveland, the cost of every one of which would be greater than a thousand acres of good timber and farm land on Euclid road, near Doan's Corners.

"Yes indeed," Prophet Si might have said to his girl, Mandy, "and these fellers in them 'ere horseless carriages could get down to the show house in the Cleveland Hotel in ten minutes."

"You must be crazy, Si," Mandy might have truthfully replied, and any probate judge would have agreed with her.

There is a great span between the little ball room of the old Cleveland tavern and the Hippodrome on Euclid avenue, probably the second largest theater in the United States.

But to return to Cleveland's first theatrical entertainment. It was a week of the legitimate, not a one night stand show—such as villages of today are inflicted with, but Manager Blanchard's troupe stayed a week. Not because Cleveland could patronize a company for that length of time, but traveling was a tremendous hardship those days, and it was difficult to journey from place to place.

"Douglas" was the best known among the plays presented, with Julia B. Blanchard, the manager's pretty daughter, as the leading lady. When it was all over the show folks packed up their wardrobes, had the trunks and things carted down Superior Lane, and while the lads and lassies of early Cleveland shouted their farewells from the little wooden dock, the show folks moved down the Cuyahoga river on the sailboat "Tiger," into the lake seeking other worlds to conquer.

Following this initial triumph on the Cleveland stage other companies came and went, and for ten years the same little Cleveland tavern ball room was the only theater in town, the companies staying until the attendance fell off and when the boys and girls "went broke" as the result of too much show, the companies quit.

Then came Shakespeare, and early Cleveland liked him. The town in 1831 had grown to one thousand one hundred, and a company under the management of Gilbert & Trowbridge, with Mrs. Trowbridge as leading lady, gave a round of

the legitimate drama in the little brick courthouse, located on the northwest section of the Public Square.

Cleveland has witnessed numerous theatrical "smash ups," the first of which occurred in 1832, when the Mestayer troupe, which made its way from Boston by easy stages and finally by way of the Ohio canal, succumbed to financial disaster. Members of the company quit town the best they could. Mr. and Mrs. Mestayer were financially unable to do so, and to eke out an existence and save up enough funds to get back to Boston, they gave what were called "comic shows" in Abbey's Hotel on the corner of Ontario and Michigan. This was really the first vaudeville performance ever given in Cleveland, and it was during one of these performances, Dan Marble, who years later became a famous comedian, made his debut in a sketch and songs.

When the little brick courthouse became too small to accommodate play loving Clevelanders, capitalists put their heads together and erected a theater on the spot where the Western Reserve block is now located, but the entrance faced the other way, being located at the corner of Superior Hill and Union Lane, at that time the center of the town's activities. The first floor was used for stores, and the theater proper, containing an auditorium of seventy by fifty, was up one flight of stairs. It was built of wood, by William and Samuel Cook, and leased by an actor named Parsons, who engaged a fairly good company to support him, the season continuing about half the winter. Parsons soon tired of acting and became a parson, joining the Methodist ministry, and when tired of the job of preaching and the small salary he again donned the sock and buskin.

Bye and bye, in 1835 or thereabouts, Cleveland became quite a theatrical center. A circuit was established here by Dean & McKinney, who played the company in Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Buffalo and small towns between these then larger cities. The company was one of the best in the country and included in its makeup the then celebrated comedian, possibly the best in the country, Billy Forrest, also Dean, whose daughter, Julia Dean Hayne, ultimately became a well known actress.

In the '30s another theater was opened in Cleveland. It was a marvel, one of the few brick buildings in town and known as Italian Hall, John Mills, proprietor. It was located on the west side of Water street, near Superior, the theater proper being on the third floor, the real novelty in the house being the raised seats. It was the fashionable house of the town and the stopping place for famous stars. In the course of time Italian Hall became a variety house.

In 1837 a project to build a theater on Seneca street was abandoned on account of the panic. The association was composed of Dean & McKinney and a number of moneyed men of the town.

During the dramatic year of 1839-40 there stood a building at Ontario and Prospect avenue, where Bailey's is now located, known as Mechanic's hall. This was fitted up as a theater. It was, however, too far up town, and one of the early companies that played there, headed by Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey, suffered great financial loss. The theater did not succeed.

In 1848 a frame theater, seating five hundred, the largest up to that time, was built by John S. Potter on Water street, near St. Clair. It was opened August 14, of that year. The most noted actors of the day appeared there, including Chas.

Webb, but it brought financial disaster to Mr. Potter and two years later it fell prey to the flames.

Then came Apollo hall, and a sample program in existence of a performance given July 27, 1848, illustrates the character of the performance enjoyed by early Clevelanders. First, there was a performance of "Damon and Pythias" with Webb and Neafe in the title roles. Then a dance by Miss Walters and Mr. Goodwin, and comic songs, the entertainment concluding with the farce, "The Two Gregories," in which a Mr. Booth played the leading part. You could get a box seat in Apollo hall for fifty cents, and a chair in the pit for twenty-five cents.

THE GLOBE THEATER.

Then came the old Globe with its interesting history of about forty years, a longer life than any playhouse in Cleveland had before or since. Nothing escaped it. Every possible form of entertainment was given within its walls, from grand opera and lectures, fake spiritualists, to the cheapest vaudeville and minstrel shows. Nothing like it was ever known anywhere on earth. It was located on Superior street on the spot occupied by the temporary postoffice, while the new postoffice was under construction. Built in 1840 by J. W. Watson, it was known for some time as Watson's hall. In 1845 when the owner became financially embarrassed, he sold the lease to Silas Brainard, the founder of the well known Brainard family of Cleveland piano dealers. The name of the place was changed to Melodeon hall, and was so called up to 1860, when it was changed to Brainard's Hall, then to Brainard's Opera House, and when in 1875 the Euclid Avenue Opera House was opened, it was again changed to the Globe Theater. Laura Keene played in this theater, so did McKean Buchanan, the Lingards, the Parepa Rosa Opera Company, the divine and glorious Adeline Patti, the greatest singer in all history, the Kellogg and Strakosch Grand Opera companies, the Kiralfys made their first Cleveland appearance here, J. K. Emmett made his first appearance here as Fritz, and in 1880, the old house died, and wonder of wonders, the final performance in the old house being "Uncle Tom's Cabin," January 29th of that year by the Anthony & Ellis Company, with Minnie Foster as Topsy. A few days after the final curtain was rung down the bricks began to fly and the erection of the Wilshire block began the following spring.

THEATER COMIQUE.

A house which promised to be an honor to the community when it started and which wound up in disgrace, was the Theater Comique. It was located on Frankfort street near Bank, just back of the Weddell House, and was built about 1848 by G. Overacher. For a short period it was the fashionable place of the town and the best stars appeared there, but with the opening of the Academy of Music it started on the downward grade.

It is generally supposed that Clara Morris, long retired, and generally accepted as the best emotional actress this country has produced, made her first appearance on the Academy of Music stage. That, however, is erroneous. Her real name was Clara Morrison and in 1862 I. H. Carter brought a company to play at the

Theater Comique. Carter boarded with a Mrs. Miller where Clara Morris' mother also lived. Clara was stage struck and was anxious to see real actors back of a real stage. This heightened her ambition and she was given a few minor parts to play. Shortly thereafter John Ellsler opened the Academy of Music and gave Clara Morris an opportunity to shine in very small parts in a good company.

After the house was sold by the sheriff, a Frenchman named Adolph Montpellier made many changes in it. He made the stage of easy access for the young sports about town who frequented the orchestra chairs, and for years it was regarded by respectable Clevelanders as a hell hole of iniquity. Montpellier made a fortune out of it, retired, and other managers, including Kellack, Vincent and B. C. Hart, took hold of it. but morally the place never improved, despite the crusades of newspapers and activities of city councils and police departments. Taken all in all no more wicked place of amusement ever existed in Cleveland, and few worse ones in the country.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

It was early in the '50s, about the winter of 1852, when Charles Foster came from Pittsburg to show the people of Cleveland what a real theater should be, and he built the historic old Academy of Music on Bank street, now West Sixth, taking a lease of the property for a score of years. And thus began the career of the most famous theater in the history of Cleveland, and one of the most celebrated in the United States. Foster was well to do but in a short time he sunk his money and returned to Pittsburg penniless. Foster opened the house on a Saturday night with a production of "The School for Scandal," by the stock company. Ben Maginley, who later became a celebrated comedian, played the leading comedy role. W. J. Florence, better known as "Billy" opened for a week the succeeding Monday in Irish comedy.

Then came John Ellsler, "Uncle John" as he was affectionately known by the people of Cleveland. He was a Philadelphian, had been traveling a good deal, especially with Joseph Jefferson, whom he taught the Dutch dialect for Rip Van Winkle, and made up his mind to stop the road and settle down as a resident actor manager. As an actor he was wonderfully versatile and among the best, and as a manager, regarded from the artistic side, he had few if any peers any where. However, "Uncle John" was never a good financier, and he lost fortunes as quickly as he made them.

The academy always bore the reputation of being one of the best dramatic schools on the continent and some of the foremost American actors graduated from there. Edwin Forrest, Charlotte Cushman, Edwin Booth, John Wilkes Booth—the assassin of Lincoln—Fechter, Davenport and in short, the greatest actors of the times played starring engagements in that theater. John McCullough was unknown when he first appeared there as Virginius, Lawrence Barrett was a struggling genius when Ellsler gave him a chance. And so, the list might be extended interminably for to make it complete it would be necessary to print the name of every star who gained prominence in those days.

From the day Ellsler took hold until it started on its downward journey, many years later, Ellsler's stock company bore the reputation of being one of the most

complete in the west. The best leading men and women graduated from its boards. James O'Neill, who later gained fame as Edmond Dantes in "Monte Cristo," played "leads" there in the early '70s, shortly after Clara Morris had sought better fields in the east; Jimmie Lewis, comedian, acquired his first rudiments of the art there, so did Roland Reed and Effie Ellsler, Uncle John's daughter, who later became famous as an emotional actress and is now retired as Mrs. Frank Weston, practically grew up on the Academy of Music stage. The year 1874 brought Joseph Whiting, who recently died, as the leading man. Whiting later became famous in the part of "Jim the Penman."

Ellsler's ambition led him to build and manage the Euclid Avenue Opera House which opened in 1875. The academy stock company was transferred to the Opera House and vaudeville was played at the old house. Finally, "Uncle John" began to realize that the Opera House was too far up town, so he managed both as legitimate houses, hoping to make enough in the Academy to make up what he sunk in the new theater, so on January 14, 1878, he reopened the Academy with Denman Thompson as Joshua Whitcomb, followed by other high class attractions and finally again transferring his stock company to the old theater. The best stars and companies played there, and even grand opera was sung there as late as 1881. Janauschek and Frank Mayo, Fred Warde, Marie Geistinger, Annie Pixley, Kate Claxton and others remained faithful to the old house as late as 1883.

In 1885 Ellsler surrendered and B. C. Hart, former manager of the Comique, took up the managerial reins. It was at this period the old house began to go to pieces. In 1886 E. T. Snelbaker ran it as a cheap variety house. He was succeeded by J. L. Cain, who gave it up. In 1887 the name of the house was changed to the Cleveland Variety Theater with C. S. Sullivan as manager. In March, the same year, H. B. Strickland became the manager. In October, 1887, it was opened as James Doyle's Winter Garden. After a brief period of darkness it reopened, January 6, 1888, as Phillip's New Casino Theater. Again it failed, and June 4, 1888, it was called the Theater Comique and failed again. In September, 1888, Decker & Eagan changed the name back to Academy of Music. June 30, 1889, the house was partially destroyed by fire, was rebuilt and reopened by Captain Decker in August as a vaudeville house.

Then it became a Quaker church, and once more a variety theater, and again a fire destroyed the interior, September 8, 1892. It was rebuilt for a dance hall and labor meeting room, and the old walls of the historic house, now a factory, still remain.

THE ATHENAEUM.

The Athenaeum had a short and inglorious career. It was built on Superior street opposite Bank, now opened through, by the great showman, P. T. Barnum, who engaged a man named Nichols to manage it. This happened about the time the Academy of Music was opened, and was conducted as a vaudeville house. Nichols did not succeed and A. Montpelier took it off his hands and ran it as a variety house until the Comique abandoned the legitimate. Then Montpelier gave up, abandoned the Athenaeum and took hold of the Comique. There was no attempt made to resurrect the place when Montpelier left it.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

"Too far up town," everybody said when John Ellsler made public his plan of building a theater on Sheriff street, now East Fourth, near Euclid avenue, to be known as the Euclid Avenue Opera House. The pessimists were right, for Euclid avenue almost to the Square was, in 1875, an avenue of homes, without a single place of business. Five years prior to that time, scores of plans for a new theater were advanced. Stock was sold for the Forest City Opera House, but when Ellsler made his plans known all gave way to him and many pitched in to help him financially, taking an interest in what then proved to be one of the most beautiful and perfect playhouses in the west. The front facing Sheriff street was ornamental and artistic, intended for the main entrance, but the street being narrow Ellsler leased a store room in the Heard block, Euclid avenue, and converted it into a vestibule and main entrance, used as such to this day. The ornamental entrance on Sheriff street, observed by few and scarcely known to exist, still stands as a monument to Uncle John's enthusiasm, love for the beautiful and artistic and—if you please—folly.

On September 6, 1875, the theater which cost two hundred thousand dollars to build, was opened. It was the greatest theatrical event in Cleveland's history, for playgoers loved Uncle John and really intended to help him put the theater on a self-supporting basis. Bronson Howard's "Saratoga" was the play, with the following cast:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mr. Robert Sackett..... | Mr. Joseph Whiting |
| Jack Benedict..... | Mr. Henry Meredith |
| Papa Vanderpool..... | Mr. J. B. Curran |
| Hon. Wm. Carter..... | Mr. John Ellsler |
| Remington | Mr. Alex Fisher |
| Sir Mortimer Muttonleg..... | Mr. J. M. Pendleton |
| Mr. Cornelius Weathertree..... | Mr. W. H. Compton |
| Mr. Luddington Whist..... | Mr. H. Fitzgerald |
| Frederick Augustus Carter..... | Mr. Chas. Hawthorne |
| Frank Littlefield..... | Mr. J. S. Haworth |
| Gyp | Mr. Jas. Murray |
| Effie Remington..... | Miss Effie E. Ellsler |
| Lucy Carter | Miss Rosalie Jack |
| Olivia Alston | Mrs. Effie Ellsler |
| Virginia Vanderpool..... | Mrs. Nellie Whiting |
| Mrs. Vanderpool | Mrs. Harry Jordan |
| Mrs. Gaylover | Mrs. Estelle Potter |
| Muffins | Miss Mollie Revel |
| Lilly Livingston | Miss Lulu Jordan |
| Aggie Ogden | Miss Henriette Vaders |
| Pusy | Little Sammy Dunsyser |
| Larks | Little Vivia Ogden |

The play was not altogether "the thing" that night, for there was speechmaking, dedicatory exercises and what not, and it was long past midnight when the final



From an old cut
THE OPERA HOUSE WHEN ERECTED 1875
The main entrance was on Sheriff street as here shown



curtain dropped. The stock was still the fashion those days, traveling combinations having made only slight inroads on the permanent combinations supported by large cities. But unlike the stock companies of the present day, these companies supported some star, the stars usually changing from week to week. The cast as printed above was the first Euclid Avenue Opera House stock company. Ellsler was proud of his players and was anxious to exhibit them without a star.

Stars came and went after the first week, and such well known performers as Lawrence Barrett, Alice Oates, Maggie Mitchell, Barry Sullivan, Lotta, George Rignold, W. J. Florence, Edward H. Sothern helped to fill out the first season. Practically the same stock company was retained for the season of 1876-77. Traveling companies were not quite so scarce, compelling the stock company to make occasional trips into the country. One of the great attractions of that season was Mlle. Aimee in a repertoire of French comic opera. The season of 1877-78 found Frank Weston, who later became Effie Ellsler's husband, as the leading man, and there were minor changes in the company which included Adelaide Detchon, who later became a celebrated whistler.

That season witnessed an event, which, notwithstanding the city's tremendous growth since that time, has never been duplicated, a two weeks' engagement of America's greatest tragedian, Edwin Booth, supported by the stock company. This memorable event began November 19, 1877 and the list of parts comprised besides Hamlet and Iago, Booth's best characterizations, "Richelieu," "Henry VIII," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Brutus," "Richard III," "King Lear," "Richard II" and the "Merchant of Venice." It was during this season Modjeska made her first Cleveland appearance and the elder Sothern first presented here his odd conceit of "The Crushed Tragedian."

There were not many important changes in the stock company during the year of 1878-79, and an event of importance was the first production on any stage of W. D. Howells' "A New Play," the title of which was changed the succeeding season to "Yorick's Love." The play was written for Lawrence Barrett, who starred in it and gave it its initial presentation at the Opera House, October 25, 1878.

For "Uncle John" things were going from bad to worse, he lost all he had accumulated in a lifetime and a brief career of three years at the Opera House accomplished his financial ruin. Ellsler tried to save himself by transferring his company to the Academy of Music, but the remedy was applied too late. The house was sold at sheriff's sale to Marcus A. Hanna, later McKinley's discoverer and political manager and United States senator. Mr. Hanna bought the theater at about one-third of the actual cost of construction. Later, he said he had no idea of buying the theater but happened in while the sale was in progress and before he was aware of it the theater was knocked down to him. Ellsler finished the season under salary from Hanna, and on June 30, 1879, he was given a farewell benefit, appearing as the Indian chief, Powhattan, in "Pocahontas," and when that night he stepped out of the stage door into Sheriff street, he left the place forever. When Ellsler terminated his career at the Opera House, the stock system went with him forever and when the season of 1879-80 opened it was transferred into a combination house under the management of L. G. Hanna, M. A. Hanna's cousin. The opening week was September 1, 1879. Of course it was the first class theater of the city and though many years have passed, and numerous

theaters have been built in Cleveland since, its star has thus far not been dimmed, the best attractions, including recent New York successes, being given their first local production in that house.

L. G. Hanna remained the Opera House manager until A. F. Hartz was turned out of house and home at the Park theater now known as the Lyceum. This fire occurred in the beginning of 1884, when M. A. Hanna called Hartz to succeed L. G. Hanna as manager, who had a farewell benefit at the Opera House May 28, 1884, the production being "Pinafore." A week later Tony Pastor, at that time king of the vaudeville stage, played an engagement at the Opera House and that finally ended L. G. Hanna's career as manager of the Opera House.

June 9, 1884, Hartz took hold of the destinies of the house, the first play under his management being "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The regular season of 1884-85 began August 28, 1884, with Barlow & Wilson's minstrels. From season to season the best the country afforded was booked at the Opera House. Then came a fire—October 24, 1892—which destroyed it. The attraction was Havlin's "Superba." Mr. Hanna rebuilt the house on a more magnificent scale than ever and reopened it under Hartz's management, September 11, 1893, with Richard Mansfield in "Beau Brummel." Seats were sold at auction and the event surpassed in brilliancy the opening of the house eighteen years before. It was during this week Mansfield refused to finish the play after the first act because there happened to be something the matter with the new curtain. This resulted in considerable litigation.

The Opera House became the Cleveland home of the Klaw & Erlanger theatrical syndicate. Hartz has continued as its manager right along, playing from season to season the best stars and combinations the American stage affords.

THE LYCEUM.

The Park Theater, now known as the Lyceum, opened its doors, October 22, 1883, with "The School for Scandal," the same comedy which some thirty years before opened the Academy of Music. The cast was as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Lady Teazle | Mlle. Rhea |
| Charles Surface | Wm. Harris |
| Sir Peter Teazle | Robt. G. Wilson |
| Mr. Oliver | George Woodward |
| Careless | W. G. Reymer |
| Joseph Surface | John T. Sullivan |
| Crabtree | Leo Cooper |
| Moses | Leo Cooper |
| Sir Benjamin Backbite..... | J. R. Amory |
| Rowley | Owen Ferree |
| Snake | C. N. Drew |
| Trip | Edwin Davies |
| Mrs. Candour | Mrs. Ella Wren |
| Lady Sneerwell | Miss Eugenie Lindeman |
| Maria | Gracie Hall |

The house was built by the Wick family and A. F. Hartz was installed as manager. Mr. Hartz expected to make of the Park Theater a rival of the Opera House and he made the opening night a brilliant social event; a reception to Mlle. Rhea at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley B. Wick, following the performance.

The Hess Opera Company in grand and light opera followed. Some of the succeeding bookings that season were Lizzie Harold, "The Black Crook," "Siberia," Denman Thompson in "Joshua Whitcomb," Margaret Mather in a week of the legitimate, "The Squire," "The Silver King," and similar attractions.

The very first season the house fell prey to the flames. The attraction at the time of the fire was George H. Adams' company in "Humpty Dumpty." The date was Saturday, January 5, 1884, between the time the audience left and Sunday morning. Mr. Hartz lost all his belongings in the fire, and while the Wicks were considering the advisability of rebuilding, Hartz was called to the Opera House.

When the house was rebuilt and reopened September 6, 1886, "Uncle John" Ellsler again stepped to the front as local theatrical manager, with his son John J. Ellsler as treasurer. The Carleton Opera Company opened the house in "Nanon." This was followed by such attractions as "The Private Secretary," Rosina Vokes, Lilian Olcott, The Conried Opera Company, J. K. Emmett, Rhea, the McCaull Opera Company, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Aimee, Janauschek, Robert Mantell, and similar first class plays and players. May 16, 1887, "Captain Cupid," a comic opera by Puehringer, Sage and Rose, received its first production on any stage at this theater.

During the season of 1887-88, the quality of the attractions was not up to the first season's standard and again Ellsler stepped out of a Cleveland theater a poor man, never to return as manager, June 13, 1887, being his last appearance on the stage of the Lyceum while still its manager. It was at a revival of "Alladin," Ellsler playing his well known pantomimic part of Kazrac, the dumb slave.

The succeeding season, that of 1889-90, the name of the Park Theater was changed to the Lyceum. The Miller Brothers and Charles Frohman of New York, became the lessees and James G. Miller the local manager. The old house with the new name, refurnished and beautified, opened September 2, 1889, with W. J. Scanlan as the star. The succeeding attractions were above the average and the house promised to become quite a lively rival to the Opera House. Tommaso Salvini, the great Italian tragedian, appeared during the season, so did E. H. Sothern, the Kendals, the Carleton Opera Company, Rosina Vokes, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "Captain Swift" and similar first-class plays. Before the close of the season, Frohman decided that he had given the house sufficient test, withdrew and left the theater to the Miller Brothers, who remained another season. The quality of attractions were not up to the standard of the previous season, although such plays as "The Burglar" and "Shenandoah" received their initial Cleveland productions that year.

Then came Brady and Garwood as managers with Whiting Allen as local representative. Allen remained a short time and in April, 1892, Chas. H. Henshaw was installed as local manager. Henshaw remained several seasons, and after

the usual ups and downs, the house was leased by the E. D. Stair syndicate, with frequent changes of local management.

The house has remained under the Stair management ever since. The line of attractions has never varied. The plays are usually the kind that have been seen at first-class houses a season or so and which play at popular prices at theaters of the Lyceum order. Occasionally plays are presented and stars seen at the Lyceum that are absolutely new in Cleveland.

THE PEOPLE'S THEATER.

A theater few of the playgoers of today remember was known as the People's, located on Euclid avenue, a short distance east of the Opera House. It was a sort of a temporary affair and lived a short time only. Originally a skating rink, it was opened in January, 1885, under the management of B. C. Hart, who at one time ran the Theater Comique. The opening attraction was a farce comedy, "Collars and Cuffs," with Chas. Gilday and Fannie Beane as stars. The quality of some of the other attractions, considering the nature of the house, was surprisingly good at times. Among them may be mentioned "The Two Orphans," "East Lynne," and similar plays; "Pinafore," "Mascotte," "Olivette" and other comic operas popular in those days. The season following witnessed the production of "Monte Cristo," "Lady of Lyons," "Leah, the Forsaken," and "Hamlet," "Romeo and Juliet," and other Shakesporean plays by the woman star Louise Pomeroy. Daniel Bandman, who in his prime was considered a good tragedian in England appeared in "The Corsican Brothers," "The Hunchback" and similar plays. Then followed another season during which Maude Granger produced "Article 47," "Camille," and "Frou Frou." Even old Joe Proctor appeared in this house as Virginius and Richelieu and in the old hair raiser known as "The Nick of the Woods." Newton Beers starred here in May, 1886, in "Only a Woman's Heart," followed by Frank Aiken, Frank I. Frayne the apple shooter and other old timers.

After these comparatively good stars and pieces at popular prices the wife of the manager starred in "Poppie, the Mail Girl," and "Lost and Won." This happened in August, 1887, and that was its finish except for a series of circus stunts which finally wound up its brief career.

THE CLEVELAND.

And then the Cleveland Theater with its gory and blood and thunder history, which wound up its career as a caterer to the bloodthirsty and hero worshipers on the night of March 5, 1910, with a dramatization of the Elsie Siegel Chinese trunk mystery case. The succeeding Monday, March 7, it was opened as a cheap vaudeville and moving picture house. Two weeks later the cheap drama again held sway there.

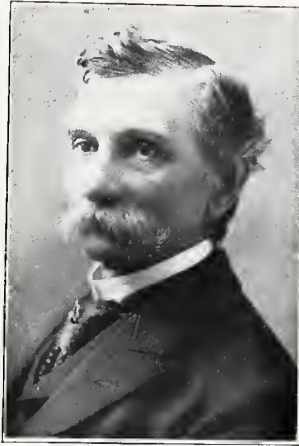
The Cleveland, on St. Clair avenue, though recognized as the sensational, melodramatic theater of the city, where murders were committed and heroic rescues "pulled off" every night in the week and six matinees, was not entirely devoted to slaughter during the quarter century of its existence. It was built



EFFIE ELLSLER



CLARA MORRIS
As She Looked When a
Resident of Cleveland



JOHN A. ELLSLER



JAMES BARRETT
Appeared often in the Older
Halls and Theatres of
Cleveland.



EDWIN BOOTH
Appeared often in Cleveland
in the old Music Hall.
Was a Friend of John
Ellsler.

by the late Charles H. Bulkley. Drew, Sackett and O'Donnell were the lessees and Frank M. Drew, now the manager of the Star Theater, the manager. The house was opened October 19, 1885, by Charles L. Andrews' Company in "Michael Strogoff," with Joseph Slayton in the leading part. A ballet was introduced as a special feature. "The Ivy Leaf" followed and the third week witnessed the legitimate by Daniel Bandman producing "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," "Lady of Lyons," "Richelieu," "Othello," "Romeo and Juliet" and "Richard III." Melodramatic plays popular a quarter of a century ago followed, also stars of the order of George C. Boniface, Edwin Thorne, Katherine Rogers, Baker and Farron, Edwin Arden and Dore Davidson. Early in the season the firm of managers had some trouble and Drew became the sole manager and at the close of the first season Drew also quit the place.

Then came H. R. Jacobs, the "King of Diamonds," the man who traveled in a private car and who inaugurated cheap theaters in many cities. His first season at the Cleveland, the name of which he changed to H. R. Jacobs' Theater, opened in September, 1886, with Joseph Frank as local representative. The opening attraction was "The Lights O' London," one of the best plays of that kind ever written. This was followed by melodramas of a more substantial character than those in vogue years later. These plays were sandwiched in between comedies and comic operas. The Wilbur Opera Company played a long season there, so did Corinne, Florence Bindley, Mattie Vickers, Lizzie Evans and stars of the same caliber.

Frank Beresford was the local manager the succeeding season, and the season following that, the quality of the bookings remaining about the same. Beresford's successor was Charles H. Henshaw, whose season opened August 19, 1889, with "Woman Against Woman." Henshaw remained its local manager three seasons, and during the week of December 7, 1891, the house was totally destroyed by fire. Julia Stuart was the star at the time of the fire and Bartley Campbell's "The White Slave" the play, but as in previous and subsequent theatrical fires in this city, all the trouble came while there was no audience in the playhouse. Manager Jacobs made immediate arrangements for the reconstruction of the house which was reopened March 21, 1892, with the Miller Opera Company in "Ship Ahoy." A short time after the reopening Henshaw left to go to the Lyceum and he was succeeded by Joseph Frank. It was Jacobs' method to change his representatives constantly and he did so until he finally gave up the theater altogether. When the Brady interests, and later the Stair syndicate, secured possession of the Cleveland, the original name of the Cleveland Theater was restored, and for a long time Henshaw held the managerial reins over both the Cleveland and Lyceum.

Shortly after Henshaw left, the Cleveland worked into the extreme sensational groove, from which policy it never deviated until it became a variety show and moving picture house in March, 1910.

THE STAR THEATER.

The Star Theater on Euclid avenue was the first local playhouse now entirely given over to burlesque, but it was not opened as such. It was known originally

as the Columbia Theater and was built by Waldemar Otis. Its first manager was B. C. Hart. The opening night was Monday, September 12, 1887, with Hanlon's "Fantasma." The succeeding attractions were James A. Herne in "The Hearts of Oak," Minnie Maddern in "Caprice," and "In Spite of All." Maude Banks, Marguerite St. John, Frank I. Frayne, Kate Castleton, Dan Sully, "The Streets of New York," Alice Harrison, Lizzie Evans, "A Bunch of Keys," "Alvin Joslin," Mattie Vickers, vaudeville, minstrels and comic opera companies. The succeeding season was about the same as the first from an artistic point of view, but there was a change of management. A. W. Burlison and D. C. MacWatters were the lessees and Edwin C. Hilton, the manager.

The name of the house was changed in 1889 to the Star, and February 17th of that year it was opened under the management of W. S. Robison and James S. Cockett, both newspaper men. They played a varied list of combinations and at the close of their first season they also quit.

Then followed Frank M. Drew, who has remained its manager ever since. The theater under the Drew regime opened August 29, 1889, with Al G. Fields' minstrels. Plays now and then followed but vaudeville predominated. The next two years still found farces, dramas and even occasional comic operas in the Star. By and by there was little outside of vaudeville and finally its policy changed entirely and in the '90s it became the burlesque house of the city, playing that class of attractions to this day.

THE EMPIRE THEATER.

While in common with all other American cities, Cleveland in its early days had its quota of vaudeville, then known as "variety," the real reign of vaudeville and the real craze for that form of amusement began with the construction of the Empire Theater on Huron road. Up to that time the vaudeville was fairly well divided with other forms of entertainment, but at present vaudeville seems to run riot and at this writing, without counting the numerous moving picture shows and the little neighborhood vaudeville theaters, there are seven playhouses in Cleveland devoted to that form of entertainment exclusively.

The Empire was opened as a regular vaudeville house and for that matter it is still in the same line of business, for burlesque so-called is only vaudeville under another name. The date of opening was the latter part of 1901. Eirick was the first manager and La Marche was associated with him later. They were succeeded by Shay, Chase and several others. Finally the Columbia Amusement Company leased it, converted it into a burlesque house and it has been running as such ever since.

For one season, or at least a good part of one, between vaudeville and burlesque the Empire was a stock company house when William Farnum headed a good company in a round of modern and standard plays.

PROSPECT THEATER.

The playhouses opened in Cleveland during the last decade or so, were not epoch making. Important productions were given from time to time in some of them, but little if any local dramatic history was made in them.

There was a race for opening between the Prospect and Colonial Theaters. Both were built about the same time and for a time there was rivalry between them. The Prospect being located next to the Colonial hotel, Manager A. F. Hasty, for whom it was built, expected to call it the Colonial, but the Colonial got ahead of Hasty and he was obliged to call his theater the Prospect. The house was opened in 1903 with the Baldwin-Melville Stock Company and for several seasons it was a stock house and grew in popularity.

In time Hasty disposed of his interest in the house to Keith. The name was changed to Keith's Prospect Theater and finally to Keith's Theater and for several seasons under Manager Daniels it set the pace for high class vaudeville, until Keith leased the Hippodrome when Keith's had a Kaleidoscopic career, moving pictures, cheap vaudeville, a season of Vaughan Glaser Stock Company following each other in rapid succession.

This season it opened with a fairly good stock company followed by another after the first succumbed and finally the name changed back to the Prospect and became the home of second class vaudeville.

Keith's has also been the home for a long time of the German drama, a German stock company of Cincinnati playing there consecutive Sundays.

COLONIAL THEATER.

The Colonial Theater on Superior avenue has developed gradually as the first real rival of the Opera House which opened in 1875 and had the field practically to itself until the Shuberts got possession of the Colonial. Shubert has been for several seasons presenting what are known as anti-trust attractions, making Cleveland one of the important centers in which the Klaw and Erlanger trust and the Shuberts are conducting the fight of their lives. When the struggle began but few stars and combinations had the nerve to come out in the open against the securely intrenched and long organized trust, but at this writing the attractions are fairly well divided and the breach is widening from season to season, the result being that the Colonial never lacks for attractions of the first class.

The house was built by the McMillans of Detroit. Shortly after its opening in 1903 it was leased by Drew and Campbell of the Star Theater and it was then a question whether the Colonial should take the place of the Star as a burlesque house. For a time it was used for vaudeville and ultimately it was converted into a home for the Vaughan Glaser Stock Company where that matinee idol won his greatest conquests.

Ultimately, Drew and Campbell sublet the house to Ray Comstock, who is playing the Shubert's attractions. But before Comstock took the house Drew and Campbell ran some of Shubert's companies in the Colonial. F. O. Miller is managing the theater for Comstock.

THE GRAND.

The Grand, on East Ninth street, had its ups and downs for a number of seasons. It was built by the Cleveland German Theater Company as a home for Ger-

man comedy, drama and opera and reconstructed from a German Lutheran church, East Ninth street and Bolivar road, into a theater, the style of architecture being the art nouveau.

It was called the Lyric and as an exclusive German theater it failed to pay, so the stockholders decided to abandon the project and for several seasons it was open to experiments. Finally the Marks and Harris Amusement Company took hold of it and changed the name to the Grand. It is conducted as a vaudeville house under the local management of Julius Michaels.

THE HIPPODROME.

The most beautiful and complete theater of Cleveland and one of the most perfect in the country, the Hippodrome, whose name may shortly be changed to the Auditorium, was opened, December, 1907. It was financed by the Orchestra leader, Max Faetkenheuer to be used as a home for great spectacular productions and operatic performances on a large scale. The Hippodrome building fronting on Euclid avenue and Prospect avenue was constructed at a cost of one million, eight hundred thousand dollars, of which the theater proper cost about eight hundred thousand dollars. The house proved to be too colossal for the city and as a theater for spectacles fashioned after the New York Hippodrome it failed. Money was sunk in the venture, Faetkenheuer himself being among the financial sufferers. The house holds an audience of about four thousand, five hundred and while the stupendous spectacles with which it opened were fairly well patronized the patronage did not reach the point of profit. A memorable event was a season of grand opera for which the theater is peculiarly well fitted, the auditorium being so enormous that it is not necessary to charge exorbitant admission prices.

The Hippodrome finally got into the hands of a receiver and it was leased to Keith's, the lease expiring July, 1910, which was extended seven years.

Keith has been conducting it as one of the best vaudeville houses in the country, playing the cream of that class of attractions under the Daniels management with an occasional interruption of something of a higher grade. Tetrazzini packed the house recently and as late as April, 1910, there was a season of grand opera by the Metropolitan Opera Company.

THE TABERNACLE.

The Tabernacle, located on the corner of St. Clair avenue and Ontario street, seated an audience of nearly five thousand. It was on the spot where the building of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is located. The best orchestras and bands in the country played there. It was the home for local musical festivals and in the early '80s Christine Nilsson gave a series of concerts there. The Tabernacle was destroyed upon the opening of Music Hall on Vincent avenue, which held an audience of five thousand. Adeline Patti sang in Music Hall and the foremost musical organizations, both vocal and instrumental appeared in it. Music Hall was destroyed by fire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Euclid Garden Theater is used as a summer theater, located on Euclid avenue, nearly opposite East Forty-sixth street. It is the home of comic opera under the management of Max Faetkenheuer.

The Coliseum is the oldest summer theater in the city. Many years ago, it was known as Halthnorth's Garden, Woodland avenue and East Fifty-fifth street, where season after season the latest comic operas were produced. Halthnorth's was in its glory during the days of "Pinafore," "Olivette," and "Mascotte." It was rebuilt several seasons ago and the name changed to the Coliseum. It is now the home of the Yiddish drama and is conducted by Manager I. R. Copperman.

The Majestic on West Twenty-fifth street was opened as a stock theater in 1906. Popular plays were produced for a season or two. Then cheap vaudeville and finally moving pictures.

The Orpheum on East Ninth street, a cheap vaudeville house, started as a moving picture theater.

The first Yiddish Theater in the city was the Perry Theater located on Woodland avenue and East Twenty-second street.

The future of Cleveland theatricals is full of more vaudeville possibilities. At this writing the Priscilla, to be used for that purpose is being built on East Ninth street and Chestnut avenue. Mitchell H. Marks will also manage a vaudeville house to be built in a block about to be constructed on Euclid avenue near East One Hundred and Fifth street.

There is also talk at present of an exclusive theater for Vaughan Glaser to be built by E. D. Shaw.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

MUSIC.

By Jane D. Orth.

In the "Herald" and "Gazette," of June 28, 1838, is an editorial on vocal music. It contends that music should be a branch of education in both public and private schools because, the mind is disciplined by music as by any other study and it is almost the only study which tends to improve and cultivate the feelings. A physician, the editor observes, advises that young ladies who are debarred by the customs of society from all healthy exercises should be taught singing as a means of preserving the health. Moreover unruly children are often easily disciplined through music.

This is merely interesting to show what progress has been made in the past seventy years and also that some of the most modern ideas are really not new. The first piano was brought to Cleveland in 1832. In 1852 a Cleveland newspaper has this item: "Reed organ is the name of a new instrument for churches."

Jenny Lind first came to Cleveland on Saturday, October 25, 1851, on the steamer "Mayflower." She stayed at the Weddell House over Sunday and left

Monday on the express train for Cincinnati. Passengers on board the boat said she could not appear on deck without being annoyed by the curious and impertinent. She returned to Cleveland on November 11 to sing in Kelley's Hall, which was completely filled with one thousand, three hundred people. The street in front of the hall was crowded with the curious, eager to catch a glimpse of her. Signor Balletti first appeared and on his clarionet played from "The Child of the Regiment." Then Signor Salvi sang, and was followed by the star of the occasion, Jenny Lind. In commenting upon her appearance, a paper says "she approached the front of the stage with an awkward step and a school girl bow. She is not handsome, nor is her countenance always prepossessing, but bewitching in her smile." While she was singing the aria, "On Mighty Pens," from the Creation, some people on the roof broke through the skylight into the dome of the hall. A panic threatened as the building had been declared unsafe but Jenny Lind went right on singing and quiet was soon restored. She sang "John Anderson, My Joe," the "Gipsy Song," the "Echo Song," and her famous "Bird Song," which gave her the name Nightingale. Otto Goldschmidt was the pianist of this company. When he played a piano solo Jenny Lind did not think he was sufficiently appreciated so she stepped from behind the curtain in full view of her audience and applauded him. She afterward said that people did not always understand piano music and that he was young and an earnest student, so deserved encouragement. A Boston newspaper of February 5, 1852, has this notice: "Married—Otto Goldschmidt of Hamburg to Mdlle. Jenny Lind of Stockholm."

The papers lamented the rudeness of men peeping under her bonnet to get a view of her and expressed the hope that she had seen some American gentlemen while here. Incognito, Jenny Lind went out to Newburg to visit what was known in 1851 as the "Lunatic Asylum." She spent some time going among the patients, comforting and cheering them while they little imagined that their charming guest was so distinguished.

Catherine Hayes sang in Cleveland in 1852 and Ole Bull made his first Cleveland appearance on November 28, 1853. He returned November 2, 1854, when the hall was entirely sold out at one dollar a ticket. He played the great favorite of the day "My Old Kentucky Home." Madame Sontag appeared in concert on January 7, 1854 and Thalberg, the pianist, gave a recital in Melodeon hall, April 27, 1857.

Adelina Patti sang in Melodeon Hall, October 11, 1855, and again on May 31, 1860. A dollar a ticket was considered a high price but the house was well filled. A paper says: "Patti in time, will probably take front rank among musical stars."

Five thousand people were badly disappointed on March 25, 1887, because Patti had a sore throat and could not sing. She appeared at other times in Cleveland, when in her prime and on her farewell tours.

These scattered musical events have been mentioned in this haphazard way because in their time it was a real treat and a rare privilege to hear genuine artists from abroad. One must realize the difficulties in traveling from one city to another in those earlier days and then it is not hard to see that these concerts were real events long looked forward to and talked of long after.



MARIE VON ELSNER
A Distinguished
Cleveland Singer



Photograph courtesy of Maurice Weidenthal
CHRISTINE NILSSON
Who Sang Often in Cleveland



Photograph courtesy of Maurice Weidenthal
ELLA RUSSELL
Distinguished Cleveland Prima Donna

Since the days of perfected railroads and steamships all cities have equal opportunities of hearing the best musicians so further enumeration will be unnecessary.

John Ellsler started the old Academy of Music on Bank street and there many of the earlier operas were heard. He later leased the Opera House and managed it. In the early '70s, F. Puhringer became director of the orchestra and gave several operas. He composed "Anna Lisa," which was given in May, 1891. Mr. Puhringer also composed "Miss Manhattan," which was given with marked success in New York.

ORGANIZATIONS AND SCHOOLS.

One of the oldest singing societies in the city was the Mendelssohn Society. The following notice appeared in 1853:

"The Cleveland Mendelssohn Society.—This society was formed for the purpose of elevating the standard of sacred music in Cleveland. It has been in existence two years, and is composed of one hundred and twelve members. The oratorios of 'The Creation' and 'David,' have each of them been publicly performed by the society. The influence of the society has, thus far, been highly satisfactory in developing much of the latent musical talent in the city, and in promoting an acquaintance with music composed by the masters of the art. The society is now engaged in rehearsing 'The Seasons,' which will be brought out during the coming winter; they meet for rehearsal every Thursday evening. The officers of the society are: President, T. P. Handy; vice president, J. L. Severance; secretary, O. P. Hanks; treasurer, T. C. Severance; conductor, J. P. Holbrook; pianist, J. Long; trustees, S. W. Treat, F. Abel, J. H. Stanley."¹ The early settlers in the little village at the mouth of the Cuyahoga were New Englanders and in building the town little thought or time was given to the development of the arts. The first German immigration was from among the Revolutionists of 1840 and they were of the educated class who brought with them their innate love of music. It is only natural then that the Germans should have formed the first singing societies and their influence has always been strongly felt in all musical interests of Cleveland.

The first gesangverein, known as the "Frohsinn," was organized in 1848, under the leadership of Heber, but it lasted only a few years. In 1854 the Cleveland Gesangverein was organized, with Fritz Abel as director. A vocal society which had a brief existence was formed in 1858. For this society Professor R. E. Henniges, a leader among German musicians, composed a number of songs, the prettiest being, "Ruhe Sanft." In 1855 the first Saengerfest was held under the leadership of Hans Balatka from Milwaukee. During the three days' musical feast, three hundred singers contested for prizes. The second Saengerfest with four hundred singers was held in 1859 in old National Hall. On the evening of June 14th this Fest was closed by singing Allesandra Stradella in the old Cleveland Theater. This was the first opera ever given in Cleveland.

From June 22 to 29, 1874, the great Saengerfest was given and was of more than ordinary importance as it was the nineteenth Saengerfest of the North Amer-

¹ City Directory, 1853. This society lasted for several years.

ican Saengerfest Society. Being a national affair it was attended by about fifty of the most prominent singing societies of the west, bringing one thousand five hundred singers. The Fest is biennial and the Cleveland societies made most elaborate preparations to outdo former attempts in other cities. A stock company was formed and sixty thousand dollars raised by sale of stock. A large temporary building, two hundred and twenty by one hundred and fifty-two feet was erected on Euclid avenue, between Case and Sterling, at a cost of thirty-one thousand dollars. The seating capacity of this Saengerfest Hall was nine thousand and one thousand, five hundred additional on the stage.

The occasion of this Saengerfest aroused the greatest public interest. Half fare on all railroads attracted a large attendance. The decorations even on the exterior of the building were most elaborate and every street in the city was hung with evergreen and flags of the United States and Germany. The occasion was given special significance by the presence of Governor Allen and Lieutenant Governor Hart, who opened the Fest. Dr. G. C. E. Weber pronounced in German a eulogy on music.

The music of the opening concert was under the direction of Professor William Heydler and the other concerts were directed by Carl Bergman. The Philharmonic orchestra of New York was here for the entire week. The distinguished prima donna, Madame Pauline Lucca sang at three of the concerts. Professor Nuss, a Cleveland musician, composed a stately "Saenger Gruss" for the occasion. The entire week was unique in Cleveland's history and won for her citizens a reputation for hospitality and musical appreciation.

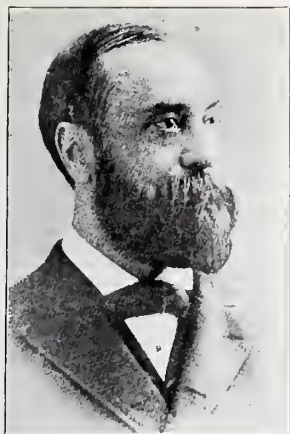
Not for almost twenty years did the Cleveland Gesangverein attempt another Saengerfest. The last one was held July 11-14, 1893, in Saengerfest Hall, at the corner of Willson and Scovill avenues. Emil Ring was the director. The occasion was made noteworthy by the presence of Governor Wm. McKinley at the opening concert.

The Cleveland Vocal Society was organized in 1873 and during the thirty years of its existence, under the able leadership of Alfred Arthur, did more than any other musical organization up to that time in raising the standard of music and cultivating the public taste. Mr. Arthur has kept intact in the Cleveland School of Music the excellent library used by the society. The best choruses, chorals, cantatas, madrigals and part songs can be found in this collection. The society gave two, and often three, concerts during the season and to Mr. Arthur and the one hundred members credit must be given for the excellent things they accomplished.

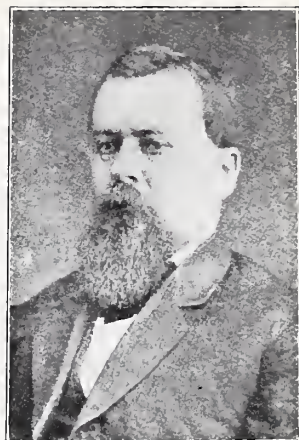
J. T. Wamelink was the enthusiastic leader of one of the earlier vocal societies. Under his direction the Harmonic Club gave the "Creation," and other standard oratorios.

Aside from the musical societies mentioned, many others have been organized. Many of these lasted only a few years.

It is no longer the fashion for Cleveland, or any other American city, to support a large mixed chorus. Americans want quick results and are not willing to take the necessary time and labor to bring such an organization to perfection. Only in a few musical college towns where the director has authority to demand



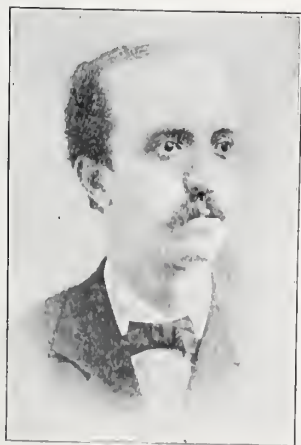
John Underner



Phillip Grothenrath



S. Koenigslow



William Heydler



A. Nuss

GROUP OF NOTED CLEVELAND MUSICIANS

attendance at all rehearsals can such a society flourish. To Great Britain and to our neighbor, Canada, we must pass the laurels for perfection in chorus work.

SCHOOLS OF MUSIC.

The Cleveland Academy of Music was opened November 13, 1854, in a hall in Hoffman's block, by R. B. Wheeler and E. A. Payne. There were three classes, advanced, beginners' and children's classes.

In 1874 the Cleveland School of Music was founded by Alfred Arthur who is still the chief of this flourishing school, in a building of its own on Prospect avenue. Many well known musicians received their early training here.

Some sixty years ago a man came to Cleveland from Germany and although not educated as a musician he found so little music in Cleveland that his natural talent forced him to organize little clubs, to conduct singing societies, and, being versatile he played most any instrument the occasion required. We will know Gottlieb Heydler better through his two sons, William and Charles. The older one, William Heydler organized the Cleveland Conservatory of Music in 1871. He was as versatile as his father but had the advantage of being a finely educated musician. We read of him playing the piccolo and flute and until 1870 the violin was his favored instrument. After further study abroad he chose to devote himself to the piano, and was a most gifted teacher. Associated with him in the Conservatory were John Hart, violin and harmony teacher and John Underner, singing teacher. After thorough inquiry it seems quite safe to say that John Underner was one of the best vocal teachers in the country. His mother was Spanish and his father French. He was born in Albany and after years of experience in New York and Europe, he spent many of his best years in Cleveland. Among his well known pupils were Marie Litta who had a wonderful voice but unfortunately died at almost the beginning of her operatic career; Hattie McLain, Birdie Hale Britton and Ella Russell, who is now better known in England than America. Other well known vocal teachers were Ricardo Banfi, who was Mrs. Seabury Ford's first teacher, and Madame Von Feilitch, to whom Evan Williams and Mrs. Foster, now of New York, owe their early training.

Upon the death of William Heydler, Frank Bassett took up the department of piano and theory in the Conservatory. He was an excellent teacher but retired about eight years ago to live in Europe. John Nuss, a most poetic and talented violinist, took the place of John Hart, and he in turn was followed by his apt pupil, Charles Heydler. A little later Mr. Heydler decided to adopt the 'cello as his favored instrument and is known today as one of the ablest 'cellists in the country, a fact which perhaps not all Clevelanders realize. Many talented violinists have taught in this Conservatory, namely: William Schramm, George Layman and John Marquardt. Sol Marcossou now stands at the head of violinists in Cleveland.

Miss Patty Stair is a piano teacher in the Conservatory and an organist of merit. She received her training from Mr. Bassett.

Among other schools of music in Cleveland, the Wolfram College of Music is well known. There are also West Side and East End Schools of Music, all of which are doing creditable work.

About 1875 the Cecilian String Quartet, composed of John Nuss, violin; Phillip Grotenrath, second violin, and the Koeningslow brothers with viola and 'cello, was organized and was as fine as anything Cleveland has since had. This was later reorganized as the Schubert Quartet, with John Beck, violin; Julius Deiss, second violin; John Lockhart, viola and Charles Heydler, 'cello. About twenty years ago it was again reorganized and has since been known as the Philharmonic String Quartet. Through the years the personnel of the quartet has naturally changed some and it now consists of Charles Heydler, 'cellist; Sol Marcossan, first violin; James D. Johnston, second violin and Charles V. Rychlik, viola. To all lovers of chamber music this quartet is a real joy and should be the pride of every Cleveland musician. The quartet gives a series of concerts each season, where the best quartet music is given scholarly interpretation.

In Edgewater Park a monument has been erected to the memory of Conrad Mizer, a man who loved music and one who felt that the people who cannot or will not pay admission to hear good music should be given that pleasure. It was then largely due to his efforts that the Sunday afternoon band concerts were given in the parks. Vast throngs of people visited the parks to hear the music. From the summer afternoon concerts a demand arose for good concerts on winter Sunday afternoons. Step by step there has grown up the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, which in the season of 1910 gave ten Sunday afternoon concerts which do credit to Cleveland. The concerts were at first given to a scattered few but now the orchestra plays to the capacity of Gray's Armory. These concerts have been familiarly called "Pop" concerts but the standard of music given in the past few seasons and the excellent work of the assisting artists warrant the more dignified name of the Cleveland Symphony Concerts. To Johań Beck and Emil Ring, the directors, most sincere praise should be given. The gathering together of fifty or more men in a busy commercial city and training them to give excellent programs on ten successive Sundays is a prodigious task. To these leaders, to the members of the orchestra and to the artists who have so ably assisted, the thanks of the public is due, for it is purely a labor of love. If just encouragement is given this undertaking it may develop that Cleveland will one day have an orchestra as well-known as Cincinnati or Pittsburg. In the meantime these concerts are developing a real musical taste and the nominal charge of admission makes the doors swing wide to all who wish to hear.

BANDS.

Every small town has a band and in all public and patriotic events the band is the biggest factor. The playing of national and military music stirs one's patriotism and it is to be regretted that bands are becoming a memory.

The first band of note in Cleveland was Hecker's Band, organized in 1850. Leland's Band soon followed and in 1867 the Great Western Band came into existence and gave many Sunday concerts in Brainard's Hall under the leadership of Carl Braetz and later of Frank Hruby. This Band continued to give excellent concerts of high order but finally disbanded as there was no incentive to continue.

In 1873, Wm. Kirk organized the Oriental Concert Band, which is now known as Kirk's Military Band. There are also Harris' Military Band, the Banda

Rossini among the Italians and the Mudra Band of the Bohemians. Papworth's was likewise a well known band during the Civil war.

Leland's Band was known all over the country and The Gray's Band, led by Jack Leland was a famous band. Leland won much praise when he took the Grays to Washington to play at the inauguration of President Garfield. The Great Western, Leland's and the Germania were all bands of a high musical order.

SINGING CLUBS.

Singing clubs now in existence are the Harmonic, the Rubinstein and the Singers' Club.

The Harmonic is a large, mixed chorus of one hundred and fifty voices which is the outgrowth of a church choir. Under the direction of J. Powell Jones, this club gives some of the well known oratorios each season. Mr. Jones has the power of imparting his own enthusiasm to the singers and the concerts have real merit.

The Rubinstein Club was organized in February, 1899. It is a club for women's voices alone. To Mrs. R. B. Fry the credit is due for the upbuilding of this club. In May, 1899, the club then consisting of sixteen women made its first bow to the public in a musical at Plymouth church. The club now has eighty-five voices and gives two concerts each season to large audiences. The club is assisted at each concert by some artist of note. During the eleven years there have been several leaders of this chorus. Mrs. S. C. Ford is now in her third year as director and under her spirited guidance the club has rapidly developed.

The Singers' Club. In 1891, thirty young men banded themselves together to furnish music for the Sunday afternoon Y. M. C. A. meetings. Out of their enthusiasm grew the desire to form a musical club and with C. B. Ellinwood as leader, the Singers' Club was incorporated. All organizations, like individuals, must grow or die and in looking over the record of this club which is now in its twentieth year, one is quickly assured that this club is much alive for the growth has been a steady one. That the membership has increased to one hundred and fifteen, and that it has migrated from the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. to Gray's armory, the largest room in town in which music can be heard, is evidence enough that the club has grown in the estimation of the music loving people of Cleveland. Following Mr. Ellinwood's seven years of leadership, came Charles E. Clemens, under whose leadership the club continued to prosper. In 1906 the baton was given to Albert Rees Davis, one of the club's popular members. Mr. Davis is not a professional musician but a natural director. When a mere boy he had a clear, high voice which was much in demand for vested choirs, and as a result he had many years of drill and practice. He has also been a church organist. So it was not without considerable musical experience that he took up the leadership of the Singers' Club. Mr. Davis has the natural Welsh love of music and a jovial manner which enables him to bring the best out of his singers.

The club regularly gives three concerts during the season and a soloist of renown is engaged for each concert. Each year there is marked improvement in the work of the club and naturally with greater experience it will be possible to

select voices with a more mature judgment and thus improve the tonal quality and timbre of the club. With progress the watchword of the club, the years will be few indeed until the Singers' Club ranks with the best of such organizations in the country.

Cleveland has one club of which it may well be proud. It has been the pattern for many other clubs in as many different cities. Mrs. J. H. Webster, on a winter's day in 1894, invited six ladies to her home to talk over the possibilities of organizing a musical club. A few days later each one of these seven had interested three others and these twenty-eight were brought together to further discuss the project. Then it was decided to send out a little circular to all those whom the twenty-eight thought would be interested in hearing good music. The circular briefly stated the object of the club and that all who wished to join might do so by paying the necessary fee. To the surprise of all, three hundred and fifty ladies joined and thus inside of a few weeks the Fortnightly Musical Club was formed. This club now belongs to the federated clubs. There were originally, as now, active and associate members. The number of associate members is limited to five hundred. The active membership is not limited but members are elected by passing examinations which maintain a high standard of excellence. A few years ago at the thoughtful suggestion of Mrs. Webster, a student membership was formed which enabled all students in good standing to become members for the current year. This student membership is likewise not limited as it naturally varies from year to year. There were one hundred student members the past year.

The original plan of the club was to have twelve afternoon recitals given by the active members, and three evening artist recitals to which the public was invited to take what seats the club did not use.

In May, 1901, the club had a musical festival which lasted five days. Thomas' Orchestra came for two concerts, one in the afternoon and one in the evening. This was the beginning of the symphony concerts. During the following winter under the auspices of the Fortnightly Club and the efficient management of Mrs. Adella Prentiss Hughes, the regular series of seven symphony concerts began. For nine years then Clevelanders have been able to hear the finest orchestras of the country and with the orchestras the best soloists. The afternoon concerts, twelve in number, are under the able management of Mrs. F. B. Sanders. During the winter of 1909-1910 these concerts were given at the Colonial Club. Due to the continual musical growth of the club, the afternoon recitals are no longer confined to the active members. Singers, pianists, violinists and musical lecturers from abroad appear in turn before the club and the Kneisel String Quartet has become an annual treat. Several programs each season are still given by the active members and are greatly enjoyed; they compare most favorably with the outside talent.

One of the finest features of the Fortnightly Club is the giving of altruistic concerts by the active members. These concerts are given in homes for aged people, for the blind, in social settlements and in public schools. These concerts raise the standard of music and cultivate a love for it besides bringing a vast amount of good cheer and enjoyment to the aged and infirm who have no



From a photograph. Courtesy "Waechter und Anzeiger"

SAENGERFEST HALL, 1874

Euclid Avenue between Case (East 40th) and Willson (East 55th) avenues



From a photograph. Courtesy "Waechter und Anzeiger"

SAENGERFEST HALL, 1893

Willson and Scovill avenues



other opportunity of hearing good music. Twenty-two of these concerts were given last year.

Still another phase of the Fortnightly Club is the study section which meets a day or two previous to each symphony concert, when the orchestral program is studied and explained. By thus understanding the music, the interpretation given by the orchestra becomes the more instructive and enjoyable.

The first president of the Fortnightly was Mrs. Edward W. Morley, who served two years. Mrs. Samuel Prentiss Baldwin was president for three years and was followed by Mrs. John Howard Webster, who served three years. Mrs. David Z. Norton followed and was president six years. In 1907 Mrs. John Howard Webster was again elected and is still the president of the club.

Aside from the usual officers there is a competent executive board under whose supervision all business of the club is transacted.

The aim of the club is to bring only the best before the members, a worthy ambition. The interests of the club are broadening each year. For instance, last year the club contributed one hundred dollars toward the prize fund for the best musical composition written by an American. In the general musical progress of the country the Fortnightly Club will not be found wanting.

ORGANISTS.

Charles Koebler, a composer, and a builder of organs, came to Cleveland about 1850. So far as any records show, he was one of the first organists to play in a Cleveland church.

Among the present organists of Cleveland, many deserve special mention, because, outside of their professional duties, they are generously giving the public the benefit of their talents in twilight recitals and in vesper services. At the Old Stone Church William B. Colson; at Trinity Cathedral, Frank Kraft; at Epworth Memorial Church, Herbert Sisson; at Unity Church, James H. Rogers; and at St. Paul's, Charles E. Clemens. During the college year Mr. Clemens also gives a recital each Sunday following the vesper service at the college for women. This recital is open to the public as well as to the college students. Mr. Clemens deserves further mention in that he is well known in the musical world outside of Cleveland. He frequently gives organ recitals and dedicates new organs in other cities.

TEACHERS AND COMPOSERS.

This little sketch would not be quite complete without some mention of Cleveland's teachers. As the number exceeds five hundred, only a very few of them can be enumerated. Mrs. Seabury C. Ford, Cleveland's best known singer, is an eminent teacher of the voice. Felix Hughes is a vocal teacher and singer who has had the best of training and is a thorough teacher.

Edwin Douglas, Francis Sadlier, William Saal, Albert H. Hurd, Miss Katherine Lowe, and Miss Grace Probert are well known as teachers of the voice.

Many piano teachers have been previously mentioned in connection with conservatories and the organists are nearly all piano teachers as well. Aside

from these, Herman Korthauer is a well-known teacher; Wm. A. Becker is a pianist and composer who has been received with enthusiasm in European music centers; Marinus Salomons, although only a short time in Cleveland, is recognized as a thorough teacher and is well known as a concert player.

Teachers are known and rated according to the results of their work, and what is true of all western cities is true of Cleveland, namely, that when pupils are well drilled and technically trained to the point of excelling in their work, they leave for New York, Boston or Europe, where the opportunities of hearing music are greater, but the teaching is often not superior to that of the home city, and the last teacher usually is given the credit for whatever the pupil accomplishes.

The best known teacher and composer of Cleveland has not as yet been mentioned. His parents distinguished a not unusual name by giving him the prefix, Wilson George. In Wilson G. Smith, Cleveland has a musician who is unique. He does not ally himself with any school or organization; independence is his keynote. He is a clever essayist, an able and fearless critic, a teacher of renown, and, above all, a composer of unusual merit. His "Homage à Edward Grieg" was warmly commended by the great Scandinavian. Mr. Smith has also paid homage to Schumann, Chopin and Schubert. Rupert Hughes says of Mr. Smith, "In all he has achieved remarkable success, for he has done more than copy their little tricks of expression and oddities of manner and pet weaknesses. He has caught the individuality and the spirit of each man." Aside from these tributes to other musicians, Mr. Smith has written numerous compositions for the piano and some most delightful songs. In all of these works there is a charm of freshness and an originality that is fascinating. From his wide experience in teaching, he has written a number of most helpful technical studies.

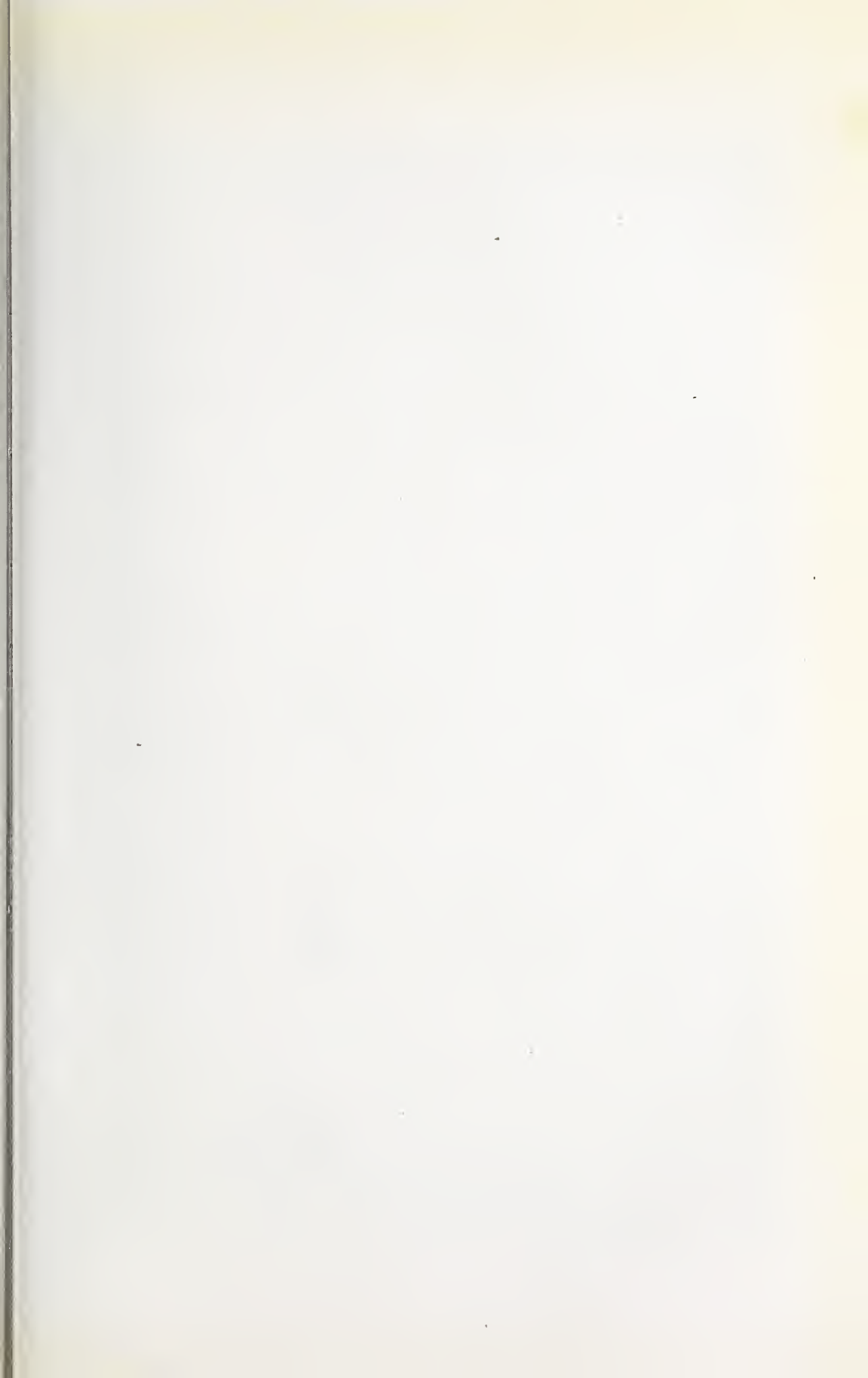
The name of James H. Rogers is now being placed close to the top of the list of modern song writers. Thus far, the number of songs is not so very large but their quality commends them to all lovers of exquisite music.

Johann Beck is a composer of whom the critics speak in most glowing terms, but unfortunately none of his music has ever been published. Mr. Beck has written almost exclusively for orchestras and the scores are unusually complex. Many of his works have been given public performance in Germany, where Mr. Beck spent many years in study.

Charles V. Rychlik is another Clevelander who is coming to the fore in his compositions for stringed instruments. Charles Sommers composes piano music and is also leader of the Canton Symphony Orchestra.

Miss Patty Stair is gaining a well deserved reputation as a clever composer, especially of part songs for women's voices. Mrs. Fanny Snow Knowlton has composed excellent part songs for women's voices, among them "The Mermaid" is widely known.

Cleveland has been much criticised as a city that lacks in musical appreciation. Musicians are numerous but the art does not flourish. The really artistic recitals are not well attended, but when anything that tends toward the spectacular, anything that is of huge proportions and social importance comes, then Cleveland leaves her cozy fireside and is willing to sit in a draught or next to a





From a half-tone engraving. Courtesy Waechter und Anzeiger

PIONEER ARTISTS OF CLEVELAND—THE "OLD BOHEMIANS"

hot steam pipe and permit the saucy head above the proscenium in the barn-like armory to protrude its tongue in impudent mockery.

This criticism of Cleveland is just and unjust. Just, because it is true, and unjust, because Cleveland lacks the opportunity of educating her people to appreciate the best in art.

A benefactor is needed for Cleveland such as Cincinnati had in Reuben Springer and Pittsburg in Andrew Carnegie.

The progress of one art merges insensibly into the success of another. An art gallery and a music hall! One alone will create a greater need of the other. The two will stimulate each other, and with such a hope realized Cleveland will distinctly rise to a higher plane as a city of culture. A city cannot become one of culture by merely having an established number of musical events in a season, but by making it possible for her citizens to absorb the subtle influences of all the arts.

Perhaps the day is not far distant when Cleveland may listen to the great orchestras and soloists in a temple fit for the divine art.

CHAPTER XLIX.

ART.

By Carl Lorenz.

Half a century ago there was no art life in the city of Cleveland. Here and there a young man or woman might have been found struggling with brush and palette full of enthusiasm and perhaps not without talent. But the atmosphere was missing, and in many cases also the schooling. Even architecture was a thing of the future at that time, and the fine arts were represented by a very few real paintings in the homes of the very few lovers of art to be found in Cleveland. One or two wood carvers, and three or four clever stone cutters, foreigners by birth, constituted the art colony of our city, reminiscent of log cabins and wooden shanties from the first half of the last century.

It was after the war of rebellion, when Cleveland took a new lease on life, and its growth had become rapid, not to say feverish, that the first signs of an artistic activity were perceived which developed hesitating talents, created a fraternity of artists, and culminated in our days in the erection of a modern art school and a prospective art museum.

In the early '70s a number of young men, some mere boys yet, and a few older fellows, devoted much of their free time to the cultivation of their artistic longings and talents. As their names will show, they were the children of German immigrants or immigrants themselves, and all of them poor men, working hard for a living and an education. The parents of some were living in Cleveland, while others had drifted into the city from nearby towns and villages. These enthusiastic young men were George Grossman, F. C. Gottwald, John Semon, Adam Lehr, Louis Loeb, Herman Herkomer, John Herko-

mer, O. V. Schubert, Daniel Wehrschmidt, Emil Wehrschmidt, Otto Bacher, Arthur Schneider and Max Bohm. It was but natural that these men should learn to know each other, and finally form a society of artists. Thus the first art club in the city of Cleveland was started in the year of 1876.

About the same time the city government of Cleveland moved into their new city hall on Superior avenue. The politicians of those days were shrewd liberal men; the top floor of the new municipal building stood empty, and soon the artists found spacious homes up there. One studio after another was opened up, and the art club itself occupied the large east room of the building. This was in 1882. Two years later the art club founded the Cleveland Art school, which was also opened in the top floor of the city hall. The politicians below were easy going landlords, and the artists above were a merry set of people. In a very few years the artistic activity had taken huge proportions. The very walls in the upper hall bore testimony thereof. If there was no Trilby foot to be seen, one could find a great variety of charcoal drawings, good, bad and indifferent, yet always expressing the humor of the Boheme which was reigning up there, nearer to heaven than to earth. Nevermore can there be such a happy epoch of the art life of Cleveland as in those days. The club and the school were flourishing; the artists worked always full of ambition, if often empty of stomach.

The art school at the top floor of the city hall had as its neighbor the Cleveland School of Art, founded in October, 1882, by Mrs. S. H. Kimball. In a short time the number of pupils became too great for a private residence, and once more the top floor had to offer its hospitality. The growth of the school was marvelous. The latter became in 1888 a department of the Western Reserve University, under the wings of which it remained until 1891. In that year Miss Georgie L. Norton from Boston became the principal of the school, which in 1892 was removed from the city hall to the old Kelley residence on Willson avenue. The success of the school in a short time demanded more ample accommodations and the friends of the institution started a building fund. The late Judge Stevenson Burke and his wife subscribed most liberally, also Mr. J. H. Wade, who gave besides an admirable site of one and a half acres of land for a new building. Within a few years the donations were sufficient to assure the erection of the building. Work was begun in 1904 near the junction of Juniper road and Magnolia avenue, and two years later the new school was opened. The building is fireproof, fifty-four by one hundred and six feet, constructed of Roman vitrified bricks and terra cotta, and in the Renaissance style. There are three large studios, besides other rooms, and an exhibition hall, lighted by day through a semielliptical roof of opalescent glass covered with ribbon skylight glass. In 1908 the school was enlarged by a separate studio for the development of sculpture. The means for this building were furnished by Mr. Thomas H. White. The arrangements in this studio are complete and modern in every detail for its purpose.

The Art School and the artists' studios in the city hall remained but a few years longer after the removal of the School of Art. The growth of the city increased the demand for more office room, and higher and higher rose the flood of politicians. Mayor John H. Farley in 1898 ejected the artists from the top



STATUE OF MOSES FOR THE NEW COURTHOUSE

By Herman Matsen

floor, the Art School having died away somewhat earlier. Nothing remained of the former glory but the walls with their decorations. These, too, disappeared a little later under a coat of whitewash. *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

In the early '90s a Camera club was founded, followed by some remarkable exhibitions of art photography. The art of the camera found its fuller expression in Carle Semon, nephew of John Semon, the landscape painter, and a man of really artistic achievements. The Brush and Palette club was formed in 1893, and one year later the Water Color society sprang into existence. The three clubs held frequent expositions, and thus it happened that the general public learned to know of the existence of art life in the city. These expositions found much favor and became society events. In those years, as well as in the '80s, Ryder's art store on Superior street was the only place with an art gallery that could properly be called such. It never paid of course, but an exhibition of paintings in the small, yet at least well lighted room, saw many of the people who cared for art matters.

The year 1893 saw the only great exposition of fine arts ever held in the city of Cleveland. It was known as the Art Loan exhibition, and housed in the Garfield building. The times were bad then, and the suffering was great among the poor. The rich people felt it their duty to do something for the alleviation of the general suffering. Someone proposed an art exhibit, one worthy of the name. The possessors of paintings all over the land were appealed to. The response was generous, and in a short time several hundreds of worthy pictures could be hung. The success of the enterprise was gratifying in the extreme. A large sum was realized and turned over to the poor funds. Of Clevelanders, Professor Chas. Olney, Mr. Chas. F. Brush, and Mr. W. J. White, all possessors of collections of fine paintings, had most willingly robbed their walls of their treasures in order to insure the artistic success of the exhibition.

The following year a second exhibition of the same nature was arranged. This time, however, some great patriot proposed that only American paintings be admitted and carried the day. The result was a certain monotony of style and execution. Of special interest in connection with this exhibition, was a collection of statuary and a room filled with Napoleonic relics. It was something new in Cleveland and drew large crowds. Thus the second and last art loan exhibition on a large scale was also a successful enterprise. Since then we have seen some things of great artistic values, but at very rare occasions. At times there were on exhibition in the Olney Art gallery Michael Munkacsy's "Christ before Pilate" and "The Last Moments of Mozart," both paintings of world wide fame. Gerome's "Crucifixion" and "The King of the Desert" were also in this gallery which was closed in 1907 after the death of its owner. The art treasures were left by him to Oberlin college, a fact regretfully to be mentioned, by the Cleveland public who had learned to love its treasures.

Out of the grave of La Boheme arose the present period of our art life which finds its concentration in the School of Art and its exhibitions. A new institution was founded on the west side of the city under the name of Westend Art School, and incorporated in the year 1909. As yet the enterprise is small, but has a most energetic young sculptress, Miss Anna Pfenninger at its head. The artists not connected with the School of Art are leading a somewhat lonely

life, since their scattering at the close of the city hall studios. Shortly afterward they had opened up a small club house on Bolivar avenue, where they came together for a social evening talking shop and smoking long pipes. But these meetings were the last flickerings of a will-of-the-wisp existence and soon died out. It is not unlikely that the death of Conrad Mizer who was the soul of this club, hastened its dissolution. "Cooney," as the artists proudly called him, was not a painter, but a tailor by trade, and through love a protector of fine arts, a friend of the people, the founder and manager of popular summer and winter concerts. A memorial fountain is erected in his honor in Edgewater park, and well does he deserve this distinction. Mizer was a poor man, but rich in enthusiasm for the beautiful and for mankind. He died rather young and much regretted. His portrait has been painted by one of his artist friends, and, no doubt, will find a place some day in the new art museum to be erected in the near future.

If one thing is lacking sorely in the art life of Cleveland, it is an art museum. There is today in the city no place where an art student or a lover of art may draw inspiration from the works of great masters. But the time is coming, when a million dollar art gallery will look down upon the pretty lake in Wade park. Years ago the munificence of the Wade family provided the site, after three well meaning citizens, H. B. Hurlbut, Thomas Kelley, and John Huntington, had left large bequests for the erection of an art museum. The funds were put into the hands of a few trustees, who as careful and farseeing business men consolidated these donations, took good care of land and money, thus increasing in the course of time the original values, until they are now in possession of a sum large enough to accomplish a great task. The plans for the building are ready and show a work of art worthy to shelter the best masterpieces. A collection of art objects is awaiting the new home. It is scattered at the present time. A few paintings are stored away in the basement of the city hall, another number in rooms in the Rose building, and some more in private houses. Thus a nucleus is already formed for Cleveland's first public collection of art treasures.

Looking back upon the last thirty years upon the art life of Cleveland, we find a steady development, keeping step with the growth of the city. The latter, too, advanced in an artistic way, and the fact that the creation of an art commission by the legislature has earnestly been suggested, is highly gratifying. Some of the newer buildings in our city show decided architectural merit, and sculptural work or frescos of a modern type.

The new government building with its groups of "Justice" and "Commerce," by D. C. French, furnishes a good example of what our public buildings should be. A masterly achievement of the plastic art is the figure of "Justice," with its fine face of repose and distain. The mural designs in the business place of the Cleveland Savings & Trust Company furnish another example of the awakening desire for artistic beauty. The building that today expresses the most advanced step toward architectural embellishment is the home of the First National bank on Euclid avenue. Here we find a facade of great strength and characteristic conception. There is nothing similar in the whole city, nothing that may be compared with the strong figures, which were modeled to be viewed from a



"UNCLE BIFF"
The Philosopher of the "Plain Dealer,"
by J. H. Donahy



OIL PAINTING BY HENRY G. KELLER

distance and are thus rather gaining than losing. But what shall we say of the soldiers' and sailors' monument in the public square, and of its location?

A different monument of the artistic progress of the city of Cleveland is the so-called Group Plan. This plan aims at a grouping of our future public buildings of which the new postoffice and the new courthouse, also in the course of erection and soon to be finished, form two important parts. A city hall and a main library are to be erected next. The courthouse will be ornamented by the statues of fourteen famous lawgivers, two of which were executed by a Cleveland sculptor.

This leads us to the history of sculpture within the city. While there is little to write about sculptural art in Cleveland, we still have and have had some sculptors worthy of the name.

The most distinguished sculptor who ever made his home in Cleveland is Herman N. Matzen, at the present time one of the professors of the School of Art. He came to this city as a young man, being born in the north of Europe. After a short stay, he returned to the old world, where he studied his art in Berlin and Paris and became a member of the Berlin Royal Academy of Fine Arts. A call from Indianapolis, where a great soldiers' and sailors' monument was under erection, brought him back to this country. He executed the two now famous groups of War and Peace, works full of motion and noble lines. The Cleveland School of Art was in need of an artist and teacher like Herman Matzen, and thus we find him again in our city, where he has done some really artistic things. His most conspicuous work is his statue of Moses, which, together with his Pope Gregory IX, will form two of the fourteen lawgivers to be placed on the new courthouse. His conception of Moses is unique, and yet truer than most of the figures of this ancient giant of intellect. The Moses of Matzen is an old man of strength and soul nobility, one of the superhuman kind that are not born every century, but once in a millennium. The execution of this work of art shows a perfect technique of treatment. The figure is erect, firm of step and resolution, yet there is a certain repose in its very strength, a compactness in the handling of the material which creates unity, of much importance in the true art of sculpture. His pope is hardly less meritorious as a piece of plastic art, but naturally does not attract the same attention. There were many popes: there was but one Moses.

The Schiller monument in Detroit, representing the great German poet in his last years, shows Matzen in one of his best moods, and is distinguishable by the beautiful repose of the figure and the pensiveness of the facial expression.

Another remarkable piece of work is his Burke mausoleum at Lake View cemetery, planned by himself and executed under his direction. There, architect and sculptor are one. He shows his mastery of the two different branches, which should form a complete harmony whenever brought in contact with each other. Akron, Ohio, possesses at its new courthouse two statues of his, representing Justice and Law. Both are classical figures of the Roman type, very expressive and very appropriate.

As an artist, Herman Matzen is a rugged man of northern power, imbued with a sense of line, form and strength, and alive with an enthusiasm for his work that is marvelous and contagious. Yet, this Thorwaldsen has the unre-

lenting critic in him, who, like Faust, is never satisfied, and who storms forward to better and higher achievements.

Cleveland may claim another artist of distinction in Luella Varney, whose home has been for years in Rome, but who was born in our city. She went to Italy a young girl, where she caught the Roman fever, speaking in an artistic sense, and could never free herself from it. One of her most beautiful pieces of work is her Perkins' memorial in Lake View cemetery, a little north from the Garfield monument. It represents the figure in bronze of a young girl of inimitable charm. The youthfulness of the nude body is as lithe as the dawn of a beautiful day. It thus expresses the symbolism of the awakening in another and better world.

The sculptress is also a fine portraitist who has made some busts of distinguished citizens of Cleveland, and one of Mark Twain. The likeness of the latter is perfect, and there is life in the bronze features.

A young sculptress of promise is Miss Anna Pfenninger, also Cleveland born and principal of the Westend Art School as mentioned before. Her bust of Abraham Lincoln has found much favor among connoisseurs, as has also the bust of the former president, Carl Riemenschneider, of Wallace college, Berea. Among the younger element, Walter Zinz and Richard Ernst deserve mentioning. As assistants to Professor Matzen, they have shown much talent and diligence.

From time to time a wandering sculptor has found his way to Cleveland, but never to rest long. It is only of late that the possibility of eking out a living has presented itself to these artists. The two Herkomers, fathers of Hubert and John, and clever wood carvers and decorators, settled in Cleveland over thirty years ago, but were unable to subside any length of time, and removed finally with their families to England. Some of the old mansions on Euclid avenue show still in their interior work the rare skill of the Herkomers. As to the rest, a clever stone cutter sufficed in those days to do the artistic details then in demand on new buildings.

A young man, now famous, found his way about 1886 to the studios in the city hall. It was Carl Niehaus, the New York sculptor. He, too, was unable to remain long in Cleveland. He went to Germany and later to Italy, learning and studying his art with great earnestness. Returning to New York, he soon found well deserved recognition and is today one of the best known American sculptors.

Geo. Rackle, who died at the beginning of 1909, an old man, was well known as a sculptor within the city of Cleveland. His best effort was the fountain in the lake at Wade park, a piece of work not to be despised. Another artist who left his mark was the sculptor Hamilton, creator of our Moses Cleaveland, on the public square and the Harvey Rice monument in Wade park. George Heidenreich, wood carver and sculptor created a heroic bust of Schiller, for the Schiller-Goethe association. This work adorns now the Cleveland Public library.

Besides the already mentioned monuments, the city possesses a few statues of great artists. There is the Schiller-Goethe monument by Ernst Rietschell of Weimar, a present of the German-American population of Cleveland; further a Perry monument by Jones, and a Mark Hanna, by St. Gaudens. The first two have their places in Wade park, the last mentioned in the University circle. The



THE OLD UNION CLUB,
Euclid Avenue where Hippodrome now stands

bronze statutes of two heroes of liberty, Kosciuszko of Poland and Kossuth of Hungary honor their countrymen, but they cannot be classed as real works of art. The statues ordered for the new courthouse will be fine specimens of the sculptor's art, the models at this time being all finished. The list is as follows: Jefferson and Hamilton, by Karl Bitter of New York, Marshall and Ranney by Herbert Adams of New York. These four American lawgivers are to be cast in bronze, while the other statues will be of marble, thus: Moses and Gregory IX, by Herman N. Matzen of Cleveland; Justinian and Alfred the Great, by Isador Konti of Yonkers, New York; Edward I and John Hampden, by Daniel C. French of New York; John Somers and Lord Mansfield, by Karl Bitter, and Stephen Langdon and Simon de Montford, by Herbert Adams of New York.

The development of the art of painting in Cleveland could best be studied at the early exhibitions of the work of our artists. Nowadays these exhibitions are mostly confined to the Cleveland School of Art. But once in a great while a group of paintings is seen in one or the other of the art stores downtown. The result is that fewer people are able to view them, although the exhibitions at the School of Art, are, as a rule, well patronized. It is not saying too much that the progress of our painters is laudably to be commented on. Yet, on the other hand, it is also true that the great initiative is missing, the force that creates works of an exceptional character. While our artists are progressive in technical things, they seem to lack in conception, in the faculty of seeing the most modern thing, such as a city of today. The charms of nature are always admirable, and welcome, and reposeful to the eye and the soul. But the work of man, too, has its artistic aspect. A trip up the river discloses features of strength and beauty, a look over the harbor in daytime or at night is a look into wonderland. Very seldom do we get a glimpse of these things in the studios. Our rich business men, who like to buy pictures from foreign artists, ought to encourage our painters to depict their great establishments, the fiery hells of their furnaces, and their gigantic buildings wherein the world's work is done.

There are, at least, two painters in Cleveland who can do those things—F. C. Gottwald and Henry George Keller. Both of these men are artists of reputation, teachers at the School of Art, clever and modern. F. C. Gottwald, one of the founders of the original Art club has always been identified with the art life of Cleveland. He studied and painted in Munich, Holland, France and Italy. Many a fine painting stands to his credit. His versatility is remarkable. The moist Netherlands and sunny Italy yield their different charms with equal cheerfulness to his brush. His last pictures from southern Italy were revelations of coloration and sunshine, and full of poetical conception. But with not less truth, does he express the rainy climate of Holland and the characteristics of her fascinating women and her hearty men.

Frederic Carl Gottwald is a scholar and an artist of refinement. He is indefatigable in research, and in the study of the great masters, and always on the alert to discover the secret of his art. By nature he is an excellent teacher.

Henry George Keller of the Palatinate came to Cleveland at the age of two months and was raised and educated in our city. His first ambition was to be a sculptor but he finally fell into the hands of a painter, and painter he became, and a painter he is. A good, strong painter with a fearless brush and full of

good ideas. He still has a tender spot for sculpture but practical art claimed him at the beginning, and so he worked at circus posters, saving money for his higher education. He studied at Karlsruhe, Dusseldorf, Munich, and Paris, won a stipendium, composition prizes, a silver medal, and also a journey to Italy. Finally returning to Cleveland he was engaged by the School of Art, of which he is one of the most successful teachers. His work in water and oil shows the rational impressionist and he has done some beautiful things in his time. A great friend of nature, he is not only a good landscape painter but also a fine observer of animal life.

Among the teachers of the School of Art, there is another artist who deserves mentioning as a successful man. Louis Rohrheimer, interior decorator and designer, is Cleveland born. He received his art education in the old world, studying at first under Herman Matzen and then in Paris, London and Munich. At present he is head instructor of decorative designs, and is conducting a large establishment, beautifying the interior of public and private buildings.

Painting in water colors in the school is taught by Grace Veronica Kelley, a lady of much talent and versatility in using the brush. Next to her is Nina V. Waldeck, who, too, was educated in the school and afterward went to New York and then to Paris, where she studied at the famous Julian academy.

Cartooning is taught by James Harrison Donahey, the famous cartoonist of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" and the well known "Uncle Biff." The latter is a jolly, village blacksmith and Donahey's most popular creation. As a cartoonist Donahey wields an exceedingly clever pencil; his humor is never offensive and shows the man of heart. He is of a creative mind, studious, modest, and altogether a charming fellow, and a real artist.

Some of the founders of the first art club of Cleveland have become famous and achieved an international reputation, some are dead, and others still among the quick we have with us as was shown above. Of the Herkomers, Hubert, cousin of Herman, is likely the most widely known of our artists. Hubert is the head and soul of the artists' colony at Bushey, near London, where he possesses a magnificent home and a great studio. His old uncle John, the wood carver, is still with him, and also Herman Herkomer, who returns to this country now and then to execute a few portraits of rich Americans. Daniel and Emil Wehrschmidt are members of the Bushey colony, painting and teaching. Daniel has a good name in London as an engraver of splendid ability.

Another of our painters who made England his home after a long sojourn in France is Max Bohn, a giant in wielding the brush. He carried away a gold medal from the French Salon. His love for sea and sailor formed more than once the inspiration for pictures of great strength and beauty. He also excels in mural decorations, and has only lately been called back to Cleveland to adorn the new courthouse with frescos. Much may be expected of him.

Arthur Schneider was for a number of years court painter to his highness the Sultan of Morocco, and a fine courtly painter he is, whose water colors of his temporary African home are full of interest and artistic conception.

Of our other painters, George Grossmann and Otto Bacher belong to the art colony of New York where they are respected landscape painters. Louis Loeb died recently in his summer home in Stamford county, at the age of forty-two



From a photograph. Courtesy B. F. Bower

**THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE IN 1896, FROM THE SOCIETY
FOR SAVINGS BUILDING**

Shows the postoffice, Case hall, the Cuyahoga building (one of the city's first modern office buildings), the Arcade on Superior street, and the Garfield and New England buildings in the distance; also the hovels, corner Ontario street.



years. His first artistic training was gained at the Morgan Lithographing Company. A few years later he went to New York where he became known as a magazine illustrator. His ambition made for the higher art, and he went to Paris to study under Gerome. Returned to America, he settled in New York and became soon known as a portrait painter of great ability.

A few more of the old guard are not accounted for. One of the last artists to leave the city hall was John Kavanaugh, lovable as man, independent as artist, a poet and landscape painter, he was slowly starving to death. Finally he sold his sketches, paintings, and other works of art at auction, in order to be able to die in peace.

John Semon, one of the best landscape painters in this region and elsewhere, leads the life of a hermit of the forest. Seldom does he come from his abode in Bedford to the city, but his woodland interiors testify to his beautiful art and his great devotion to nature. O. V. Schubert is among the quaint, silent artists. George Groll is drowning in business, but still painting a little on Sunday; and Adam Lehr, a master in still life tries his hand at landscape painting with indifferent success.

A. M. Willard, who became famous as the Yankee Doodle painter, has lately modeled the figures of his picture in clay, with fine success. Ora Coltman has achieved success with his fine water colors. His visits to Europe are always productive of pleasing sketches. He designed the splendid tablet to Carnegie in the Woodland branch library.

Among the younger men is Charles Francis De Klyne, an artist of no mean talent. There is a pleasing gentleness in his landscapes and marines. He joined the Art club, painting with Willard and F. H. Tompkins. While still a youth he went to New York to study under W. Chase, Turner and Kenyon Cox and thence to Paris. After returning to Cleveland he, for a time, was instructor at the Art club and at the School of Art. One of his costudents in Cleveland was Joe DeCamp, another gifted young man who became a successful artist.

Other artists of Cleveland entitled to honorable mention as painters of worthy aims and accomplishments are George B. Bradley, landscape painter; F. W. Simmons, a fine portraitist; Caroline Wittlesey, aquarellist; Wilhelm G. Reindel, landscapes; F. W. Edmonson, portraits; Homer E. Potter, decorative designer; May Ames, who studied in Greece and Italy; R. B. Farnum, a draftsman of repute; Martha Weaver, working in ceramics, also Carrie Osborn, now living in Paris, and finally Maude Stumm, well known in New York as a gifted woman.

This sketch of the art history of Cleveland would remain incomplete without the mention of some of the "Wandervoegel" that have been known here. Who does not remember the unfortunate DeScott Evans? His last exhibition at Natt's art gallery (also a thing of the past and replaced by the Guenther gallery on Euclid avenue) revealed an artist full of original conception. He and his two daughters were among the victims of the ill fated steamer "La Bourgogne." A man of still more talent, and well known in Cleveland was F. H. Tompkins now of Boston. The strength of his execution and of his sense of color showed great artistic virility. His portraits are alive with the glow of light and the warmth of blood. The man he paints is not a shadow. Another artist who spent some time in Cleveland and who made a reputation for himself in Munich is Silas Wenban,

noted steel engraver. A famous scholar of a famous master was the animal painter Joseph Thormann, years ago one of the members of the old Art club. Anton Grub, well known landscape painter, but dead these twenty years, was in his young days one of Cleveland's promising artists. The cyclorama painter Levi, will also be remembered by many as a virile personality among our artists.

It may be said that today the first epoch of the art life in Cleveland is nearing its end, and that a new era is at hand. The exterior sign will be seen in the new Art museum. The time of La Boheme is past and gone forever. There will still be starving artists, but they will starve in a dress suit. The Dutch clay pipe and the "stein" have vanished, and with them the gay and boisterous merrymaking. Serious work will be done in the future as well as it was done in the past. The outlook is not bad, and the further development of our art life will keep step with the growth and advancement of our city.

CHAPTER L.

ARCHITECTURE.

By Frank S. Barnum, of the Cleveland Chapter Am. Inst., of Architects.

The term Architecture is used in its broadest sense in this chapter.

Cleveland, as has already been shown, had its origin in the determinations of a party of surveyors under the direction of Moses Cleaveland, beginning a survey and platting of the town about the middle of 1796.

There are some slight references to a storehouse near the mouth of the river, found by them on their arrival. But so far as definite records show, having pretty well completed the survey of the town near the end of the year, and being about to return to their homes, they built the first residence erected in Cleveland as a home for Job Stiles, one of the party, who with his wife, was to remain and winter in the wilds of Cuyahoga.

With Edward Paine, they became the first permanent residents of Cleveland, occupying their own home upon their own homestead, being original lot No. 53, located upon the north side of Superior street very near the present intersection of Bank (West Third) street.

In the following year, James Kingsbury built himself a home upon lot 64, located on Superior street a little east of the new postoffice site, or almost exactly in the line of the north and south axis of the proposed mall.

These homes were log cabins, not over large or pretentious, probably nothing more than would afford shelter and meet the very simple requirements of primitive pioneer life.

It appears that in this same year, 1797, Lorenzo Carter erected a cabin near the river and Mandrake lane. It is possible that this "cabin" of Major Carter was larger and had better accommodations than others, as it is related that "Within its hospitable log walls were held the councils of the settlers, the social gatherings and public merry makings."



Residence of Harvey Rice, Woodland Avenue



Governor Wood's House, Ridge Road, Rockport

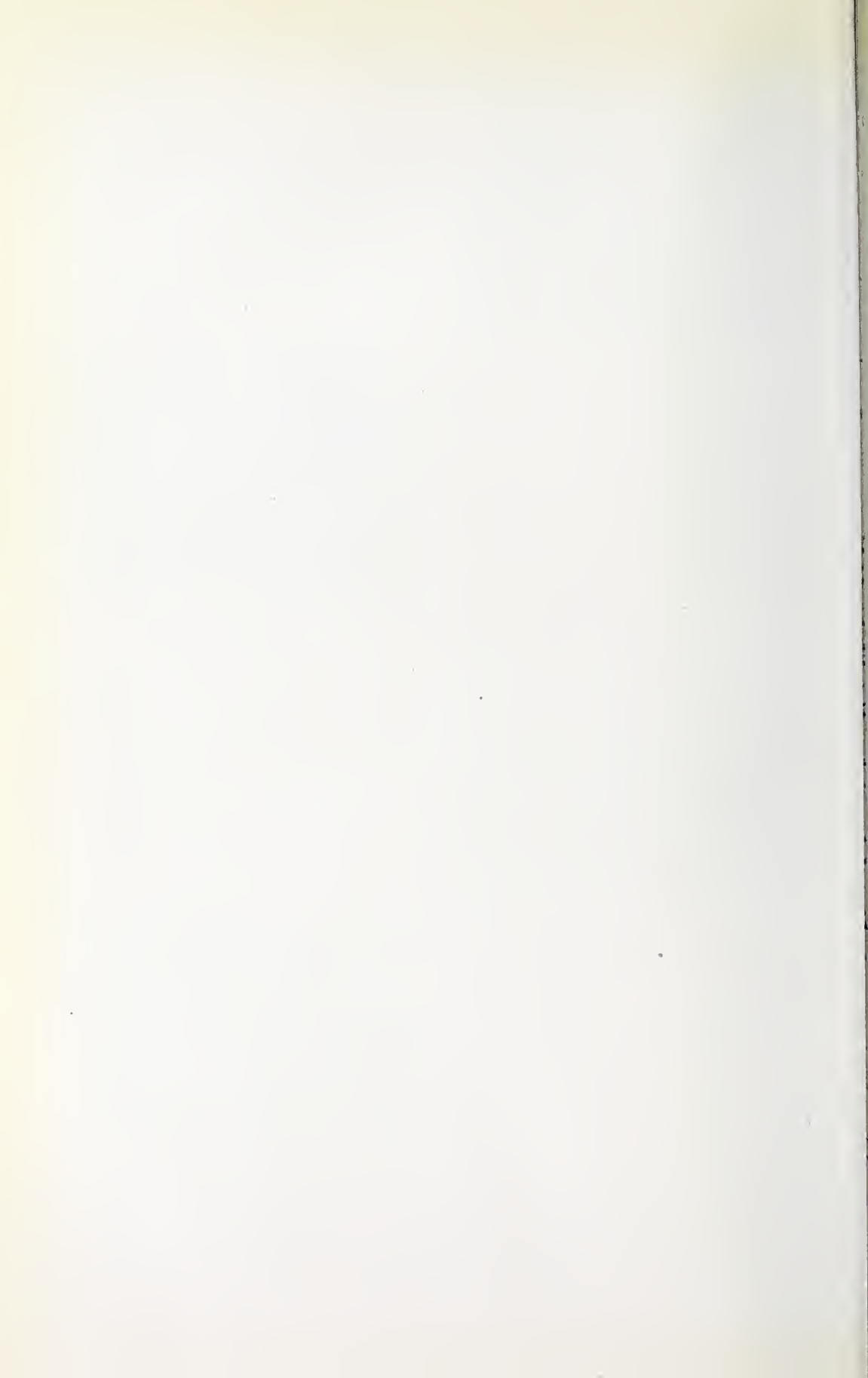


Home of Erastus Gaylord, on Woodland avenue, built 1836. Type of the classic columns then much in vogue.



Residence of T. P. May. It stood on Erie street facing Superior street. It was torn down in 1866-7 and Superior street extended through to the city limits

A GROUP OF OLD RESIDENCES



From such humble beginnings Cleveland has grown, having no advantages over other similar settlements, save those vouchsafed by nature and such as may have been due to the superior intelligence and force of character of its early inhabitants.

Building progressed according to the actual needs of the growing community. For some years, at least, the settlers for the most part were of a class endowed more liberally with energy and thrift than with wealth, and such capital as was possessed found ready employment in trade and in such improvements as were actually required by the growth of the community and consequent enlargement of its business activities.

Naturally, in the crystallization of the community, the needs of government became apparent, and with its development came the need of shelter for the conduct of its functions, the storage of records and the detention of offenders.

Education and religion, most important factors in the physical development, as well as in determining the character of any community, soon received recognition; though it is significant that the jail preceded the schoolhouse several years and no religious society was organized until four years later. And the first church building was not finished until 1829, or within three years of the building of a second and larger jail.

In the year 1800 James Kingsbury built the first saw mill in Newburg, from where, for some years, the lumber used in Cleveland was hauled.

Just when the first brick yard was started, does not appear, but it must have been very early; as also the opening of some of the exhaustless sandstone deposits in the near vicinity.

With reference to the buildings erected during the first two decades records are almost completely lacking; but from such references as we find, and the pretty definite records of a few buildings, it may be safely assumed that during this period all buildings erected were of the simplest, only such as would be required to meet the practical needs of the community.

In 1812 the first courthouse was erected, in the northwest section of the public square. It was a two story building referred to as being built of logs; but one account says "of hewn timbers, or blocks, three feet long laid transversely so as to make a wall of solid wood three feet thick as a safeguard against the escape of prisoners." It seems reasonable to suppose, however, that this construction obtained only in the jail portion. The first story included the jail or "lockup" and rooms to accommodate the sheriff and family, the second story being taken up with the courtroom.

The illustration is reproduced from a water color made by Otto Ruetenik in 1875 for Mr. Waterman from notes and a small pencil sketch furnished by him.

The first schoolhouse was a very simple one room frame building twenty-four by thirty feet, built about 1816, on the south side of St. Clair street, just a little east of Bank street.

In 1821 there was completed almost directly opposite this first school building the Cleveland academy, a two story brick building, more pretentious but still severely plain. Both these buildings were erected at private expense but in 1817 the village treasury returned to the subscribers the cost of the one room build-

ing, and some years later the academy and its lot were purchased by the board of education.

The log cabin of the earlier years was followed by the framed timber building at first of simplest form and plainest finish. But the steady growth of the village with its constant demand for homes for its families, its trade, its manufactures, its government, schools and churches caused a development along architectural lines both interesting and instructive. As the town grew wealth accumulated and with it the desire for better buildings. Conditions had changed from that of a struggle for subsistence and to transform the wilderness, to that of a regulated community, with growing aspirations and desires to express its importance, to satisfy its religious, its educational and its intellectual needs and in the doing of these and many other things was Cleveland built.

Homes were erected that were expressive of the social and financial status of their owners and probably, to some extent at least, of their tastes. In most cases the designs for these buildings were provided by their builders and were usually the work of their own hands, inspired by some of the few works upon building and architecture then available, most of them English publications.

These designers were for the most part mechanics, usually carpenters, who had been thoroughly trained in England or Europe where no mechanic was a finished workman who was not something of a draftsman, reasonably familiar with and capable of drawing the common architectural forms in use at the time and able to copy readily from the plates in his text-books.

Probably in most cases, at least of the more important residences they were literal copies, which would account for the fact that much of the work of those days was in better taste and conformed more closely to the canons of architecture than the buildings that followed them. What has been named "Georgian" architecture and which in the United States we speak of as "Colonial," has in its highest expression much beauty of proportion coupled with great refinement of detail. And if there was a lack of originality, strict adherence to the text-book produced a class of buildings that did not offend good taste and for many years saved the town from the bizarre and startling forms in wood, brick and stone of later and more venturesome artists (?) not hampered by over much education nor any lack of confidence in their own creative genius.

A new and growing community offered an attractive field for the educated builder especially if gifted with genius enough to modify and adapt the text-book design to the tastes and requirements of his prospective patron without destroying its character.

Such men became the builder architects of Cleveland, and it is no doubt due to them that most of the homes and many of the other buildings of their day were at least void of offense. Indeed much of the domestic architecture of the early half of the nineteenth century, down to a time when the size and more rapid growth of Cleveland attracted the professional architect, was refined and scholarly and would easily put to shame most of the work that immediately followed it. Instances are not wanting, indeed, some of us living, have assisted in the dismantling of buildings of classic or colonial character that had been the homes of families



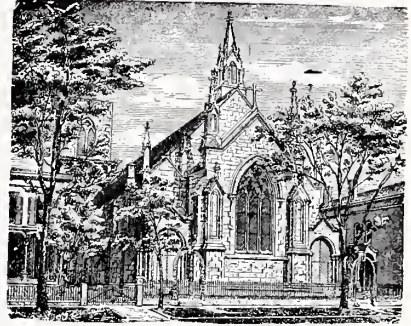
From an old cut
First Presbyterian Church, 1834



From an old cut
First Baptist Church, 1835



Trinity Cathedral, the tower with
the chimneys



Trinity Church in 1870. Dedicated,
1855. Torn down, 1904.



From an old cut
St. Paul's Church in 1856,
Euclid avenue and
Sheriff street



Old Stone Church, 1910

TYPES OF THE OLDER CHURCH ARCHITECTURE

for more than one, possibly two generations, to "modernize" and abort these dignified and venerable "homes" every line of which was associated with all that word implies; interwoven with the lives of their occupants.

Fortunately the march of business has already relegated some of these improvements (?) to oblivion. And if the "skyscraper" does not fully satisfy the ideal of artistic expression, it usually expresses the purpose it is intended to serve and, in many instances, shows a knowledge of the principles of design and, so far as carefully studied and consistent detail can, an effort to, as far as possible, soften the blow it gives the sensitive beholder.

But to resume again the slender thread of history.

In 1828-9 Trinity corporation erected the first house of worship in the village although the church had been organized in 1817. This church building was of frame construction but was distinctly gothic as to its details. It was located at the corner of St. Clair and Seneca (West Second) street.

The first Presbyterian church to be erected was that of the First Presbyterian society, upon the lot still occupied as its church home at the northwest corner of the public square and Ontario street. This building was erected in 1834. The design was Georgian, the front being relieved by pilasters and the roof of medium pitch being crowned with a belfry. This church being the first to be built of stone, was called the Stone church and later the "Old Stone church," which name it is and has been known by for many years.

The first Baptist organization built in 1835 a brick church, fifty-five by eighty feet, located at the corner of Seneca (West Third) and Champlain streets, said to have been in the "tuscan" style. Its "tower" contained a town clock and a very large bell. The interior is said to have been "plain but magnificent" and in the Doric style. Probably this building was the most pretentious of any erected up to this time, with the possible exception of the second courthouse, built in 1828. It was placed in the southwest quarter of the square, being somewhat elevated above the street. It was of the prevalent colonial type, its walls of brick being relieved by pilasters, frieze and cornice of the Doric order, surmounted by a pediment or low pitched gable, above which rose a belfry decorated with columns of the Ionic order, and having a domical roof with lantern at apex.

Four years later a jail was built in the rear of the courthouse, fronting upon Champlain street. It was a perfectly plain, two story building of stone.

During these years many residences were built, but apparently none of them very pretentious. The public square seems to have been an attractive locality and in the year 1824 Leonard Case built a modest home at the northeast corner of Superior street, and a frame office building in the rear facing upon the square.

Later he sold this property to the United States government for a postoffice site. An old print of the public square in 1833 shows a commodious residence at the northeast corner of Ontario street, where the Society for Savings building now stands. This home was built by Mr. N. E. Crittenden, was of rough stone and of colonial type. It was two stories with basement and attic, having gables at its ends and dormer windows in the front slope of roof. With cornices, win-

dow frames, portico, etc., painted white, and green blinds, it presented a very attractive but dignified appearance.¹

At the southeast corner of Superior street and the square stood the Lemen cottage, a story and a half frame house, with a piazza along the entire west front.

Superior street, which up to 1865 extended only to Erie (East Ninth) street, was rapidly built up with attractive and more or less pretentious residences, as was also the corresponding section of Euclid avenue. Many of the substantial men of Cleveland had their homes within this section during the period between 1830 and 1870, though others located at considerable distances from the business center, upon St. Clair, Euclid, Woodland avenue, and upon the west side.

The residence of T. P. May, one of the city's early merchants, was located upon Erie street facing Superior street, and was torn down in 1865 to open Superior street to the eastward. This house was of brick with heavy woodwork, painted entirely white, with green blinds. It is typical of a class of unpretentious but comfortably ample homes of the period. It was probably built about 1840.

The first home of Hon. Harvey Rice was built about the same time. It was located on Woodland avenue about a mile and one half south of the public square, there being quite a colony of the older residents who built homes in that locality, most of them of ample size and all of them of the colonial types.

The home of Erastus Gaylord on Woodland avenue, was built by Dr. David Long about 1836 and sold to Mr. Gaylord, who moved into it in 1846, and lived in it until his death. This house was of stone.

The home of Governor Wood was several miles west of the city, upon what was then known as the Ridge road, which followed the shore of the lake, though at a distance of several hundred feet.

Cleveland having been incorporated as a city in 1836, assumed new dignity and importance; and improvements both public and private, but more especially the latter were made more and more generously and with greater regard for their permanence and the social position of their owners. Unfortunately nearly all of the more important and interesting buildings of this period of the city's early growth have succumbed to the march of progress and improvement and very few records of these buildings remain. The building that was for many years the home of the Union club was the residence of Hon. George B. Senter, mayor of Cleveland in the year 1859-60.

The front of this building received very little change and is typical of many homes that graced Euclid avenue, Superior, and other important streets.

Of these one of the best, and, leaving the inappropriateness of massive Ionic columns being constructed of wood out of consideration, the home of Stillman Witt at the corner of Euclid avenue and Muirson street was an excellent specimen of the type; unfortunately no picture of this house, which was remodeled in 1875, can be found.

Of the men who were responsible for the designs of the buildings of all these earlier years scarcely a trace can be found.

The name of Charles W. Heard, who as the firm of Heard & Son was the architect of the building occupied by the city as its city hall at present, and for

¹ It stood until removed to make way for the Society for Savings building and for some years before was occupied as offices.



Centennial Arch, 1896



Residence of Myron T. Herrick



Residence of M. A. Hanna



Residence of Charles F. Brush



Residence of W. L. Rice



New Union Club



Clark Hall College for Women

more than twenty-five years past, appears in the city directory for 1856 as associated in the firm of Heard & Porter, architects, and is mentioned in the first directory of Cleveland, 1837, as a carpenter. He was also associated with Walter Blythe in the early '70s, and must have had a very large part in determining the form and details of many of the buildings of early Cleveland.

J. M. Blackburn's name is given in the directory of 1856 as architect and builder. He continued to practice as an architect until about the time of his death, which was near 1890.

Of all these designers of the early days, perhaps none was better qualified to bear the title of architect than J. J. Husband who, among other buildings was architect of the present, or third courthouse, as it was before the two upper stories were added, and of the Euclid avenue Presbyterian church, at the corner of Euclid and Brownell (East Fourteenth) street.

Of the buildings erected during the two decades following the close of the war little can be said in their praise. Many of these years were years of considerable activity and here and there a building indicated more than ordinary care and understanding upon the part of its designer. Among these may be mentioned the National Bank building at the northeast corner of Superior and Water streets still standing, and the first home of the Society for Savings on the public square, torn down to make way for the Chamber of Commerce. Both of these were among the earlier work of Joseph Ireland and were erected in or near the year 1870.

The sheriff's residence and jail by Walter Blythe, erected in 1876-7 were far above the average of that time. But probably the structures not deserving of censure erected during the period indicated could be counted upon the fingers of one hand.

The World's Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 gave an impetus to art of all kinds, but especially to industrial and the building arts, all over the country. Added to this there was a very powerful influence due to the starting of several architectural periodicals and the publication of the designs of a number of the eastern architects who had recently studied abroad and brought to this country the inspiration that can only be found where architecture has been the growth of centuries.

These influences fell into the mass of the younger, growing generation of architects and draughtsmen, like the lump of leaven of old, and in the uplift that was felt all over the country Cleveland had its share.

Results were by no means instantaneous and the desire to throw off fetters and be original produced many incongruities. Indeed the development was very slow for the end is not yet. But here and there a building has been produced that is satisfying and will continue to be, so long as it stands; because it fulfills every practical and aesthetic requirement.

Along with the inspiration that was affecting the profession as individuals arose a desire for closer relationship and intercourse, and as early as the year 1878 an attempt at organization was made, but it was not until 1880 or '81 that an architectural society was actually formed with eight charter members and called the Cleveland Architectural club. This society has had a continuous existence since its formation but was reorganized April 7, 1887, as a chapter of The

American Institute of Architects and has since that time, borne the name of the Cleveland Chapter American Institute of Architects.

The society has never included within its membership a large percentage of the practicing architects of Cleveland, but has had all of the most prominent men and has at all times stood for the highest ideals of its art and the ethics of its practice; and has been foremost in every movement for the architectural betterment of the city.

In 1894, the older draughtsmen with some of the practicing architects, organized a junior society intended mainly as an educating factor, aiming at the benefits to be gotten from closer contact, comparisons of ideas, the solving of problems in planning and design to be undertaken in competition with each other, and such other advantages as might naturally accrue as a result of co-operation. This society took the name of the Cleveland Architectural club.

In March, 1895, the Cleveland Architectural club instituted as a club problem to be worked out by its members in competition the "Grouping of Cleveland's Public Buildings." The widest latitude was allowed as to location and the result indicated a great diversity of opinion upon this important point, the extremes reaching Brownell street on the east, Bolivar on the south, Seneca on the west and Lake Erie on the north.

To the best of the writer's recollection, the premiated design covered pretty nearly the same territory now determined upon. The best of these designs were published with favorable comments by the newspapers, but little seemed to have been accomplished in a public way. However the seed had been dropped and, although it remained dormant for some time, it had not died, for in 1898 Professor C. F. Olney, who had acted as one of the judges of the club competition, and who continued one of the most earnest advocates of the idea up to the time of his death, was instrumental in securing the appointment of the Chamber of Commerce "Committee on Grouping Plan for Public buildings," three years after the club competition.

Interest having been somewhat revived, the club held a second competition in 1899 and when the drawings were hung, the members of the various boards and committees interested were invited to a public meeting and the plans were carefully explained.

Throughout the ensuing winter the Architectural club conducted a campaign of public education by the means of talks given by its members before various public bodies, clubs, men's leagues, etc., using the competition drawings for the purpose of illustration.

In January, 1902, The Chamber of Commerce formally recommended as its "plan," the purchase of the land bounded by Seneca street on the west, Erie street on the east, Lake street on the south and Lake Erie on the north, grouping the principal buildings along the northerly side of Lake street.

This plan had little to recommend it but its comparative cheapness. It had its advocates and its vigorous opponents; and for a time it seemed as if the whole idea might be lost through controversy. Fortunately the idea of securing expert advice of the highest order was suggested and receiving the hearty support of the Chamber of Commerce, legislation was secured creating



Residences of Hon. John Hay and Amasa Stone, Euclid avenue, near Brownell (East 14th) street. Demolished, 1909.



Case hall, corner Superior street and Wood (East 3rd) street. Built, 1866-7. As it looked just before it was torn down, 1901-2, to make room for new postoffice.

the group plan commission, to which three architects of national reputation were appointed by the governor.

This commission at once took up the problem and evolved the plan substantially as now being developed. The importance and value of this conception in its effect upon the architectural development of the city, can hardly be overestimated and it is but just that the Architectural club be given full credit for, what seems to be, the original conception of the idea, and for its persistent work in influencing public opinion in its favor.

The building of the new postoffice and making of it a monumental building worthy of its place at the southern extremity of the group, followed as it has been by the courthouse at the north end, have apparently determined its limits, and made certain that all other public and semi-public buildings that conform in their general design, will take their places in what will eventually be one of the grandest and most important architectural conceptions in the world.

CHAPTER LI.

VISITS OF PRESIDENTS AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED MEN.

Before the days of railroad travel the visit of a distinguished man was a rare event and the occasion of holiday rejoicing, particularly in the smaller towns. Even since the railways have made travel easy, the visit of a president, or a distinguished public man, is an occasion of unusual interest.

The first presidential visit to Cleveland was made by Martin Van Buren. William Henry Harrison visited Cleveland in 1813, as General of the Army and in 1840 as a presidential candidate. But Van Buren was the first ex-President to visit us. In 1842 he made an extensive trip to the western country. June 27th the city council resolved that he "be respectfully invited to visit Cleveland on his return from the west." At a public meeting in the courthouse the details for his reception were perfected and a letter of invitation sent him to Columbus to which he promptly replied that he would arrive in Cleveland, July 12th, at 11 a. m. from Detroit. The committee went to Detroit to meet him. When the boat was sighted nearing our harbor the customary salute was fired from the brow of the hill near the lighthouse. The Cleveland Grays acting as guard, escorted the ex-President to the American house from the docks by way of Superior street, thence down Water to St. Clair to Ontario, to Superior and the American House, so everybody in town had an opportunity to see him. On the balcony of the hotel he was formally welcomed, and Van Buren replied graciously with his habitual serenity, speaking of the greatness of the west, the canals, their possibilities, and uttering the customary urbane prophecies about the future greatness of the town. Then followed a general handshaking and in the evening a reception given especially for the ladies, who were greatly charmed by Van Buren's polished courtesy. At 11 p. m. he left by steamer for Buffalo, accompanied to the dock by the band and a display of fireworks.

The following year John Quincy Adams passed through Cleveland on his way to Cincinnati. He reached here on the morning of November 11, 1843, by boat from Buffalo. The boat arrived unexpectedly early and the committee that had been appointed to meet him, was not on hand. The expresident's arrival was not heralded by bells and cannon, but handbills were at once distributed and the news carried from house to house that the distinguished visitor was to speak in the Congregational church (on the north side of the Square) at 11 o'clock. In spite of the short notice and the stormy weather, a crowd filled the church. Sherlock J. Andrews introduced the statesman to the audience. He was in his best spirits and spoke in his finest style of the development of this region since the Revolution. It was his first visit to Lake Erie and he was enthusiastic over the possibilities of its commerce. Unfortunately there is no verbatim report of his speech preserved. His unaffected and sincere manner delighted everyone and when he left by canal for the south he carried with him the best wishes of the townsfolk.

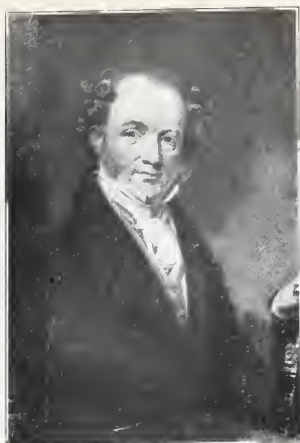
In 1837 Daniel Webster journeyed to the west. The "Herald" for July 15th announced that Webster was in Detroit and "may doubtless be expected here in a day or two. He arrived in Detroit on Saturday evening last by Toledo, having crossed the peninsula of Michigan and came by railroad to the latter named place." This was, no doubt, one of Webster's first railroad rides, for the stretch of road over which he traveled to Detroit was one of the first built in the country. On account of the assembling of congress he declined the invitation to pay Cleveland a visit. A postscript published in the "Herald" of the same date states "Saturday morning, 6:30 o'clock. The Hon. Daniel Webster arrived here this morning at 5 o'clock on the steamboat 'Thomas Jefferson' and left at 6:30. Only a small portion of our citizens had an opportunity of seeing him. He is hastening homeward." This was the only time that the great orator visited Cleveland.

Henry Clay's visit to Cleveland was but a little longer than that of his distinguished colleague. A message was received in Cleveland that Clay would arrive here from Sandusky on the steamer "Saratoga." A salute fired from the brow of Lighthouse hill announced his coming and a throng of citizens were at the wharf to welcome him. An informal reception was held on board the boat, Mayor Bingham and Alfred Kelley introducing the citizens. Clay was then taken around town in a carriage, through the Square, stopped for a few minutes at the Weddell House, tradition says to visit the bar, and returned to the boat, which at once resumed its way to Buffalo. Clay, accompanied by his son, was on the way to Newport for his health. "The tall erect form of Mr. Clay bears the mark of time and public service," observed the "Herald."

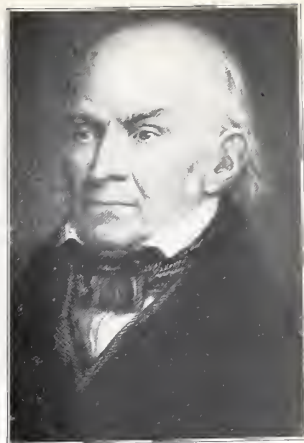
The visit of Kossuth to this country was the occasion of an enthusiastic demonstration. A committee of Clevelanders, including John C. Vaughan, J. W. Gray, M. C. Younglove, William Slade, Jr. and Dudley Baldwin, were appointed at a public meeting and went to Pittsburg to invite him to Cleveland. Kossuth told the committee that he would be glad to come but he wished no unnecessary expenditure of money on ostentation or banquets. He needed the money for the relief of Hungary. On Saturday evening January 31, 1852, Kossuth arrived by train. He was escorted to the Weddell house by civic and military orders. The following Monday he spoke from the balcony of the American house, after being formally welcomed by the mayor, and in the afternoon at a tremen-



From an old engraving
DeWitt Clinton



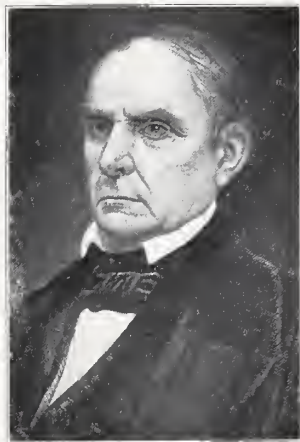
From an old engraving
Martin VanBuren



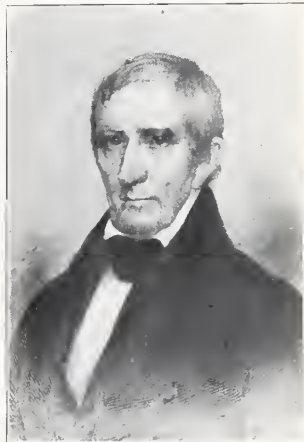
From an old engraving
John Quincy Adams



From an old engraving
Henry Clay



From an old engraving
Daniel Webster



From an old engraving
William Henry Harrison



From an old engraving
Gen. Winfield Scott



From an old engraving
Abraham Lincoln



From an old engraving
Louis Kossuth

GROUP OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO EARLY CLEVELAND

dous meeting in the Melodeon. Kossuth was a brilliant orator, speaking English with a slight accent. He was also a handsome knight and dressed in the rich velvet costume of his native land, with golden girdle and shining sword, he aroused the most extreme enthusiasm. On Wednesday morning he left for Columbus, accompanied by a committee, of which Governor Wood was a member. He received about fifteen hundred dollars in contributions for his cause in Cleveland. The tickets for the Melodeon hall meeting cost three and four dollars, a very large price for those days.

On September 3, 1866, President Johnson visited Cleveland; on his extensive western trip. It was the first time a President of the United States came to Cleveland during his tenure of office. In the Johnson party were many noted men, including General Grant, Admiral Farragut, Secretary Seward, Secretary Wells, General Custer, Postmaster General Randall. General Grant did not accompany the party to the hotel, but on account of illness went directly to the boat from the depot, and left for Detroit the same evening. The presidential party arrived on the Lake Shore railroad in the afternoon. They were met by committees of soldiers and citizens and escorted to the Kennard House, where an informal supper was served, attended by the city council and invited guests. Afterwards President Johnson was introduced by Mayor Pelton from the balcony of the hotel to the crowd that had gathered. He spoke at considerable length of his theory of reconstruction; neither his words nor his manner, were well received, his illusions especially to Lincoln arousing the hostility of the people. The next morning the President was escorted down Euclid avenue and took the train for Toledo. J. W. Walton, then a young business man in Cleveland, took an active interest in the presidential visit, and writes the author some interesting details. "Some republicans knowing him, Johnson, to be a 'short' drinker, passed the whiskey freely, and the consequence was what might have been expected. * * * Johnson's vapid speech was set down in shorthand by Hudson or Mason of the 'Leader.' I think, the former. * * * It was a little sandpapered before it was printed next day * * * I was concerned in a banner stretched the next morning from the Forest City House across to Rouse's block and facing the west. On this we had caused to be painted an extract from one of Andy's speeches, while in the house of representatives, taken from the Congressional Record: 'In the work of reconstruction, traitors must be made to take back seats.' A. Johnson.

"He saw it as his victoria neared the Public Square and although he had been bowing right and left, he now jammed his beaver hat down over his eyes and kept his glance on the floor of his carriage until he had passed the banner. This I saw. Well, partisanship ran very high then, young folks dearly love a joke and the sentiment was a good one, though mightily unlike what he was talking those days."

On August 16, 1870, President Grant passed through the city. He came unheralded and remained only a few hours. But it was soon noised abroad that he was at the Kennard House and immediately flags were hoisted everywhere and the leading citizens called upon the great soldier and President. He was taken on a drive down Euclid avenue to the residence of J. H. Wade, where he was presented with flowers and some of the choice early grapes that were ripening

in Mr. Wade's famous garden. On his return to the Kennard House a crowd had gathered and called for a speech. But the reticent soldier remained true to his traditional silence. An informal reception, however, was vouchsafed the people.

On October 17, 1873, President Grant again passed through Cleveland on his way east. A private telegram announced his coming. The word spread rapidly. A car was hitched to an engine, a reception committee, headed by Mayor Otis, hurried to Elyria, making the trip in thirty-eight minutes. Flags were everywhere in evidence, and a crowd surrounded the depot, when the presidential train arrived. Another crowd gathered at the Kennard House, whither the president retired. After a drive down Euclid avenue, the party returned to the Kennard for dinner. Later an informal reception was held, the people filing through the corridors of the hotel. General Grant left the same evening for the east.

Since Cleveland has become a metropolis and the leading city on the direct route between New York and Chicago, the visits of the nation's great men have become so numerous that they cease to be of special historic interest. President Cleveland visited the city of his namesake but once and then he made only a brief stop on his way from the funeral of President Hayes of Fremont. President Hayes frequently came to Cleveland for a quiet visit with his friends, as did McKinley, who spent his summers at Canton, and made at least one visit a year to his Warwick, at the beautiful home on Lake avenue. Harrison came here on several occasions, notably in 1890 at the dedication of the Garfield monument. Latterly the annual banquets of the chamber of commerce have brought many distinguished men in public and private life to our door.

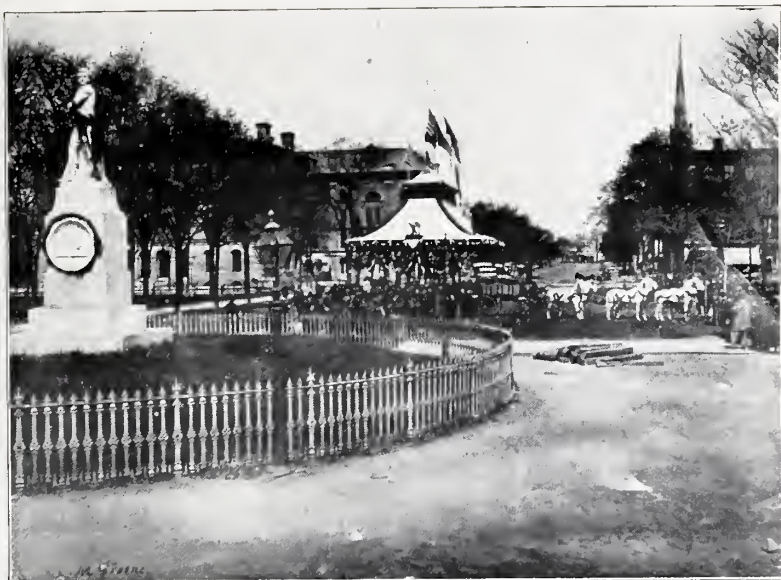
CHAPTER LII.

NOTABLE PUBLIC EVENTS.

PUBLIC FUNERALS.

The death of President Harrison, April 4, 1841, was announced in the "Daily Herald" of April 9th, with black bands of mourning. The citizens met in the courthouse on the afternoon of April 9th, to hold suitable memorial exercises, with Mayor John W. Allen, presiding, and adopted suitable resolutions, as did also the city council.

On the 12th of July, 1850, memorial services for President Taylor were held in Cleveland. All business places closed at noon, flags in the town and on the shipping were at half mast, and at 4 o'clock p. m., a meeting was held in the Square. Mayor Case presided and orations were delivered by Reuben Wood and William Johnson, then visiting in the city. By a strange coincidence, these gentlemen were both candidates for the governorship, Wood on the democratic and Johnson on the whig ticket. Suitable resolutions were offered by John C. Vaughn. A military parade was also held. The Cleveland Battalion under Colonel Meek, marched through the streets, the band playing a funeral dirge. A banner on which were inscribed the names of General Taylor's victories, was borne with



From original in Western Reserve Historical Society

FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN

Note the unkempt appearance of the square. The grass around Perry's monument is untrimmed. In the distance, at the head of Superior street, is seen the May residence.



THE FUNERAL CAR USED AT THE FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN



the procession. A hearse, upon which rested a plumed chapeau and sheathed sword, was drawn by white horses and followed by a riderless battle steed.

Henry Clay, the idol of the west, died on June 29, 1852. Word reached Cleveland in the forenoon by "magnetic telegraph" and the "Herald" announced the solemn news with heavy black borders. The court of Common Pleas promptly adjourned, after recording a journal entry that set forth the death of Henry Clay, "the honored and venerated statesman * * * the court being deeply impressed with the nation's loss," ordered an adjournment. In the afternoon of the 29th, a public meeting was held in the courthouse, presided over by Mayor Brownell. He made formal announcement: "I am charged with the painful duty of announcing to you the death of our great statesman, Henry Clay, of whom it may truly be said that no man has filled a larger space in the American mind for the last half century." A committee was appointed to draft resolutions and to report in the evening at a meeting in the Melodeon. The evening meeting was addressed by Bushnell White and the resolutions were read by Sherlock J. Andrews.

The remains of Henry Clay were borne from Washington to his Lexington, Kentucky, home, through the principal cities of the land. Everywhere they were accorded the deepest veneration. The silent throngs gathering around the funeral train were in solemn contrast to the enthusiastic multitudes that had everywhere greeted the orator, while he was yet the brilliant spokesman of peace and compromise. Word reached Cleveland that the remains would be brought here from Buffalo on the steamer "Buckeye State." The city council made careful preparations and appointed a committee with Governor Wood as chairman, to receive the funeral committees. Every store and shop in the city was closed and the buildings on the principal streets were draped in black. The flags in the harbor and the city were draped at half mast and when the three guns on the Public Square announced the arrival of the steamer, all the bells were tolled. Then the minute guns fired seventy-five rounds, numbering the years of the distinguished dead. Nearly the whole populace gathered at the dock, where the steamer arrived at noon. The boat was appropriately draped in mourning and in her bows she carried a flag with the name of "Henry Clay" in black letters. On board the boat was the committee of senators and other officials from Washington. Committees of distinguished citizens from Columbus, Cincinnati and Kentucky, met here to receive the Washington delegation. The remains were carried from the boat to a funeral car and were drawn to the depot between a double line of citizens. At the depot, Governor Wood delivered them to the care of the Columbus committee. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the train left for the south.

The death of Daniel Webster, who with Clay occupied the public stage for so many years, occurred October 24, 1852. The papers announced the news with the customary black lines and the Bar Association met and formal resolutions were passed.

LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION AND FUNERAL.

On Friday, April 14, 1865, about 11 o'clock at night, a rumor reached Cleveland that President Lincoln had been shot while attending the theater in Washington.

No one believed it, but the rumor persisted and was finally confirmed. On Saturday morning the papers had the details. A great gloom spread over the community. All business places were closed, flags were placed at half mast, emblems of mourning appeared everywhere, the workmen in the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad shops stopped work and marched in a body to other shops in the neighborhood, and all assembled in Clinton Park to pay their sincere tribute to their dead president.

The mayor issued the following proclamation: "An overpowering calamity having befallen the nation in the assassination of its President and Secretary of State, it is hereby requested that all places of business be immediately closed for the day; that appropriate symbols of mourning be displayed from all the buildings and that all citizens meet in the Public Square this afternoon at 3 o'clock to express in some proper public way their affliction in the loss of the head of the nation and its premier, Secretary Seward."

The throng that met in the Square in obedience to this proclamation was addressed by Governor Tod, Governor Brough and Rufus P. Spalding. The Sunday following, all the churches held special services and on Tuesday the mayor issued the following proclamation: "A nation mourns the loss of one of its greatest and best chiefs and tomorrow the 19th inst., his mortal remains will pass from human sight. It becomes us all, then, to express solemnly and impressively our great sorrow. To this end attention is called to the following order of the Acting Secretary of State:

'Washington, April 16th.

'The Acting Secretary of State has issued the following order to the people of the United States:

'The undersigned is directed to announce that the funeral ceremonies of the lamented chief magistrate will take place at the Executive Mansion in this city, at 12 o'clock m. on Wednesday, the 19th inst. The various religious denominations throughout the country are invited to meet in their respective places of worship at that hour for the purpose of solemnizing the occasion with appropriate ceremonies.

(Signed) W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.'

"Also the following resolution adopted by our citizens at their meeting on Saturday. '*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the citizens of Cleveland, on the day that shall be selected for the funeral obsequies of President Lincoln, to close their places of business and drape them and their dwellings in suitable emblems of mourning.'

"My earnest wish and request is that the suggestions in both be adopted, that religious services be held in the various houses of worship and that the buildings in the city, both public and private, bear the symbols of mourning. It is also requested that the public schools, all places of business, of labor and of public resort be closed. It is expected that no saloons will be opened and that perfect order and quiet will reign throughout the city the entire day."

GEORGE B. SENTER,
Mayor."

Mayor's Office, City of Cleveland, April 18th.



REMAINS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN LYING IN STATE IN THE PUBLIC SQUARE,
CLEVELAND

The day of the funeral was thus solemnized. Over the Sabbath quiet hovered the deep sense of personal loss that oppressed the heart of every loyal citizen.

When it was learned that the body of President Lincoln would pass through Cleveland on April 28th on its last journey to Springfield, Amos Townsend introduced appropriate resolutions in the city council, providing a general committee of arrangements with the mayor as chairman. The committee divided itself into sub-committees and arranged all details. By proclamation of the mayor the day was made a holiday, all places of business were closed and the sale of liquor prohibited. A salute of artillery announced the dawn of the 28th. By 6 o'clock the streets were crowded, thousands coming from out of town. The people wore black badges, the buildings were draped in black and flags were placed at half mast. It was a solemn throng. At 7 o'clock the funeral train of nine cars entered the Union station, and a Cleveland & Pittsburg engine took the train to the Euclid avenue station. The car containing the coffin spanned the avenue where the military and civic committees and Governor Brough were in waiting. The pallbearers were ex-Governor David Tod, Rufus P. Spalding, J. C. Diven, General R. P. Buckland, H. B. Payne, Judge H. V. Willson, John A. Foot, W. B. Castle, A. Everett, Amasa Stone, Jr., Stillman Witt and L. A. Pierce. The band from Camp Chase played a solemn dirge, as the plain coffin with a single wreath and cross of white flowers was carried on the shoulders of the military Guard of Honor to the hearse.

Slowly the funeral pageant moved down the avenue. There were six thousand men in line representing the state, the city and the nation. It was a silent, solemn pageant, accompanied only by the doleful music of tolling bells and the wail of the funeral dirge. The stately trees of the avenue were just bursting into bud, symbolic of the new nation that the Martyr-President had wrought, and the low hanging clouds lent their gloom to the sadness of the multitudes that thronged the street and all places of vantage.

In the Public Square a pavilion was prepared to receive the coffin. The Square was enclosed by a fence and the Twenty-Ninth Ohio National Guard guarded the entrances. The canopy stood in the middle of the Square just east of Perry's monument. It was draped in the national colors and each entrance was guarded by a large golden eagle and the national shield draped with six silken regimental flags. On the roof a streamer bore these words from Horace—"*Extinctus Amabitur Idem*" Though dead, he will be loved the same. The interior of the canopy was lined with black and white crepe, festooned with evergreen and flowers. Upon the low catafalque the coffin was placed. It was completely covered with white flowers, the tributes of the ladies of the city. The Right Rev. Bishop Charles P. McIlvaine of the Diocese of Ohio read the burial services of the Episcopal church and offered prayer. Thereafter the gateway was opened and the procession that had marched with the funeral car passed through the pavilion. The soldiers were next admitted and finally the public. The papers relate many pathetic scenes of the grief of soldiers, to whom the President had shown characteristic acts of kindness. At sunset a salute was fired and visiting bands played solemn airs from the balconies of the hotels. At 10 o'clock p. m. the gates to the pavilion were closed. One hundred thousand people had passed through them and yet other thousands were in line. An hour later the march down Superior

street to the union station was begun. It was a weird midnight spectacle. The draped hearse drawn by six white horses, the faithful Guard from Washington, the companies of soldiery, the escort of citizens, the silent multitudes, all enshrouded in the mysterious half-light of hundreds of torches borne by torch bearers chosen from every ward in the city. The train left for Columbus at midnight.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

In the summer of 1881 these scenes were reenacted. On the 2d of July, word was received that President Garfield had been assassinated. The news caused consternation everywhere. The streets were thronged with people. On Sunday the 3d, the churches held special services and on the 4th a public mass meeting was held in the Square. A speakers' stand was erected in the northeast section, decorated with flowers. On the trees and on the wooden pallisades around the postoffice building were large mottoes printed on cardboard, containing quotations from Garfield's speeches. The meeting was addressed by R. C. Parsons, General Ed. S. Meyer, Bishop R. Gilmour, Rev. Charles Terry Collins, George H. Ely, Colonel J. H. Devereux and C. B. Lockwood. Nowhere in the land was there more suspense than in Cleveland during that long summer of suffering. As the end drew near, the bulletins at the newspaper offices attracted large crowds. And when finally on the night of September 19th the end came, the news spread over the city and the streets were filled with a silent throng until after midnight. Cannon were fired once an hour and the bells of the churches tolled until morning. The schools closed, courts adjourned, the city council met in special session to adopt suitable resolutions, business houses closed at noon, meetings were held in churches and fraternity halls, spontaneously emblems of mourning appeared everywhere. The entire city was a house of mourning, for Garfield was Cleveland's President. On the afternoon of the 20th a public meeting was held in the old Tabernacle on the corner of Ontario and St. Clair streets, where public committees were appointed to arrange the details for the public funeral. Meanwhile, the trustees of Lake View cemetery offered Mrs. Garfield any site in the cemetery she might select. The sombre veiling of the city continued in preparation for the funeral.

On Saturday, the 24th of September, the funeral train arrived at the Euclid avenue station. There the Guard of soldiers and citizens removed the remains and bore them to the Public Square, where a stately catafalque had been erected to receive them. The distinguished men of the land were the city's guests over Sunday, ex-President Grant and ex-President Hayes, General William T. Sherman, General Sheridan, General Hancock, Chief Justice Waite and Associate Justices Mathew, Strong and Harlan, the cabinet, many senators and representatives. All day on Sunday, the 25th, the crowds passed through the pavilion. On Monday public services were held on the Square. The funeral address was delivered by Rev. Isaac Errett, a friend of Garfield. After the services the funeral pageantry marched slowly up the Avenue to Lake View, where the remains were placed in a private vault, awaiting the stately mausoleum that was later erected to receive them.



Catafalque and committee on arrangements



Courtesy "Waechter und Anzeiger"

Catafalque and speakers' stand on the square



People passing through the catafalque

FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

The assassination of President McKinley on the afternoon of September 6, 1901, while he was a guest at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, by a Cleveland anarchist, Leon Czolgoz, caused horror and rage in Cleveland, where the President was well known and had multitudes of personal friends. The crowds that gathered in front of the bulletins commingled freely threats of revenge against the brutal slayer with their expressions of sincere sympathy for the nation, and the family of the President. The National Encampment of the G. A. R. was being held in the city at this time and the presence of thousands of old soldiers, comrades of the President, made more vivid the realism of his martyrdom. News was anxiously received from the sick room and when physicians held out strong hope for his recovery, a meeting of public thanksgiving was held in Central Armory on September 12th. But the mandates of the physicians and the prayers of the people seemed futile. The President died at 2:15 a. m., September 14, 1901. His remains were taken to Washington and thence to Canton, where on September 18th funeral services were held. Cleveland was represented by a large committee.

Senator Hanna died in Washington on February 15, 1904. After impressive ceremonies in the Senate Chamber, attended by the great of our nation and the ambassadors of every country, the remains of the Senator were brought to Cleveland. They were received at the depot by a military and civic guard and conveyed to the hall of the Chamber of Commerce, where they lay in state eight hours, during which time 35,000 people passed the bier.

The funeral was held on the 19th in St. Paul's church. By proclamation of the mayor, all business of the city closed from 12 to 2 p. m.

A distinguished group of men attended the funeral at St. Paul's, among them President Roosevelt, Secretary of War Taft, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Secretary of Commerce and Labor Cortelyou, a committee from the senate headed by Senator Foraker and a delegation from the house of representatives headed by General Grosvenor, representatives of the National Civic Federation, the Red Cross and other great national bodies, of which Senator Hanna was an active member, and as a token of deep personal esteem and symbolic of the Senator's place in our national business life, J. Pierpont Morgan and a group of the nation's master financiers.

In July, 1905, Cleveland again was the scene of a funeral of national and international significance. John Hay died July 1, 1905, at Newbury, New Hampshire. His body was brought to Cleveland July 3d and lay in state in the Chamber of Commerce hall until July 5th. There was no public demonstration. Simple funeral services were held at the Euclid avenue home of the great diplomat, attended by President Roosevelt, Vice President Fairbanks, members of the cabinet and diplomatic corps and distinguished men from every calling.

NOTABLE PUBLIC FESTIVALS.

1871. April 8 to 10. The Peace Jubilee of the German citizens, commemorating the peace of the Franco-Prussian war, opened on the evening of April 8th

with a concert in Case Hall. On April 10th a gorgeous pageant over two miles long, representing historical events, paraded through the lavishly decorated streets. On the Square a chaste triumphal arch was erected.

1876. January 1, 1876, ushered in the National Centennial Jubilee. It was begun by a great carnival and celebration on New Year's night. At a quarter of twelve the factory whistles began to blow; at two minutes of twelve a vast cauldron of oil in the Square was lighted; promptly at midnight the chimes in old Trinity on Superior street began to play, followed by all the church and fire bells in the city. One hundred rounds were fired from cannon and for an hour a pandemonium of all kinds of noises reigned. The city was illumined and the new city hall and other public buildings properly decorated.

1890. Dedication of Garfield Monument. The Garfield Monument was dedicated on Decoration Day in the presence of a distinguished company, including President Harrison, Vice President Morton, the cabinet, ex-President Hayes, Governor Campbell and his staff, ex-Governor J. D. Cox, General William Tecumseh Sherman, Major McKinley and many noted senators, representatives, private citizens and diplomats. The city was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, and one of the largest parades ever seen in the city under command of General James Barnett marched from the Square down the stately avenue to Lake View. It was estimated that one hundred thousand visitors were here from out of town. The oration was delivered by Governor J. D. Cox. President Harrison was the guest of Dan P. Eells at his Euclid avenue home. On the evening of the 29th a reception was tendered the President at the Stillman.

1892. Columbus Celebration. On October 18, 1892, all the schools held appropriate exercises and numerous public meetings were held. On April 27th, the cherished Liberty Bell passed through the city on its way to the World's Fair in Chicago. A committee of Clevelanders went to Pittsburg to meet the Bell and the Pennsylvania delegation that accompanied it, and a special committee met the train at Newburg. The car with the Bell was placed on a sidetrack near Lake View Park, where it was viewed by all the school children.

1896. The Centennary of the founding of the city was celebrated July 19th to September 10th by a series of elaborate pageants, conferences, meetings and banquets.¹

1900. The week of October 8, 1900, was celebrated with carnivals, illuminations, parades and profuse decorations as "Home Week."

1901. The new century was ushered in by a bedlam of noises from whistles, cannon, bells and all other conceivable forms of noise making. The streets were crowded and the buildings downtown illuminated. Many churches held special services and the Chamber of Commerce gave an elaborate banquet.

NOTABLE PUBLIC CALAMITIES AND DISASTERS.

On October 8, 1871, the news reached Cleveland that Chicago was burning. Mayor Pelton at once telegraphed the mayor of Chicago, asking what was most needed. And at a public meeting on the 9th a committee of ten, headed by James Barnett, was appointed to receive contributions at the Union depot. The work of gathering contributions was at once systematized and ward committees were

¹ "See Official Reports" for full account.



From a photograph. Courtesy Waechter und Anzeiger

TRIUMPHAL ARCH, PUBLIC SQUARE, GERMAN PEACE JUBILEE, 1871

Looking east on Superior street. Shows Hoffman block where the Cuyahoga building now stands. Also trees on the square and on Superior street.

appointed. Within two days thirteen carloads of clothing and provisions were forwarded to the stricken city, followed by other contributions, including many thousands of dollars in cash.

On December 29, 1876, the news of the Ashtabula bridge disaster, one of the most terrible railroad catastrophes on record, brought consternation to Cleveland. While the wreck did not occur in Cleveland, this city felt the full horror of the calamity, for that portion of the Lake Shore railway was a Cleveland enterprise. The night of December 29th a hard snow storm was raging, and two engines were required to pull the heavy passenger train, consisting of two express cars, two baggage cars, two day passenger coaches, a smoking car, a dining car and three sleepers. The train was filled with a Christmas holiday crowd. Just as it was crossing the bridge over the Ashtabula river, the arch gave way and the train was dashed into the ravine. Over a hundred passengers were killed instantly and scores were injured. The wreck was soon a mass of fire and it was never known how many met their death.²

On May 31, 1889, occurred the Johnstown flood. At a meeting called by Mayor Gardner, a general committee was appointed with General James Barnett as chairman and Horace Andrews as secretary. Later a committee on finance, Samuel Andrews, chairman, and a committee on supplies, W. J. Akers, chairman, were appointed. At noon June 3d, a carload of clothing and provisions were sent to the stricken city, followed by many more carloads on succeeding days. When forty-four thousand, four hundred and twenty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents were raised, collections were stopped.

June 21, 1905, the Lake Shore Limited train was wrecked at Mentor and nineteen dead and injured paid the toll of speed. Among the dead were a number of Cleveland's leading business men.

The San Francisco earthquake, April 19, 1906, again called upon the generosity of the citizens. The Chamber of Commerce undertook the collection of funds and within three days thirty-four thousand dollars was raised. This was later increased to nearly forty-nine thousand dollars.

Collinnwood School Disaster. On March 4, 1908, occurred one of the most appalling disasters that ever shocked the American public. The Lake View school in Collinnwood took fire, and before the pupils were aware, the building was filled with smoke. In their frantic efforts to reach the door the little ones clogged the exit, and the flames wrought horrible havoc with them. One hundred and sixty-two pupils and two teachers lost their lives in the awful holocaust.

² See for details "The Ashtabula Disaster," Rev. Stephen D. Peet.

CHICAGO ON FIRE!

10,000 BUILDINGS BURNED,

FIRE STILL RAGING.

MASS MEETING

WILL BE HELD AT THE

CENTRAL RINK

At 3 O'clock To-Day,

TO TAKE ACTION TO AID

Chicago's Suffering People

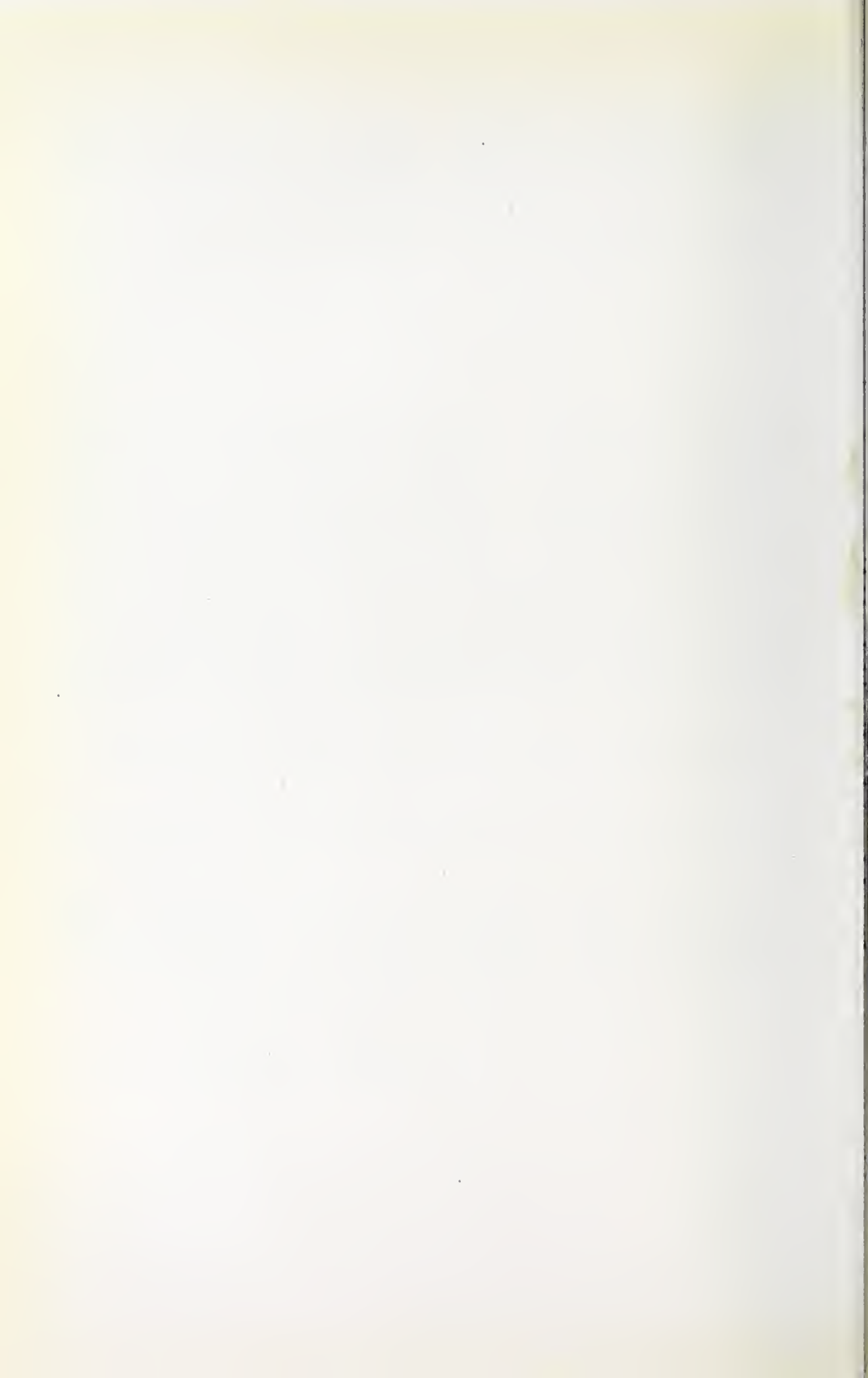
HELP, HELP, HELP

CITIZENS, TURN OUT!

F. W. PELTON, Mayor.

Monday, October 9th, 1871.

DODGER SCATTERED ABOUT THE CITY, TO CALL MEETING OF CITIZENS



DIVISION VIII.

LITERARY.



From original photo in Western Reserve Historical Society

The Ark



Photograph courtesy Eckstein Case

The Case homestead, moved from site of postoffice in 1856-7 to St. Clair street, near Case (East 40th)



From an old cut

Case hall as first erected, 1867



CASE HOMESTEAD, PUBLIC SQUARE, AS IT APPEARED IN 1900.

This house was built in 1837 as a double house for renting purposes. When the old homestead on the postoffice site was sold in 1856, this house was re-modeled into a single house and occupied by the Case family. It became the property of Case School of Applied Science, and in its rooms some of the first classes of the school were heard. In 1908, the city acquired the property for the Group Plan.

CHAPTER LIII.

EARLY LITERARY LIFE IN CLEVELAND.

The New England training of the first settlers brought an intellectual conservatism and desire for solid learning to the forests of the Reserve. They had hardly cleared the first fields before they petitioned the territorial assembly in 1801 for a charter for a college to be located on the Reserve. This being denied them, they obtained in 1803, permission to establish an academy at Burton. Western Reserve College was founded at Hudson in 1826, and Oberlin College in 1833. The earnest participation of the pioneers in public discussion and their eagerness for books and papers in the midst of severe privations, marks their character. There was a book shop in Cleveland when there were but a few hundred inhabitants. A library was established in the town when there were scarce a half dozen west of the mountains, and the works of standard authors were sold in the substantial bindings that characterized a day of substantial things. In the homes of Cleveland when pianos were unknown and carpets were almost a luxury, books were necessities.

After visiting the congested book stores and overflowing news stands of today, one wishes himself back in the '30s and '40s lingering over the foreign Reviews or "Graham's Magazine," or even "Godey's Lady's Book," with its stilted essays, fine steel engravings and messotints by Sartain and other masters of the engraver's art; or wishes his news dealt out in simple, guileless paragraphs in the two sheets of the "Herald;" or his budget of political opinions ripened by the "New York Tribune." In 1837 Fosters of New York announced in the Cleveland papers that the foreign quarterlies could be procured at club rates. The "London Quarterly," the "Edinburgh Review," the "Foreign Review," and the "London and Westminster Review," could be had for eight dollars the year, any three of them for seven dollars, any two of them for five dollars, any one for three dollars. The new "Metropolitan Magazine and Review," was announced, edited by the author of "Peter Simple" and "Jacob Faithful." This new magazine cost four dollars a year and "Blackwood's Magazine," five dollars. The two were offered for eight dollars. It would be interesting to know how many of the villagers read these substantial journals and availed themselves of these club rates. The "New York Mirror" appeared in 1838, one of the first illustrated weeklies "a repository of polite literature and the arts, embellished quar-

terly with a splendid copper plate engraving and weekly with a popular piece of music, arranged with an accompaniment for the piano," at four dollars the year. "Harper's New Monthly Magazine" first appeared in 1850. It was well advertised in the local papers and was eagerly awaited by the readers. "Continuous Tales" by Dickens, Bulwer, Lever and Warren were held out as inducements to a waiting public, and the prints say that twenty thousand copies of the first number were sold in the United States. It was followed by "Knickerbocker's Magazine," a more popular form of reading, with its "editor's table" and good stories. And soon after appeared the "Atlantic Monthly," its contributors forming the honor roll of American literature. Then came the "North American Review" and the "Century." After the war the flood gates opened; cheap printing presses, cheap methods of making illustrations, made the way easy for cheap magazines and books.

It is a pleasure to turn over the pages of the old newspaper files and read the announcements of the book stores. Their advertisements and book notices indicate the substantial taste of the people for foreign books and reveal the unfolding of American letters. Washington Irving, the gentle pioneer of our national literature, was popular here. His "Knickerbockers' History of New York," followed by his charming "Tales of a Traveler" and "Sketch Book" and in 1850 his "Mahomet and His Successors," found a ready sale. Grace Greenwood was a favorite in Cleveland. In 1851 her "History of My Pets" at once became the popular book. It is recorded that Frances Metta Fuller wrote a volume of poems and that in 1851 she came to Cleveland to sell her book. "Frances will call upon some of our citizens tomorrow" says the "Herald," "in the hope that they will only approve and purchase." History is cruel in its silence of her reception and salesmanship. In 1853 first appeared "Dream Life," by Ik Marvel and the sentimental old and young eagerly joined him in his sweet reveries. Emerson's Essays, Bayard Taylor's Travels, the Poems of Longfellow, Bryant and Whittier, what a joy to pick them, fresh culled from the press, and let them unfold their beauties to the ardent mind without the chilling hyper-criticism of a dried and wrinkled pedagogue; to have been raised with our literature, not to have been taught into it.

March 27, 1852, was a memorable date in Cleveland's literary annals, for then appeared the first announcement of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and the sensation it produced among the slavery hating Clevelanders can scarcely be imagined. We cry over its pages today, but then there were fugitives passing through the city every week on the "underground" and the daily press, the pulpit and the platform were never silent on slavery's wrongs. The first advertisement in the "Herald" reads as follows: "*Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's great American Tale, entitled Uncle Tom's Cabin, or Life Among the Lowly.*" This great work which has long been expected is now completed. By all who have read it, it is praised to be *the Story of the Age*. For power of description and thrilling delineation of character, it is unrivaled and will add fresh laurels to the reputation of the talented authoress.

"It will be published in two volumes, 12mo., 312 pages in each volume, with six elegant designs by Billings, engraved by Baker. In three styles of bindings,

paper covers for one dollar; cloth one dollar and fifty cents; cloth, folio gild, two dollars, with discount to the trade.

Early orders solicited.

JEWETT, PROCTER & WORTHINGTON,
Publishers, Cleveland, Ohio."

In 1854 came Thoreau's "Walden," eagerly received by the group of naturalists and nature lovers in Cleveland.

Of the foreign authors, Scott was read eagerly. In 1837 his "complete works" were on the book counters. McKenzie and Bulwer Lytton shared in the popularity. Dickens was at once a favorite. When his "Holly Tree Inn" was announced in 1855, there was a rush for it. Poets were still given a place in the heart. Cleveland reviews however, did not take kindly Macauley's scintillating and virile "History of England." They scout its details and its scant span of years.

This list of new books was advertised in 1837: Scott's complete works, Bryant's poems, McKenzie's works, Maria Edgeworth's complete works; and in 1838, Bulwer's "Lady of Lyons," Miss Martineau's "Retrospect of Travel," Fielding's "History of Amelia."

The pristine joy of being contemporary with some of the greatest of our writers was shared by the delights of hearing the most eminent lecturers, scholars and travelers. The great lecture, like the great book, has been quite replaced or crowded out by the cheap, ubiquitous press. The lecture course in the '40s, '50s and '60 was one of the most valuable sources of literary culture and general information. Occasional lectures were given in the '40s and the Young Men's Literary Association arranged a course in Empire Hall in 1846. In 1847-8 the Association arranged a series, enlisting local talent, among them Dr. Aiken on "Music and Popular Education," John Barr on "Early History of Cleveland," Bushnell White on "Law and Lawyers," J. D. Cleveland on "Talleyrand." Annual courses were offered from that year forward. In 1852-3, for instance, the Mercantile Library Association gave a course, and such a course! Horace Mann, John P. Hale, John G. Saxe, Neal Dow, Theodore Parker, E. P. Whipple, Ralph Waldo Emerson. Here was the acme of wisdom, of eloquence, of moral conviction, of poesy, glorified by the personal charm of these great minds, all for a dollar.

The coming of Emerson was the most significant literary event. He was advertised to come a number of times but he often failed to appear. He probably forgot his engagement or missed his train! On January 29, 1857, however, he did appear at the Melodeon. A large crowd greeted the Philosopher, the wings, the lobbies, the stage, the aisles were filled with curious, I fear, rather than eager auditors, and many were turned away from the door. The subject was "The Conduct of Life." It is perfectly apparent that the sage talked to the stars, and that the reporter for the "Daily Herald" was on earth. He wrote for his paper: "The lecture was attentively and quietly listened to." The subject, "was treated in the transcendental sweeping, dry and orderless manner which characterizes the emanations of his mind. Brilliant thought, caustic wit, correct ideas, some bitter expressions of contempt for the masses and words of advice originating in a disordered taste were mingled together and clothed with a concise and expressive

language." The good man's contempt for mediocrity evidently struck home, or may be the "Herald" was not sent a complimentary ticket.

In the "Plain Dealer" of January 21, 1859, is a review of Emerson's lecture, given the previous evening on his second visit to Cleveland. While the article is unsigned it bears all the internal evidence of the genius of Artemus Ward, who was then on the editorial staff of that paper. The lecture was on "The Law of Success."

"He is a man of massive intellect, a great and profound thinker—but is nevertheless illy adapted to the lecture room, and we were not surprised because his lecture last night was a rather sleepy affair. For our part, not presuming to speak for others, we had quite as lief see a perpendicular coffin behind a lecture desk as Emerson. The one would amuse us as much as the other. Mr. Emerson is not the man to talk to the people of the west about the 'Law of Success.' He is a great scholar—full of book learning—but, like many other great scholars, he is impractical and visionary. Let mankind adopt his ideas (provided always that mankind can understand what his ideas are) and they would live a strange, weird life—the chaotic dream of the lunatic.

"But Eugene Sue wrote of the suffering of the peasantry of France with a gold pen in white kid gloves and on gilt edged paper; Alexandre Dumas has written very virtuously with his house full of fast women; Henry Ward Beecher, long since undertook to pluck hard earned laurels from the brow of Dan Rice, the circus clown; ex-President John Tyler has written execrable verses; a noisy southern politician threatens to perpetrate a love story; and in short, great men and small ones, the world over, ever since the embarkation of Noah, have tried to do things for which they had no sort of predilection—have wandered from their 'role'—and so let Emerson talk to plain and practical people of the law of success."

With his lecture on "The Third Estate in Literature" on January 14, 1863, Emerson appeared in Brainard Hall to the delight of a very large audience gathered in spite of very disagreeable January weather, and in disregard of the acrid limitations of the reporters. His last appearance here was on the 10th of January, 1867, when he spoke in Brainard Hall on "The Man of the World." His lecture "was made in a style peculiar to that distinguished author and though it was a carefully prepared paper, replete with ideas, pertinent to passing events, it was nevertheless manifest that more spirit in the manner of delivery would have added to the pleasure of the occasion. The audience, like all that heretofore greeted distinguished men while speaking under the auspices of the Library Association, was composed of people from elite circles, and toward the close of the gentlemen's remarks smiled approvingly upon some well turned and quaint sayings relative to the present state of the country."¹ These excerpts reveal the newspapers more than they do the lecturer.

It will of course not be possible to enumerate all the lecturers of those fortunate days. They include many of the notable literary and public men of that time and multitudes of others. P. T. Barnum lectured in National Hall, July 17, 1853, and hundreds were turned away. He was quite as attractive as his circus. Genial Bayard Taylor appeared almost every year to tell of his travels in distant lands. Charles Sumner, May 3, 1854, pleased an immense audience with his chaste delivery and magnificent style. He spoke on "France and Louis Napoleon."

¹ "Daily Herald," January 11, 1867.

In the same year Wendell Phillips, with his superlative gifts aroused his hearers to a fervor. He appeared subsequent to the war, but emancipation robbed him of his greatest inspiration. Horace Greeley with his white overcoat, was always a favorite. In December, 1854, he delivered a wonderful lecture on "Education as it Should Be." The house was packed to the doors and his vehement advocacy of trade education was enthusiastically received. But the crowd evidently forgot about it, for it was over fifty years before Cleveland had the semblance of a vocational school. It took that long for the schoolmaster to overtake the master mind. In February, 1867, Greeley delivered his famous lecture on "Abraham Lincoln" in Case Hall. Dr. John G. Holland was another favorite, who came annually. He occasionally read from his works. He appeared in Case Hall in November, 1873, and lectured on "The Elements of Personal Power." This was probably his last appearance in Cleveland.

Among the men in public life who appeared before Cleveland audiences were John P. Hale, presidential candidate in 1852; Thomas Ewing, Ohio's distinguished statesman, in 1855; Josiah Quincy and Salmon P. Chase in 1856; Quincy's lecture on "Joe Smith and the Mormons" aroused peculiar interest because Kirtland, a near neighbor of Cleveland, was the cradle of Mormonism. Sturdy Senator Benton of Missouri in May, 1857, delivered a lecture on "The Union," which created a sensation. A throng had gathered to hear the great fighter and orator, and the air was surcharged with political animosity over the Missouri compromise, and Kansas-Nebraska. This was also the year that Edward Everett charmed his audience with his stately, smooth-rolling periods. He came many times after that day. In October, 1857, "Sunset" Cox spoke in Chapin's Hall on "American Honor." Judging from contemporary reports the glow of his convictions was equal to the color of his imagery. George William Curtis appeared a number of times, always delighting with his splendid sentences. Schuyler Colfax came in 1866. Brave and gentle General O. O. Howard, who but recently passed away, the last of the Major Generals of the war, made his first appearance in Cleveland as a lecturer in 1866. In 1868 Frederick A. Douglass spoke in Chapin's Hall on "Self-Made Men."

Of literary men the list is long, including the names of many notables. E. P. Whipple came frequently. Quiet and smiling Donald G. Mitchell was a favorite. Poor Theodore Tilton came in the '60s, John G. Saxe, with his wit and his poems was always welcome. Later came Wilkie Collins, who read from the "Dream Woman," January 8, 1874, in Case Hall. Will Carleton, hale and hearty, came frequently in the '70s and '80s. Mark Twain first appeared January 22, 1869, where he lectured in Case Hall on the "American Vandal Abroad." Bret Harte's lecture, "The Argonauts of 1849," delivered February 28, 1873, was long remembered for its charm. In October, 1873, Harriet Beecher Stowe read from "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the "Minister's Wooing." Eli Perkins, the same year, spoke on "My Uncle Consider." On January 15, 1884, Matthew Arnold lectured on "Numbers" in Case Hall before a large and eager audience. He was introduced by John Hay. February 9th, the same year, he appeared here again, speaking on "Emerson." Judge Albion Tourgee in 1884 spoke on "Cain, Herod and Company," a lecture that made your blood curdle.

In later days the celebrities all stopped here. Bill Nye, James Whitcomb Riley and their friend, quaint Eugene Field, who was also the friend of all men,

appeared together, as if any one of them were not enough for one evening. Lew Wallace, Israel Zangwill and Ian McLaren, and the lecture of Sir Edwin Arnold in Music Hall in December, 1891, must not be forgotten.

Grace Greenwood came in January, 1859, to the old Melodeon. Her coming created a social stir. It was a drizzling, nasty night, but the crowd filled the hall, aisles and all, and many were turned away. Her subject was cumbersome, "Men and Women Twenty Years Hence, Children Today."

Genial Artemus Ward lectured before his fellow townsmen January 31, 1862, in the Melodeon. His subject was "The Children in the Wood." The price of admission was twenty-five cents, the proceeds going to the Soldiers Aid Society. The doors were opened at six and the place was soon overflowing. The lecture was a satire on shams. The defeat of Bull Run, then in everybody's mind, was due to the politician-soldiers, for just as victory was ours some one brought news of three vacancies in the New York custom house; then all the soldiers rushed for New York, except one, a musician, who "stayed to spike his fife." April 2, 1863, Artemus lectured again in Brainard Hall on "Sixty Minutes in Africa." This was probably his last appearance in Cleveland, for soon afterward he started to California and later went to London where he died.

Among the scientific men who lectured here during these years might be named James G. Dana, the greatest of American geologists, and John S. Newberry, the distinguished paelantologist, in 1856-7. In 1858 "the elder" Youmans, founder of the "Popular Science Monthly" and ardent defender of Darwin, Professor Liebig, the renowned German chemist in 1859; Alexander Agassiz, greatest of naturalists, distinguished for his learning and piety, gave two lectures on the "Glacial Period," January 20 and 21, 1864; Alexander Winchell, the geologist with the diction and imagination of a poet, lectured in the Tabernacle, February 5 and 6, 1878, on "Cosmic Dust" and "The Lifetime of a World."

Of travelers, Cleveland heard Bayard Taylor often, and "Sunset" Cox. On December 7, 1874, Dr. Isaac Hayes, the arctic explorer, lectured here. Henry M. Stanley came first, February 17, 1873, to Case Hall, where he told "How I Found Dr. Livingstone." He was introduced by Judge Tilden. The price of tickets was modest, fifty and seventy-five cents. November 26, 1896, he appeared again in Music Hall and for a third time, the following February. November 29, 1897, the daring Nansen spoke in Music Hall. He was introduced by President Cady Staley of Case school.

Of reformers and clergymen mention can be made of only a few. John B. Gough always drew big houses. He came yearly in the '60s and '70s. His lecture on "Orators and Eloquence" was the favorite. Francis Murphy came in the '70s, Joseph Cook appeared here annually during the days of his ascendancy. His semi-scientific attempts at "harmonizing science and revelation" were very popular. In bold contrast was the quiet thoroughness of Cannon Farrar, who spoke in 1878, and David Swing, who reminded his hearers of a reanimated Emerson.

But of all the annual visitors who delighted and instructed the Cleveland public, none was more welcome nor more versatile than Henry Ward Beecher. From his first coming in the '50s to his last days, he was in our city almost yearly, often two or three times a year. The records are always the same;

"great throng," "hundreds turned away," "aisles and platform filled." October 20, 1857, for instance, he appeared at the Melodeon, drew a throng, and spoke on "The Beautiful." The following night he spoke in the same hall on "The Christian Commonwealth," the doors opened at six and in an hour the seats were all taken. During the war he was hailed with the enthusiasm that becomes the reception of a hero. There seemed no end to the variety of his subjects, and he often spoke an hour and a half or two hours, on "Manhood and Money" in 1873, "Hard Times" in 1877, the "Ministry of Wealth," the same year, "Wastes and Burdens of Society" in 1878; "The Reign of the Common People," the same year; "Amusements," 1879; "The New Profession," 1881; "Evolution and Revolution," 1882. Many will recall this last as one of the most effective of his lectures.

In later years Colonel "Bob" Ingersoll spoke here frequently; Thomas Nast, the greatest of our cartoonists, appeared in Case Hall, February 11, 1874, soon after his remarkable achievements in New York for the Harpers, in the Tweed Ring campaign. He came several times in later years. Charlotte Cushman came in the same year, giving an evening of delightful readings from Shakespeare in Case Hall.

Charles Dickens visited Cleveland casually in April, 1842. In his "American Notes," page 73, first American edition, is a letter dated Niagara Falls, May 1, 1842, giving an account of his visit. He was going from Sandusky to Buffalo.

"After calling at one or two flat places, with low dams stretching out into the lake, whereon were stumpy lighthouses, like windmills without sails, the whole looking like a Dutch vignette, we came at midnight to Cleveland, where we lay all night, and until 9 o'clock next morning.

"I entertained quite a curiosity in reference to this place, from having seen at Sandusky a specimen of its literature in the shape of a newspaper, which was very strong indeed upon the subject of Lord Ashburton's recent arrival at Washington, to adjust the points in dispute between the United States government and Great Britain; informing its readers that as America had 'whipped' England in her infancy, and 'whipped' her again in her youth, so it was clearly necessary that she must 'whip' her once again in her maturity; and pledging its credit to all true Americans, that if Mr. Webster did his duty in the approaching negotiations, and sent the English lord home again in double quick time, they should, within two years 'sing Yankee Doodle in Hyde park, and Hail Columbia in the scarlet courts of Westminster!' I found a pretty town, and had the satisfaction of beholding the outside of the office of the journal from which I quoted. I did not enjoy the delight of seeing the wit who indited the paragraphs in question, but I have no doubt he is a prodigious man in his way, and held in high repute by a select circle."

The allusion to the arrival of Lord Ashburton and the jingo sentiment of the Cleveland paper is interesting. Fortunately the Webster-Ashburton treaty consummated the following August, made war impossible.

The literary society and debating society formed a potent part in the literary life of the young people in the earlier days. The first of these societies to be incorporated was the Newburg Literary Society, receiving its charter from the

legislature December 14, 1827. The trustees were: Lewis Peet, Theodore Miles and Allen Gaylord. In 1821 a debating society called the "Forum" met for discussion. Their notices appeared in the newspapers and the subjects they debated confirmed Solomon, "There is nothing new under the sun." In January, 1822, for instance, they discussed "Was Washington or Bonaparte the greater Military Commander" and a week later "Ought Females of Full Age to have an Equal Share with Males in the Government of the Nation."

"The Cleveland Lyceum" was incorporated February 13, 1833. The incorporaters were Sherlock J. Andrews, John W. Allen, Orville B. Skinner, James S. Clarke, Irad Kelley, John Barr, Leonard Case, Edward Baldwin, Richard Hussey, James L. Conger and Thomas M. Kelley. These are the names of some of the leading citizens of the town. In 1837 the Lyceum had one hundred and ten members. John Barr was its president; J. A. Briggs, its treasurer; D. W. Cross, secretary; and Charles Whittlesey, corresponding secretary. It established a lecture course, held debates and for a time maintained a reading room. The notices of some of its debates have come to us. On February 15, 1837, at an open meeting the debate was on this subject "Are Fictitious Writings Productive of More Good than Evil." The panic of the same year suggested the following "Ought the Laws Restraining Individuals and Incorporated Companies from Banking to be Repealed?" and a third subject, debated the same year, "Does the Interest and Safety of our Government Require any Alteration in the Naturalization Laws?"

The "Forest City Lyceum" was organized in the '50s. It contained in its list of members the names of many young men who later became prominent in business and professional life. They also were given to debating. At a public meeting in 1855 they discussed "Resolved that the Extension of the United States Government Over the Island of Cuba and the Province of Canada Would be Beneficial to the American Continent."²

In the fall of 1835, the "Cleveland Reading Room Association" was formed, with about two hundred subscribers. It established a reading room and provided magazines and papers for its members. It had rooms open daily until 10 p. m. Its first officers were John M. Sterling, president; S. W. Crittenden, treasurer; and George T. Kingsley, secretary.

In November, 1836, the "Young Men's Literary Association" was organized with rooms in the third story of the Commercial building on Superior street. Its first officers were: Charles Whittlesey, president; George C. Davis, secretary; S. W. Crittenden, treasurer; W. G. Oatmen, corresponding secretary. Its purpose was to own a circulating library and eight hundred volumes were secured the first year. It was reorganized in 1846 for the purpose of uniting with the Cleveland Library Association. December 9, 1851, the "Mercantile Library Association" was organized, James A. Briggs, president; J. R. Morton, vice president; and John G. Jennings, treasurer. It was an off-shoot of the Cleveland Library Association and had rooms in the Forest City block on Superior street. It soon had one hundred and fifty members.

Early in 1841 Sanford & Company book sellers, advertised a circulating library. They say in the "Daily Herald" that on the request of many patrons,

² C. O. J. Hodge, "Memoriae," p. 217.

"They have opened a library of five hundred volumes and intend increasing the same to one thousand volumes."

"The subscribers are assured that such an institution has long been wanted in this place, as there is a numerous class of our citizens who are fond of reading, but do not feel able to purchase books outright." The terms are very interesting. "For 12mo and all smaller, six and one-half cents per volume; for octavo size and all larger, twelve and one-half cents per volume; subscription for one year six dollars; for six months, three dollars and fifty cents."

Certainly this was a convenient way of valuing literature, by cubic measure. This was the first commercial circulating library in Cleveland. The plan has become popular with merchants in recent years.

The halls in which lectures and debates were held and where other entertainments and concerts were given, should not be forgotten. They were all small, the earliest ones only seating two hundred or three hundred people, and when packed, four hundred. They were ventilated by doors and windows, heated by stoves that often smoked, and their chairs and benches were not comfortable. For economy's sake they were located on the upper floors of mercantile blocks and reached by laborious stairs. In 1837 three halls were mentioned in the city directory: Apollo Hall, Concert Hall and Liberty Hall. Apollo Hall was on the third floor of the Merwin building on Superior street near Water. It was the most popular hall of that day. It was often used as a theater. "Eliza Logan and her father, the Davenport girls and their father, Charlie Webb, A. A. Adams, Forrest, the elder Booth, starred it right in that little old smoky hall."³ "The first attempt at what was in those days first class opera to be rendered in this city was in Apollo Hall and the enormous fees of fifty and seventy-five cents admission, absolutely startled our staid and well bred people."⁴

Concert Hall was on the fourth floor, over Handerson's drug store, on Superior street. It was given over largely to musical entertainments.

Liberty Hall was on the third floor of the Hancock block, corner Superior and Seneca streets. Here the early literary and debating societies held their meetings. Among these early debaters were W. P. Southworth, C. B. Deno, Milo Hickox, A. S. Sanford, L. P. Lott, C. W. Heard, W. J. Warner.⁵

A little later Kelley's Hall became the popular concert hall of the town. It was for a time called the Athenaeum. It was much larger than the earlier halls and when Jenny Lind sang there November 6, 1851, it was seated for one thousand, one hundred and twenty-five persons. In 1853 it was refurnished and reopened by the P. T. Barnum Dramatic Company, under the personal management of the great showman. It later degenerated into a cheap variety theatre.

Shakespeare Hall on Superior street, where now the viaduct and Water street meet, and later Italian Hall, on Water street, where W. Edwards & Company now have their wholesale store, were used for theatrical presentations. Phoenix Hall in the early '40s was in the White Block, adjoining the American House to the west. It was used for lectures and debates.

³ N. A. Stimson, "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. 3, p. 534.

⁴ George F. Marshall, "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. 3, p. 347.

⁵ "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. 3, p. 348.

Empire Hall was built in 1845 by J. H. Crittendon for lectures and concerts. It was for some years the important hall of the town. It was forty-two by seventy feet in size, the ceiling sixteen and one half feet high. Its "cornice and center piece" were considered "tasty." It had seats for six hundred but seven hundred and fifty could be crowded into it. It stood at the corner of Superior and Bank streets.⁶

Chapin's Hall at the corner of Euclid street and the Square was built by H. M. Chapin in 1854. It was sometimes called Concert Hall, and was for some years the most elegant hall in town.

The old Academy of Music on Bank street was reopened for lectures and concerts in 1859. Horace Greeley appeared there that year and John P. Hale and Grace Greenwood, and later Artemus Ward, it afterwards fell from grace, and became a notorious concert hall.

Case Hall was the most noted concert and lecture hall of its day. It was located on the third floor of the Case block, on the eastern portion of the site occupied by the new postoffice. It was one hundred and seventeen by seventy-three feet, the ceiling thirty-six feet high, and seated two thousand people. There was a comfortable stage, flanked by two "drawing rooms" and it was seated with "patent opera chairs." Garibaldi, an Italian artist, decorated its walls and ceilings. It was opened with a concert September 10, 1867, by Signora Peralta, Signor Steffani and Signor Bellini. The tickets were considered quite high, reserved seats, two dollars; admission, one dollar and fifty cents.⁷ The second concert was given by Clara Louise Kellogg before a brilliant audience. In this hall appeared most of the prominent lecturers and concert virtuosos. It later became the home of Case Library. In 1894 the larger portion of the building was converted into an office building; the lower floor became the banking rooms of the Citizens Savings and Loan Association.

The Tabernacle in the '70s and '80s was used as a lecture hall. It was a barren, forbidding structure, on the corner of St. Clair and Ontario streets, where the Engineers building now stands.

Music Hall succeeded the Tabernacle. The first Music Hall was built in 1885, about one hundred and sixty-five feet back from Superior street, and from Erie street. It was reached by an entrance through Doan's block on Erie street. It had several tiers of steep, uncomfortable, galleries, and seated several thousand people. It was later partially destroyed by fire and rebuilt, facing Vincent street. It was entirely destroyed by fire in 1898.

Our two armories are in every way worthy successors to the uncouth and barn-like Music Hall and Tabernacle.

In connection with the early literary life of the city may be remembered the "Ark," the most noted "club" in our scientific and literary annals. It was not an organization, but just a group of kindred spirits brought together by the Case brothers, William and Leonard, in the little one-story office that stood where the imposing government building now looks upon the square. When Leonard Case, Sr., abandoned this modest office in the '30s his son William, of scientific bent, built a small addition to it, where he stored his collection of birds

⁶ "Herald," August 16, 1845.

⁷ "Daily Herald," September 13, 1867.

and mammals. And there gradually and naturally the bright young men of the town of similar scientific bent, met in the evening for discussion, or reading, or other diversion, and so eventually the "Ark" became populated with a group of the finest, congenial spirits, "The Arkites." They were William Case, Leonard Case, Dr. Elisha Sterling, Stoughton Bliss, Colonel E. A. Scovill, George A. Stanley, Bushnell White, Captain B. A. Stannard, Dr. A. Maynard, D. W. Cross, Henry G. Abbey, R. K. Winslow, J. J. Tracy, John Coon. These were the "Original Arkites" whose portraits are shown in the painting of the group ordered by William Case in 1858 and which now hangs in the Historical Society.

The building of the postoffice compelled the "Ark" to journey across the street eastward. The building of Case Hall necessitated another movement eastward and finally the building of the City Hall caused the demolition of the little Ark. Its wood was made into chairs, tables and other fixtures for the new rooms provided in Case Library building. William Case deeded the free use of these rooms to the following gentlemen: Charles L. Rhodes, Seneca O. Griswold, David W. Cross, Herman M. Chapin, Edward A. Scovill, William Sholl, James J. Tracy, Stoughton Bliss, Levi P. Schofield, Rodney Gale, Jabez W. Fitch, Henry G. Abbey, Bushnell White, Benjamin A. Stannard, John Coon.

The restless city demanded yet another sacrifice of the arkites. When the new postoffice was proposed, Case Library building was needed as part of the site. Only three members of the Ark were left, James J. Tracy, John Coon and Levi Schofield, and to these the court awarded "damages." James Tracy and John Coon have since passed away, and General Schofield remains the only survivor of the famous group.

CHAPTER LIV.

EARLY NEWSPAPERS, PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS OF CLEVELAND.

By Charles Orr.

Printing presses, newspapers, publishing and bookselling are intimately associated with both the material and intellectual development of cities, and in this, Cleveland has been no exception. The early settlers of the Western Reserve were for the most part intelligent New England people and required books and writing material as a matter of course. Many old family libraries on the Reserve contain books brought by these early settlers, which were read in the light of sputtering candles in the long evening after a hard day's work in the clearing or behind the plow.

The first printing press set up in Cleveland was that upon which was printed the "Gazette and Commercial Register," the first issue of which was struck off July 31, 1818. This press was owned by one Andrew Logan, who brought it here with the type and such outfit as he had, from Beaver, Pennsylvania. The promise

of the prospectus that it would appear weekly, could not be kept, though Logan struggled hard with his little hand press and his battered type, worn down to the third nick, to keep faith with his few subscribers. The "Gazette and Register" was a little four page sheet of four columns to a page. As these sixteen short columns gave more than ample space in which to chronicle the actual happenings of the town, the editor drew liberally upon the periodical press of London, New York and Boston, and other literary and news centers for items of interest to his readers.

The reader will find in the "Autobiography of a Pioneer Printer," by Eber D. Howe, a description of Logan as "a small man of dark complexion, said by some to be a lineal descendant of the famous Mingo chief." However this may be, to have been the founder of Cleveland's first newspaper will be his chief title to fame.

The first number of the "Cleveland Herald" was printed October 19, 1819, and shortly thereafter Logan's little paper ceased to exist. The "Herald" was founded by Eber D. Howe and the press and type were brought here from Erie, Pennsylvania. Mr. Howe himself has told the story of the early struggles of the paper, which for sixty years or more wielded a considerable influence on the Reserve. "I commenced looking about for material aid to bring about my plan for putting in operation the 'Cleveland Herald.' With this view I went to Erie and conferred with my old friend Willes, who had the year before started the 'Erie Gazette.' After due consultation and deliberation, he agreed to remove his press and type to Cleveland after the first year in that place. So on the nineteenth day of October, without a single subscriber, the first number of the 'Cleveland Herald' was issued."

The list of subscribers of the first two years stood at about three hundred. These were scattered widely over the Western Reserve and the delivery was made in large part by Howe himself. Writing of it in the autobiography, he says, "Each and every week, after the paper had been struck off, I would mount a horse, with a valise filled with copies of the 'Herald' and distribute them at the door of all subscribers between Cleveland and Painesville, a distance of thirty miles, leaving a package at the latter place; and on returning, diverged two miles to what is known as Kirtland flats, where another package was left for distribution, which occupied fully two days. I frequently carried a tin horn to notify the yeomanry of the arrival of the latest news." Mr. Howe continued with the "Herald" for two years and then disposed of his interest to his partner Willis. It occupied the journalistic field without a rival for some thirteen years. In 1832 there was founded the "Advertiser," the predecessor of the "Plain Dealer"; in 1834 L. C. Rice set up the "Whig," later published by Rice and Penniman for about two years. Between 1830 and 1840 we had in addition to the above the "Messenger," "Ohio City Argus"; "Daily Gazette"; "Journal"; "Commercial Intelligencer"; "Palladium of Liberty"; "Agitator"; "Axe"; "Morning News"; "Morning-Eyed-News-Catcher"; and "Morning Mercury." Most of these were very shortlived, representing for the time the shifting personal or political ambitions of men and parties. The "Cleveland Liberalist" edited by Dr. Samuel Underhill, physician and justice of the peace, and published by Underhill and Son, announced in its prospectus that it was to be "devoted to free enquiry. Opposed to all monopolies—in favor of

universal equal opportunities for knowledge in early life for every child; discourager of all pretensions to spiritual knowledge; teaches that virtue alone produces happiness; that vice always produces misery; that priests are a useless order of men; that schoolmasters ought to be better qualified, and then should have higher wages; that the producing classes are unjustly fleeced; that nobles by wealth are as offensive to sound democracy as nobles by birth—both are base coin;—and it inserts the other side of the question, when furnished in well written articles.”

It is natural to suppose that on some of these old hand presses were printed such broadsides as the time demanded, though little or no trace of them is to be found. At some points on the Reserve, notably at Warren, Painesville and Hudson, books were printed as early as 1820; but perhaps the earliest of Cleveland imprints are those found on the almanacs for 1828 and 1829, published by Henry Bolles, “publisher and bookseller,” a few doors east of the Franklin house. The directory of 1837 locates the Franklin house at 25 Superior street. It is not certain that these almanacs were a product of the Cleveland printers art throughout. It is possible that they were brought out “ready made” from the east and that Bolles merely added cover and wrapper with his advertisement.

Another early Cleveland book is the Cobb speller of 1834, which though it bears the imprint of J. Kellogg & Company, Cleveland, was stereotyped in New York and if printed here, was struck off from these stereotype plates. As J. Kellogg & Company, do not appear in the directory of 1837, either as printers or booksellers, it is possible that they were neither, but rather agents for this, and perhaps some other school books in the new country then opening up.

It is difficult to fix the exact date at which the first book business was opened in Cleveland. When the first directory was printed in 1837, at which time the population must have been under five thousand, there were at least three, more or less flourishing shops where books were sold. The literary character of the place is reflected in an advertisement—appearing in a conspicuous place in the directory—of the “Shakespeare saloon”—“where strangers will find an agreeable retreat and every attention paid to their comfort and convenience.” Earlier than this, however, in the “Whig” of August 20, 1834, there appears a very attractive list of new books advertised by A. P. Parker, bookseller, “nearly opposite the postoffice.” The list includes many of those authors which the library of no gentleman of that day was complete without, such as Shakespeare, Byron, Horace Walpole’s letters, the Tattler, Guardian, and Spectator, with a good sprinkling of the works of such noted divines as Milman, Robert Hall, etc. For the lawyer there were the works of Daniel Webster and the speeches of Curran, Grattan and Emmet. For the lover of romance, the delightful stories of Maria Edgeworth and Sir Walter Scott, in ten volumes. There was Tasso’s “Jerusalem,” Milman’s “History of the Jews,” Adam Smith’s “Wealth of Nations,” and editions of the “Lives” of Plutarch and the soporific Rollin’s “Ancient History.” The list bears evidence of a knowledge not only of good books, but of the book business. Mr. Parker also announces a bindery in connection and that he is prepared to buy roan, sheep and calf skins suitable for the binding of books. We must in absence of proof to the contrary, set Mr. Parker down as the first regular bookseller in the city.

It is reasonable to suppose, though not certain, that Parker sold out to one of the firms which opened up business during the next two or three years, since he does not appear as a bookseller in the directory of 1837, and that the new proprietors were Alfred S. Sanford and Lewis P. Lott. They brought out the first Cleveland directory, compiled by Julius P. Bolivar McCabe, who lived at the Prospect cottage, Lake street. In the advertising pages of the directory, McCabe announced his "Annual Register of the State of Ohio," which he described as the first work of the kind attempted in the state. While the directory was in the press, Sanford and Lott moved to 17 Superior street and announced their new location on the back cover of the directory. Later the style of the firm became Sanford and Hayward and continued so for several years. They did much of the earlier printing of the town, particularly in a commercial way.

Henry E. Butler had a small store previous to 1837 at No. 3 Superior street, where he kept a stock of periodicals as well as books and stationary, and advertised "pocket maps of the western states of the latest emissions." Butler evidently found the business unprofitable, for in the directory of 1845 he appears as a commission merchant at 88 Dock street.

A name long connected with the stationary, printing and paper trade of Cleveland, is that of Moses G. Younglove, who, with Edward P. Wetmore in 1837 opened a wholesale and retail book and stationary store at No. 40 Superior street in the American house, which had just been completed. Younglove bought out his partner the next year and added job and news printing and publishing to his other business. He introduced the first power press into Cleveland and probably the second such press west of the Allegheny mountains. On this press he printed for many years the daily papers of the city. In 1848 he built with Mr. John Hoyt the Cleveland Paper mill, the first having steam power west of the mountains. This and other mills were afterwards united under the name of the Cleveland Paper Company, of which Mr. Younglove was president until 1867, when he sold his interest for a large sum.

Early in the '40s John Brainard began the business of wood cut engraving at 2 Merchants Exchange, and many of the wood blocks for illustration and ornament at that time were by his hand. His work was rather superior to much of the engraving of that period and a specimen on page fifty-five of the Cleveland directory of 1848, shows him to have been a designer and craftsman of no mean order.

By 1848 the number of booksellers and printers had considerably increased. H. B. Pearson conducted the Cleveland literary depot at the Arcade, 39 Superior street, and W. H. Smith conducted a wholesale and retail book and stationary store at 97 Superior street. Smead and Cowles had opened an extensive printing establishment in the Central building, where among other books they printed the directory of 1848, and B. F. Pinkham was a printer and publisher on the third floor of the Merchants Exchange. There were at that time ten newspapers and periodical publications.

Among the early booksellers and stationers of Cleveland, no name is better known than that of Cobb. The three brothers, Caius C., Brutus J. and Junius Brutus, all served an apprenticeship with Mr. Younglove and upon his retirement bought the business and continued it under the firm name of J. Cobb & Company. They were men of bookish tastes and as the city grew they drew to their store a

very large trade. The wholesale business was pushed and extended to several neighboring states. The march of progress up town began about this time and they occupied a store at No. 137 Superior street, and for several years at No. 241 of the same street. At about this time Thos. A. Andrews was taken in as a partner and the firm became Cobb, Andrews & Company. They were among the first to recognize the importance of Euclid avenue as a future retail trade center and moved into very handsome quarters on that street about 1875. They did a very large business in books and stationary, both wholesale and retail, and the house was well known throughout the west and south. The business was purchased outright by the Burrows Brothers Company, in 1887 and the Cobbs retired to well earned leisure.

There were other dealers during that period, but some of them had but a brief existence. Ingham & Bragg conducted a business for several years at No. 191 Superior street. Later the firm became Ingham, Clarke & Company, at No. 217 Superior street. C. S. Bragg afterwards became a member of the great firm of school book publishers, Van Antwerp, Bragg & Company, later absorbed by the American Book Company, while Ingham, Clarke & Company failed, and later moved to quarters in the American house in about the location occupied by Younglove, many years before. Mr. Ingham conducted the business here until his death, and many Clevelanders will remember the last bookseller of the old school.

Of purely commercial and manufacturing stationers and binders, printers, and engravers and lithographers, Cleveland has had her share. Some of the houses now in existence do business in many states. Shore & Forman, who did business for many years on Superior street, were after a disastrous fire in 1891, succeeded by Forman, Bassett & Hatch at No. 225 Superior street. Brooks & Company have been long established at Nos. 98 and 100 Superior street, and are now in their own building at 122 and 126 Superior street. James B. Savage formerly dealt largely in office stationary and supplies at 67 Frankfort street, but has lately devoted his attention more to developing his large printing plant.

Other booksellers of the early period were as follows:

1847. Book and job printers—Sanford & Hayward, 17 Superior street; Bemis & Company, 5 Superior lane; W. H. Smith, 55 Superior street. Engravers—Elijah Hurd, 34 Superior street.

1848-9. Book and job printers—Wm. H. Hayward, Plain Dealer building; O. S. Scovill, 7 Superior street.

1850. Booksellers—Wm. Leutkemeyer, 9 Water street; E. H. Merrill, 158 Superior street; Smith, Knight & Company, 59 Superior street; A. S. Sanford, 17 Superior street.

1853. Booksellers—Morris B. Baer; E. Heisell, 80 River street; Jewett, Proctor and Worthington, 136 Superior street; E. G. Knight & Company, 59 Superior street; E. H. Merrill, 8 Prospect street; Tooker and Gatchel, 102 Superior street; W. A. Ingham first appears this year as a bookseller at the corner of Detroit and Pearl streets. Books received from the eastern market at their earliest publication. E. G. Knight & Company advertise that they have arrangements for importing books from Europe. Tooker & Gatchel were publishers as well as booksellers, both wholesale and retail.

1856. Spear Denison & Company—printed the directory; Baer & Company advertised the Hartford Bookstore at 168 Superior street.

1857. Directory compiled by William V. Boyd.

1859-60. Directory published by J. S. Williston & Company; eleven firms selling books; Fairbanks, Benedict & Company, publishers and proprietors of "The Herald," also book and job printing.

CHAPTER LV.

NEWSPAPERS.

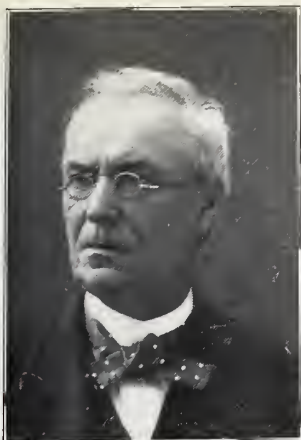
It is quite impossible to give even a list of all the newspapers that have been started in Cleveland. In the days of the hand press it took but little capital to begin a paper and itinerant printers wandered from town to town seeking favorable locations for setting up their press and championing some cause, for these early efforts were often fiercely partisan in the cause of religion, politics or morals. Most of these papers failed within a year, sometimes they lived two or three years. Frequently several of them were purchased by the same proprietors and amalgamated. And in a few instances in our city, the enterprise and persistence of the editors prevailed against the years and established journals of power and wide influence.

The history of Cleveland's journalism can naturally be divided into several groups. First, the transients, the ephemera, who scarcely had their ambitious wings spread to the air, when destiny cut their career. Only the names of these papers survive, often the editors and publishers share a less kindly fate and are entirely forgotten. Second, the papers representing special interests. Third, the foreign papers that have more recently multiplied in the city. And finally the successful papers that have contributed for many years, more or less worthily, always potently, to the life of the city.

Among the short lived papers must be enumerated Cleveland's first newspaper, "The Cleveland Gazette and Commercial Register." Its first issue appeared on Friday, July 31, 1818. It was a tiny sheet of four pages, edited by Andrew Logan, said to have been a lineal descendant of the noted Mingo chief, Logan. He had come from Beaver, Pennsylvania, laboriously carrying his press and type with him. His type were so worn that they were almost illegible. The paper was a weekly, but often its regular days of publication were delayed by lack of paper. Thus on December 8, 1818, the editor tells his patrons that they need not expect any more copies until he returns from a trip to the nearest paper supply. This took him two weeks. He was often compelled to print on half-sheets. November 9, 1819, C. V. J. Hickox was associated with Logan. On March 21, 1820, "The Gazette and Register" was discontinued. It probably succumbed to the serious competition of the newly established "Herald."¹

In 1827 the whigs of this county established "The Advertiser," a daily paper, with Madison Kelley, an able man, as editor. The Hon. John W. Allen, a worthy

¹ See "Herald," Vol. 1, No. 20.



From photograph courtesy C. M. Fairbanks

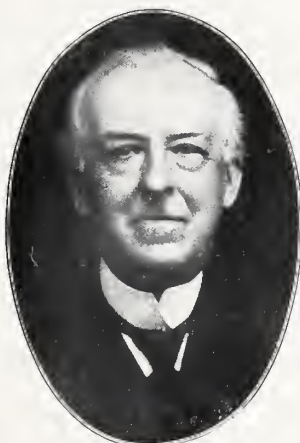
A. W. Fairbanks



J. A. Harris



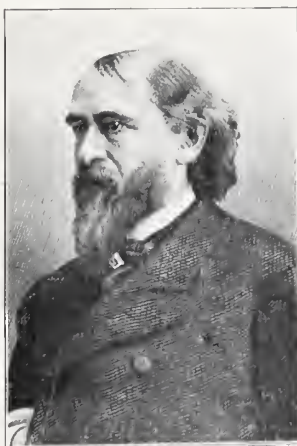
George A. Benedict



J. H. A. Bone



Edwin W. Cowles



R. C. Parsons



Joseph Medill

GROUP OF NEWSPAPER MEN



and energetic public man, for some years in congress, wrote the initiatory editorial, and the new journal seemed launched on a prosperous career. It was purchased some time later by the "Plain Dealer," and became violently anti whig. But the whigs were not to be outdone. On August 20, 1834, L. L. Rice, of the "Ohio Star," started the "Cleveland Whig." He associated with him a Mr. Penniman, and under the name of Rice & Penniman, one hundred and twenty-two numbers were issued, when the paper was sold, December 17, 1836, to Whittlesey & Lewis. In the summer of 1836 Colonel Charles Whittlesey established the "Daily Gazette." This paper he amalgamated with the "Cleveland Whig" under the name of "Cleveland Weekly and Daily Gazette." On March 18, 1837, this paper was consolidated with the "Herald" and published as the "Cleveland Herald and Gazette."

In May, 1836, "The Cleveland Messenger" was started by Beck & Tuttle. It died within the year.

On May 26, 1836, the first paper on the west side was published, "The Ohio City Argus" by T. H. Smead and Lyman W. Hall. It was mildly whiggish. Hall withdrew in 1836 and Smead published and edited the paper. He was a splendid craftsman, a man of unusual ability and one of the best printers in the city, becoming associated later with Mr. Cowles as Smead & Cowles. In 1838 its name was changed to the "Ohio City Transcript." It was discontinued in 1839.

On September 10, 1836, the Cleveland "Liberalist" was issued by Dr. Samuel Underhill as editor and proprietor. It was "devoted to free enquiry"² but was looked upon as an infidel sheet. It lived scarcely a year. In July, 1836, Rev. S. I. Broadstreet, a Presbyterian clergyman, issued "The Cleveland Journal," a religious journal. The following year Rev. O. P. Hoyt became editor, when it was consolidated with the "Observer," at Hudson. The paper was published in this city under the name "Cleveland Observer;" in 1840 it was removed to Hudson and the name again changed to "The Ohio Observer." In 1838 "The Daily Commercial Intelligencer," edited by Benjamin Andrews, was born and died.

The Tippecanoe campaign of 1840 brought forth "The Axe," a partisan paper, issued from April 23 until after the election. The log cabin ensignia was conspicuous on the front page, and campaign slogans and songs, rough and original, filled its columns. Two other papers began and perished in the year 1840. "The Christian Statesman" or "Christian Whig," the name seems to be in doubt, issued only one copy. "The Cleveland Agitator," an anti-slavery organ, lasted less than a year.

In 1841 Gage Mortimer Shippen began an independent paper called "The Daily Morning News." The Rev. Mr. Butts began an abolition paper "The Palladium of Liberty," and David L. Wood started "The Eagle-Eyed News-Catcher," a daily. The "Daily Morning Mercury," edited by Calvin Hall, and the "Mothers and oYung Ladies Guide," edited by Mrs. M. M. Herrick, were also started in 1841. All these papers lived less than one year.

From 1842-44 the "Cleveland Gatherer," a weekly paper, edited by E. B. Fisher, flourished.

² City Directory, 1836.

In 1843 the Millerites published "The Second Adventist" under the management of T. H. Smead. The paper died with the futile hopes of its subscribers for the Second Advent.

In 1844 the "Ohio American," a liberty party sheet, was established. In 1848 it united with the "True Democrat," which later became amalgamated with the "Leader." R. B. Dennis was editor of the "American" which was published on the west side. Dennis was a man of considerable ability, and in 1870 was speaker of the Ohio house of representatives.

The campaign of 1844 brought forth the "Declaration of Independence," published by T. H. Smead, edited by Quintus F. Atkins. It was a vehement anti-slavery sheet, supporting Birney. At the end of the campaign its publication ceased.

In 1845 Peter Baxter started the "Cleveland Weekly Times" with Horace Steele as editor. The "Plain Dealer" bought it in 1848. The "Ohio Universalist and Literary Companion," a weekly, was also started on a brief career of about two years, with George H. Emeron as editor.

The "Western Reserve Magazine of Agriculture and Horticulture" was begun in February, 1845. It was a monthly published by M. C. Younglove. F. R. Elliott, a nurseryman, who owned a flourishing nursery on Detroit road, a mile and a half from the city, was the editor. The magazine lasted but a year.

September 10, 1845, "The Cleveland Times" was first issued by H. Steele and P. Baxter, publishers and proprietors. At first it was published as a weekly, every Wednesday. Later it was also issued as a daily. In April, 1846, R. Had-dock replaced Steele in the partnership. The paper was published in the Phoenix building. It was extremely partisan and proclaimed itself as a paper that "shall fearlessly maintain the true principles of Jeffersonian democracy and which will not vacillate in its course or truckle to political opponents for mercenary purposes." It was discontinued between 1848 and 1849.

The first issue of the "Daily True Democrat" was printed on January 13, 1847. E. S. Hamlin and E. L. Stevens were the editors. It was a morning paper devoted to freesoil and abolition, and unalterably opposed to the democratic party. The name was used purely in its descriptive, not its partisan sense. T. G. Turner became sole proprietor and junior editor, and in August 1848, Hamlin retired to go to Columbus to take charge of a freesoil paper with his "heart fixed on redeeming our country from the bondage of slavery." In 1848 the paper was devoted to Van Buren and Adams. In November, 1848, James A. Biggs was made editor, to be followed in April, 1849, by John C. Vaughn, who in turn was succeeded by Thomas Browne. He purchased the paper of Turner in May, 1849, and tried to make an afternoon daily of it, but was not very successful. Vaughn, a prominent freesoil politician, was recalled to the editorship and was assisted in 1851 by George Bradburn. In 1852 the paper was enlarged and three editions were issued, weekly, tri-weekly and daily. In 1853 it was consolidated with "The Forest City" and published by Gray, Medill & Cowles, on their steam press, north side of Superior street just below the old Johnson house. Later the "Leader" absorbed the paper.

"The 'True Democrat' was published for principles and not money. It was a stanch advocate of the abolition of slavery. The publisher was poor and had

hard sledding. He generally went around Superior street Saturday night to borrow money enough to pay off his hands and then he would return it early in the week. How he paid the editors and publishers I never could find out. * * * John C. Vaughn, one of the editors of the 'True Democrat,' was a large, handsome man, seldom without a smile on his large, dark face, a strong writer and a graceful and persuasive orator. George Bradburn wrote over the signature 'Clam Jamphrey,' making a household word out of that harsh pseudonym. These and a few others were making the 'True Democrat' a dismal failure financially, but a mighty success politically and morally."³

"The Temperance Artisan," a weekly, edited by B. F. Pinkham, lasted less than the year 1848. The "Spirit of Freedom" edited by self-styled "Law Reformers" lasted only a few months. "The Temple of Honor," a monthly journal in the interest of the temperance orders then in vogue, was published in 1848, but lasted less than two years. The year 1848 also saw the beginning of "The Northern Ohio Medical and Scientific Examiner," edited by John Wheeler, M. D. and C. D. Williams, M. D. It was short lived. The high school pupils edited "The School Boy" from 1848 to about 1855 or 1856. F. O. McGillicuddy was the publisher. The year 1848 is noteworthy in journalism as the year of the beginning of an influential German paper, "Germania," edited by E. Hessenmueller, at 24 Water street. About 1850 "The Spirit of the Lakes" was published by the Western Seamen's Friend society, Rev. R. H. Leonard, editor. By 1853 it became known as the "Spirit of the Lakes and Boatman's Reporter."

On January 3, 1850, a weekly family paper "The Family Visitor" was begun. Dr. Jared P. Kirtland, S. St. John and O. H. Knapp were the editors and proprietors. It started in ambitious fashion and its few numbers were ably edited. There were splendid articles on scientific topics, literary contributions of merit and reviews of the doings of congress and legislature. Among the Cleveland contributors were Dr. Aiken, Rev. Perry, Rev. S. B. Canfield, Colonel Charles Whittlesey and James A. Briggs. In April, 1850, O. H. Knapp severed his connection with the paper and it was moved to Hudson and printed as a bi-monthly in the "Observer" office. In May, 1851, S. C. Bartlett became one of the editors. In May, 1852, it was again moved to Cleveland and published by Sawyer, Ingersoll & Company, with M. C. Read as editor. It was discontinued about 1858.

"The American Advertiser," edited by H. M. Addison, who seems to have been connected with many of the unlucky journals of his day, was begun. It died within the year. "The Temperance Banner," also edited by Mr. Addison, met a like fate. "The Cleveland Commercial" first appeared in November, 1851. It was a "family and business journal," edited by T. B. and L. G. Hine, "advocating morality, education, temperance and equal rights for all mankind, but no organ of any sect or party." It was later purchased by H. M. Addison, who in 1852 also published a temperance paper called "The Harpoon," a paper that was "to be continued until the enactment of the Maine law or its equivalent by the Ohio legislature."

In 1853 the directory gives a long list of papers:

³ John C. Covert, "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. 3, p. 868.

"The Daily and Weekly Forest City," begun in 1852, was a whig paper. Joseph and James C. Medill were publishers and editors. It united with the "True Democrat" in 1853.

"The Golden Rule," a monthly devoted to anti-slavery, temperance and morals, edited by D. F. Newton and published by D. M. Ide, flourished several years, when it was moved to Mansfield.

"Annals of Science," edited by Professor H. L. Smith and published by Harris, Fairbanks & Company, lasted only a year or two.

"The American Magazine," a monthly devoted to homeopathy and hydropathy, edited by J. H. Pulte, M. D. and H. P. Gatchell, M. D., lasted until about 1856.

"The New American Magazine," a monthly devoted to education and edited by B. K. Maltby, also lived a year or so.

In 1856 the proprietors of "The Leader" published the "Cleveland Commercial Gazette," devoted to market and commercial news. It continued to 1868.

"The Spiritual Universe" was born and died in 1857.

"The Daily Review" edited by H. N. Johnson, lasted from August 29, 1857, until 1861. It was an independent little sheet of four pages, a morning paper and sold for one cent the copy, probably the first penny paper in Cleveland. And the first Sunday paper in the city was the "Sunday Morning Review," published April 18, 1858. It was the same size and price as the other daily editions, its four puny pages comparing significantly to the unwieldy weight of the modern Sunday edition. The public were evidently not prepared for a Sunday paper, for only eleven numbers seem to have been issued.

In July, 1858, "The Cleveland Monthly Review" was published by the same proprietors. It went out of business in 1861.

October 1, 1856, "The Daily Clevelander" appeared, edited by W. J. May. It was a democratic paper expounding the cause of Millard Fillmore. It was discontinued after the election.

1856 saw among others, the following papers appear and disappear:

"The Cleveland Journal," W. A. Ingham, editor, monthly.

"The People's Record," monthly, W. H. Day, editor; "The Western Home Journal and Advertiser," semi-monthly.

In 1857-8 "The Buckeye Democrat" and the "Independent" came and went and "Dodge's Literary Museum," edited by the widely known, Ossian Dodge, lived about two years.

August, 1859, "The Old Soldiers Advocate," a monthly, Colonel G. F. Lewis, editor and proprietor, was started. Lewis was land warrant and pension agent in Cleveland. He gave his paper away free. It was "devoted mainly to the interests of those who defended the nation during its last great struggle with England and their widows and children, who have been shamefully overlooked in order to squander millions of acres of the nation's land on smaller railroad corporations who are breaking on every hand from the weight of inherent corruption and carrying down with them thousands of stock gamblers and many good men, who, like 'Poor Tray' are ruined for no other reason than being found in bad company." This reads like a thoroughly up-to-date paragraph.

When the war broke out the "Advocate" increased in size and a charge of thirty cents a year was made, which was later increased to one dollar. In 1876 it was vigorous in behalf of Greeley. It was discontinued soon after the election.

In December, 1861, "The Army Herald" was started, C. G. Bruce, editor. In August, 1862, "The Soldiers Journal" was begun by the same editor. These papers continued until after 1865. They were published in Washington and Cleveland.

1859-60 saw the following experiments fail: "The Agitator," a semi-monthly temperance and anti-slavery paper, edited by Mrs. H. F. M. Brown; "The Analyst" by J. A. Spencer & Company; "The National Democrat," a daily and weekly edited by C. B. Flood; "The Vanguard," an atheistic weekly, edited by William Denton, Alfred and Anna Denton Cridge; and the "Daily Dispatch" which lasted only four months. In this year two more monthly journals were begun. In 1859 the "Wool Growers Reporter," a monthly, was founded by Andrew Meader. Its scope was expanded to include manufacture of wool and it endured until the close of the war. "The Western Law Monthly" lasted only until 1860. Rufus P. Ranney was supervising editor and J. J. Elwell and M. A. King, associates.

In 1861 "The Gleaner," a literary weekly, came to grief. The war put a damper on the newspaper business but in 1865 the "Evening Dispatch," a daily edited by Julius Spencer and E. Hardy, was begun. It flourished only one year. Brainard's "Musical World" had a more substantial career.

Since the close of the war myriads of publications have come and passed away. Their enumeration would be unprofitable. The student of this class of publications can find them listed in the city directories.

2. The religious and special publications: In 1854 the Publishing House of the Evangelical Association was removed to Cleveland. The business of the concern soon outgrew its small quarters on Kinsman street (now Woodland) and in 1874 a new four-story brick block was erected on Woodland avenue. To this additions have been built from time to time. The periodicals published are all of a religious nature, the principal ones being "Der Christliche Botschafter" and "The Evangelical Messenger." Their circulation is general throughout the country. There are also published numerous Sunday school, young peoples' societies and missionary journals. The publishing house is managed by representatives of the denomination chosen by the General Conference.

The German Baptist Publication Society removed to Cleveland in 1872. They secured a small property on Forest street. In 1874 this building was partially burned and a new location was secured on Payne avenue. Its publications are of a religious nature, the principal one being "Der Sendbote."

In July, 1874, "The Catholic Universe" was founded by Rt. Rev. R. Gilmour, with Rev. T. P. Thorpe as editor. In 1877 Manly Tello became the editor.

With the rapid development of the city came multitudes of special journals, representing special trades, labor and business interests, and all the multifarious activities of a great city. The influx of the foreign population has also brought with it the demand for newspapers in their native tongue. In 1909 the following papers were published in Cleveland:

Foreign.—Three Slavonian weeklies, one Italian weekly, one Austrian weekly, four Hungarian weeklies and two dailies, one Jewish daily and two weeklies, and two Polish weeklies.

Financial, Trade etc.—Six financial weeklies and one daily, twenty-three trade journals, two labor journals, one medical journal, one legal daily, one sportsman's journal. , ,

Religious—Eleven religious journals also twelve English weeklies, four English monthlies and six English dailies.

3. The important dailies:

"THE CLEVELAND HERALD."

On October 19, 1819, was issued the first number of a paper that became one of the most forceful influences for decency in our city, for the "Herald" during its sixty-six years of independent existence, never degraded itself by assuming the hypocritical attitude of self-righteousness and flaunting at the same time, the lurid banner of vice and sensationalism. The "Herald" was founded by Eber D. Howe, whose autobiography relates the story: "I commenced looking about for material aid to bring about my plan for putting in operation the 'Cleveland Herald.' With this view I went to Erie, and conferred with my old friend Willes, who had the year before started the 'Erie Gazette.' After due consultation and deliberation, he agreed to remove his press and type to Cleveland after the expiration of the first year in that place. So, on the 19th of October, 1819, without a single subscriber, the first number of the 'Cleveland Herald' was issued. Some of the difficulties and perplexities now to be encountered may here be mentioned as matters of curiosity to the present generation. Our mails were then all carried on horseback. We had one mail a week from Buffalo, Pittsburg, Columbus and Sandusky. The paper on which we printed was transported in wagons from Pittsburg and at some seasons the roads were in such condition that it was impossible to procure it in time for publication days. Advance payments for newspapers at that time were never thought of. In a few weeks our subscription list amounted to about 300, at which point it stood for about two years with no great variation. These were scattered all over the Western Reserve, except in the county of Trumbull. In order to extend our circulation to its greatest capacity, we were obliged to resort to measures and expedients which would appear rather ludicrous at the present day. For instance, each and every week after the paper had been struck off, I mounted a horse, with a valise filled with copies of the Herald and distributed them at the doors of all subscribers between Cleveland and Painesville, a distance of thirty miles, leaving a package at the latter place; and on returning diverged two miles to what is known as Kirtland Flats, where another package was left for distribution, which occupied fully two days. I frequently carried a tin horn to notify the yeomanry of the arrival of the latest news, which was generally forty days from Europe and ten days from New York. This service was performed through the fall, winter and spring, and through rain, snow and mud, with only an additional charge of fifty cents on the subscription price, and as the number of papers thus carried averaged about sixty, the profits may be readily calculated." ⁴

⁴ Autobiography of Eber D. Howe, p. 23.

The "Herald" was first "printed and published weekly by Z. Willes & Company, directly opposite the Commercial Coffee House, Superior street." In October, 1820, it was removed to "a building opposite Mowry's Tavern and a few rods from the Court House." In July, 1823, it moved again to a new building on Superior street "a few steps east of Spangler's Coffee House." In August, 1845, the office was moved into the "Merchant's exchange" and a new steam power press was installed. This was a great curiosity. In January, 1851, the prosperous paper moved into a building of its own, the Herald building, 60 Bank street, a stone and brick block, four stories and basement with sand stone front, "the first stone front business block in Cleveland." The stone was quarried nine miles up the canal. The postoffice was located on the first floor.

Quaint Eber Howe sold his interest in "The Herald" in 1821 and moved to Painesville, where he edited the "Telegraph." Meanwhile the "Gazette" succumbed to the vigorous competition and the "Herald" was without a rival for nearly thirteen years. In 1826 Willes, on account of poor health, was compelled to withdraw from the paper. He died in Bedford four years later. He was a native of Vermont, with the high idealism and firm dogmatism of the New Englander. Jewett Paine succeeded Willes but he died within two years after his purchase of the paper, and John R. St. John became editor. In April, 1832, Benjamin Andrews of the "Conemaugh Republican" assumed control. He was a public-spirited man, a prominent politician, and for a while was postmaster.

In August, 1834, L. L. Rice began the publication of the "Cleveland Whig," a weekly, that became a semi weekly in March, 1835. In May, 1836, Rice also started the "Daily Gazette," which he sold to Whittlesey & Bliss, January 1, 1837. In the spring following, Whittlesey & Harris purchased both the "Gazette" and the "Herald" and combined them under the name of "The Herald and Gazette." Colonel Whittlesey dropped out the following year and Josiah A. Harris became sole editor. September 27, 1843, the name was again changed to "The Herald." Early in 1850 A. W. Fairbanks, of the "Toledo Blade" joined Harris in a printing and book binding business and in the publishing of the "Herald." In 1857 Harris retired from the paper after continuous service of twenty years. He was a stout hearted, honest and faithful journalist and Cleveland owes him a large debt of gratitude for his manly work. The firm of Fairbanks, Benedict & Company now operated the "Herald." In 1872 Mr. Benedict died and Fairbanks purchased his interest from the executors. In the autumn of 1877, Richard C. Parsons, one time congressman from this district, and William P. Fogg, purchased the paper and organized "The Herald Publishing Company," Parsons assuming the editorship and Fogg the business management. They soon relinquished these positions, the stock was scattered among various owners, the lack of personal virility brought the paper into financial straits, and in 1885, after an honorable and notable career, it was divided between its two competitors, "The Plain Dealer" purchased the physical plant, "The Leader," secured the spiritual plant, the good name, franchise and subscribers.

The "Herald" was for years our leading newspaper. It will not be out of place to record here some of the struggles that editors passed through in the pioneer days. The lack of paper was one of the harassing circumstances. In 1820 paper was ordered from Buffalo, but its failure to arrive caused the issue

to be printed on half-sheets and there were not enough numbers printed to go around. The winter of 1823 was peculiarly severe and several issues were omitted because of the want of paper. In September, 1825, the Herald had boldly increased the size of its paper but on March 26, 1826, it appeared in small form again. "The matter was nearly all prepared for the press when it was found that no paper of the usual size was to be had * * * The great distance we shall be obliged to send and the almost impassable state of the roads render it uncertain when we shall be able to resume publication in an enlarged form." Again in February, 1828, the issues had to be printed on half-sheets. In July, 1833, the paper apologized to its readers for the lack of margin, the columns edging the very ends of the sheet. The paper makers had "miscalculated." After 1840 the better transportation facilities did away with this annoyance. The prosperity of the paper was measured by its type and size and its willingness to trade. In 1820 the "Herald" advertised "the following articles will be received in payment for papers: flour, pork, oats, corn, tallow, butter, cheese and sugar." This offer appeared frequently. As late as 1845, it advertised for "good butter and fresh eggs" in payment for subscriptions. In 1851 the list has grown to "good wood, potatoes, oats, hay, fresh butter and eggs wanted immediately in payment for 'Weekly Herald.'"

In September, 1827, the editor complained of the delinquency of his subscribers. "Money is the grand operative and stimulus to action," he said.

The securing of news was another difficulty. The days of publication were frequently changed to accommodate the paper to late stage coaches. The Columbus mail, carrying the news from the legislature, was especially dilatory. The roads southward were in frightful condition in spring and late winter. So in 1828 the editor complains that the Columbus mail was late six to twelve days as usual. "We think six to seven days should be enough to get mail from Columbus to Cleveland." On April 6, 1837, this commendable sentiment was expressed by the editor. "If we give no news to our readers today, our apology must be found in the fact that the mails bring none. We cannot furnish what we do not receive." This was before the day of the imaginative reporter. The advent of the "magnetic telegraph" was a great boon. In 1848 the paper, with great pride, advertised that it received news "by telegraph to Pittsburgh," thence by mail to Cleveland. On November 2, 1854, the "Herald" and "Plain Dealer" made joint arrangements to get New York telegraphic reports by the Associated Press. The latest market quotations were especially desired.

The "Herald" was started as a weekly of small proportions and four pages. It increased in size as prosperity warranted. With the absorption of the "Daily Gazette," it published a daily edition and also a bi-weekly.

"THE PLAIN DEALER."

On January 6, 1831, appeared the first number of the "Cleveland Advertiser," edited and published by Henry Bolles and Madison Kelley. It was soon sold to W. Woodward, who sold it to H. Canfield and T. P. Spencer late in 1834 or in January, 1835, and they moved it "over the postoffice," on Superior street. It was a small weekly paper of democratic poli-



From a daguerreotype

"ARTEMUS WARD" (CHARLES F. BROWNE)



Photographed from the original in Western Reserve Historical Society

THE OFFICE CHAIR AND TABLE USED BY ARTEMUS WARD WHEN HE WAS ON
THE "PLAIN DEALER" STAFF

Also caricatures of himself and his famous kangaroo



tics. In 1836 it became a daily sheet and in 1837 the editorship was changed to Spencer & Curtis. In 1841 J. W. and A. N. Gray bought the paper and changed its name to the "Plain Dealer," a name that exactly suited the outspoken, trenchant style of J. W. Gray, the editor. In November, 1842, the paper was moved over Dr. Clark's drug store on Main street, and united with the job printing establishment of Penniman & Bemis. It was published on "terms to suit special payments." In 1853 it was published in the "Plain Dealer" building, corner of Vineyard and Superior streets, thence it removed to the Drum block, corner Seneca and Rockwell, then to the old "Herald" building in 1885. Early in 1896 the paper was removed to its present favorable site, corner Superior and Bond streets and now occupies its splendid new home, erected in place of the one destroyed by fire in 1908.

The editorial vicissitudes of the "Plain Dealer" have been numerous. J. W. Gray was the editor from 1841 until his death in 1862. Hon. John C. Covert, who for many years was connected with the "Leader" describes J. W. Gray as "a small, slight man, with a fine head and a pleasant face. Gray was a democrat through and through; saucy, piquant, always attacking somebody and seldom allowing the forms of his paper to go to press unless they contained a few paragraphic stabs. * * * He would write a paragraph denouncing the whigs for their rascality and corruption and then call upon the democrats to save the country. These paragraphs generally ended with the admonition, 'watch and pray.' It would be difficult to explain how Gray made people laugh, there was something elusive in his wit and fun, but it was always striking." *

Gray had associated with him many men, and there were constant changes in the style of the firm name. May 17, 1853, the caption Gray, Beardsley, Spear & Company, is indicative of a sort of cooperative plan, plan, the men associated with Gray being all employees of the paper. The arrangement lasted only a short time. In 1855, J. P. Cleveland, later a distinguished judge of our courts, became one of the editors and he remained with the paper in various capacities until 1857, when he became deputy clerk in the United States District Court. He was succeeded by "Artemus Ward," Charles F. Brown, who became associate editor. The files of the paper during Brown's regime are of great interest. His quaint genius illumines the flimsy columns of the struggling sheet and he radiates good humor and kindness. On November 10, 1860, he bids the following farewell to Cleveland.

"VALE."

"The undersigned closes his connection with the 'Plain Dealer' with this evening's issue. During the three years that he has contributed to these columns, he has endeavored to impart a cheerful spirit to them. He believes it is far better to stay in sunshine while he may, inasmuch as the shadow must of its own accord come only too soon. He cannot here in fit terms express his deep gratitude to the many, including every member of the Press of Cleveland, who have so often manifested the most kindly feeling toward himself. But he can very sincerely say that their courtesy and kindness will never be forgotten.

* Annals Early Settlers' Association, Volume 3, page 866.

The undersigned may be permitted to flatter himself that he has some friends among the readers of newspapers. May we meet again.

CHARLES F. BROWN."⁵

In 1861 A. M. Griswold became associate editor, but J. W. Gray's health failed. He suffered "from an affliction that prevents his reading and writing." On January 21, 1862, he offers the paper for sale and later in the year he succumbed to his disease. Gray was a very active and very emphatic man. He was especially keen for political news and in the presidential campaigns of 1848, 1852 and 1860, he revelled in sharp and often uncharitable political tilts. He was a close friend of Stephen A. Douglas and espoused his cause with great personal zeal. The outbreak of the war made his paper unpopular, but he gave the government his support following his distinguished leader, Douglas. After his death the paper languished. Advertising and circulation dropped off. For a while J. S. Stephenson managed the paper, with William Collins and George Hoyt as associate editors. In May, 1865, W. W. Armstrong of Tiffin, a man of considerable newspaper experience, purchased the paper of the administrator of J. W. Gray and a year later the paper bears the names W. W. Armstrong and William D. Morgan, editors and proprietors. This firm dissolved in 1867 because of Morgan's ill health and Fred W. Green, clerk of the United States District Court, bought a half interest, and the firm became Armstrong & Green. In March, 1872, Green retired and Armstrong again became sole owner and editor. On April 17, 1877, "The Plain Dealer Publishing Company" was organized with W. W. Armstrong as president, and George Hoyt, vice president. In 1885 L. E. Holden secured control of the paper. In 1893 Charles E. Kennedy, a newspaper man of wide experience, who had received his schooling on various Cleveland papers, became general manager. In 1898, E. H. Baker, also of large newspaper experience, joined Mr. Kennedy and these gentlemen leased the paper for a term of years. Under their management the "Plain Dealer" was brought to a high plane of prosperity. In 1906 on the expiration of their lease, Mr. Kennedy retired from the paper. Mr. Baker continues as manager.

For many years the "Plain Dealer" was an evening paper. In 1885 it was changed into a morning paper, with an afternoon edition. It began as a small four page six column sheet. For a time in the '60s it was increased to eight columns and large folio sheets. In 1881 it was reduced to quarto six column, eight pages, and in March, 1883, it was enlarged to seven columns, with a larger and wider page, but only four pages. In 1885 under its new management it fattened into eight pages and the days of its leanness and severe struggles were over.

Among the names connected with the history of the "Plain Dealer" none is more honored than that of J. H. A. Bone, who became in 1885 one of its editorial writers and remained in its service until his death in 1906. For thirty years previous to his engagement with the "Plain Dealer" he had been with the "Herald," where he had commenced his quaint and charming contributions, signed "Spectacles." "The spectacles," he wrote in his first observation in the early '50s, "can be brought to look only on the good, the genial, or beautiful side of things, distorted by no partyism, colored by no personal predilections or dislikes." And

⁵ "Plain Dealer," November 10, 1860. It is interesting to note that he spells his name Brown without the "e," not Browne, as is commonly done.

these spectacles he wore to the last, their spiritual prisms flawless and undimmed. He had a memory of wonderful retentive powers, a mind of encyclopedic capacity and a sweetness of heart that repelled all animosity. He was well informed on all subjects and an authority on international politics. A collection of his editorials should be gathered in a book that the present generation might profit by their reading.

"THE CLEVELAND LEADER."

"The Ohio American" established in Ohio City (west side) in 1844 by R. B. Dennis, was the germ of the "Leader." Its corps consisted of one pressman, Ralph R. Root (later of the firm of Morgan, Root & Company, now Root, McBride & Company) three journeyman printers and two boys. Tradition has it that Edwin Cowles was one of these boys. It was a "Liberty Party" advocate. In 1845 Edwin Cowles, a printer, eighteen years old, became its publisher, and L. L. Rice its editor. The following year Cowles relinquished the publishing to M. W. Miller, who continued until 1848. In 1846, Hon. E. S. Hamlin, a former congressman from the Lorain district, founded the "True Democrat," a weekly anti-slavery whig journal. It was at first issued at Olmsted Falls but soon moved to Cleveland, where it absorbed "The American," the two papers being known as the "True Democrat" and advocating the principles of the Van Buren freesoilers. In 1848 James A. Briggs and T. G. Turner purchased the paper and a year later John C. Vaughn and Thomas bought it. They brought George Bradburn from Boston in 1851 to edit the paper and his powerful pen made it popular throughout the Reserve.

In 1852 Joseph Medill, later the successful editor of the "Chicago Tribune," came to Cleveland and established "The Daily Forest City." Competition drove the "True Democrat" and "The Forest City" into consolidation, and Edwin Cowles was admitted to a partnership with Medill, under the firm name of Medill, Cowles & Company, Cowles having the management of the business department and Vaughn and Medill of the editorial department. In March, 1854, the paper, on the insistence of Cowles, was renamed "The Leader," a title descriptive of its long preeminence in Ohio journalism. Early in 1855 Edwin Cowles bought the interest of Medill and Vaughn and these latter gentlemen with Alfred Cowles, a brother of Edwin, went to Chicago and assumed control of the "Tribune."

Edwin Cowles at once became the soul of the paper. He remained its editor until his death. But at various times he had others associated with him. For some years F. Pinkerton was his business partner, under the firm name of Cowles, Pinkerton & Company. This was dissolved in 1856, succeeded by E. Cowles & Company. In 1861-62 S. D. Page was associate editor. July 3, 1865, a joint stock company was organized called "The Cleveland Leader Company." The stock was largely owned by Mr. Cowles and those associated with him. The name was changed April 15, 1867, to "The Leader Printing Company."

During most of its existence the "Leader" was published in the Leader building on Superior street, near the American house. In 1906 it moved into its present ample quarters on Superior and Bond, where it can eye its keen competitor across the way.

The "Leader" was from the first an anti-slavery paper, and when the republican party was organized it assumed a commanding place among Ohio republican journals. From the first it was a morning daily. Weekly and tri-weekly editions were also issued. The tri-weekly was very popular with the surrounding farmers and towns. In 1861 an afternoon edition was published, called the "Evening Leader." In 1868 this edition was called the "Evening News" and later when the "Herald" was purchased it was called the "News and Herald." For a time in 1857 the paper was increased from seven to eight columns. In 1865 its sheets were increased two and a half inches in size and the following year it was made a nine column paper. This made an unwieldy folio and January 1, 1874, it appeared in more compact quarto form of eight pages, six columns each. With this date the editorial page assumed a much greater importance. Three years later the size of the page was increased one and a half inches and in 1885 a similar increase was made. Its first Sunday edition appeared in 1877, a thin edition, with few cuts and no glaring head lines or chromatic monstrosities. It is claimed for the "Leader" that it was the first newspaper in Ohio that was printed on a rotary lightning press which delivered the sheets pasted, with leaves cut at top and folded, all in one operation. And it installed the first electrotpe plates in Ohio.

Edwin Cowles was the Horace Greeley of the west, the greatest editor Cleveland has produced. He was born in Austinburg, Ashtabula county, Ohio, September 19, 1825, learned the printer's trade in Cleveland, became publisher and editor at an early age, was one of the organizers of the republican party, was postmaster of Cleveland from 1861 to 1866, was a delegate to the republican national convention of 1876 and 1884, was an honorary commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1877, and was actively interested in every forward movement of his city. His tremendous energy, his dauntless will, his relentless dogmatisms and unchanging attachments, were all dominated by an eccentric personality that was at once powerful and tender. He had the genius of clear expression, straight thinking and a superhuman courage. He died March 4, 1890.

For a time the paper was edited by Hon. J. C. Covert who later became United States Consul to Lyons, France. James B. Morrow followed him as editor. Mr. Morrow has now attained national recognition as a master of biography. James H. Kennedy, now of New York, a writer of western history, and a well known metropolitan correspondent, was a prominent member of the "Leader" staff. The stock of the paper found its way gradually into other hands. The personal interest in the management was wanting and the paper fell into lean years.

In 1909 "The Leader" was leased to Charles E. Kennedy, whose tact and wisdom have long been known in the Cleveland newspaper realm, and to Nat C. Wright, whose virility as editor has impressed itself upon the city, and H. S. Thalheimer, for many years the business manager of the paper. Under this triumvirate of wisdom, energy and experience, the traditions of the earlier "Leader" will not be suffered to perish.

"THE CLEVELAND PRESS."

The first issue of the "Penny Press" was printed on November 2, 1878. Ed. W. Scripps and John S. Sweeney of the "Detroit News"



EDWIN COWLES

were the promoters of this little seven column, four page folio with columns only eighteen inches long, that sold for a penny and excited at first so much mirth and skepticism as to its ability to survive. But the little sheet called "The Frankfort Street Handbill" created a market for its condensed paragraphs and unique, and often sensational, style of handling news items. The paper grew in circulation until its snug Frankfort street quarters were outgrown and about 1890 it was moved to its own building on Seneca street near St. Clair. In 1892 the columns were lengthened and the paper increased to eight pages. From the start an afternoon paper, it now issues many editions and the modern equipment of linotypes and Potter presses are kept constantly busy. Ed W. Scripps was the first editor. In 1881 he removed to Cincinnati to establish the "Post," and W. H. Little became editor. He was soon succeeded by R. F. Paine. H. N. Rickey became editor in 1901. He retired in 1905 to take charge of the entire Scripps-McRae papers. He was succeeded as editor by Earl E. Martin, the present editor.

The "Press" is the most important of a large chain of newspapers supplied by the Scripps-McRae League, and its energy in news getting and its individualistic manner of news disseminating have made it prosper greatly. Three men of national prominence in the newspaper world received their earlier training with the "Press:" Chas. Nelan, the cartoonist, S. E. Kiser, the humorist and poet, and John Vandercook (now dead), who became general manager of the United Press Associations.

"THE CLEVELAND NEWS."

On August 29, 1889, the first issue of "The Cleveland Daily World" appeared. It was the survivor of the "Sunday World," formerly the "Sunday Journal" published by the "Evening Star," a west side paper begun in 1889 by Doty & Hall; and of the "Sunday Sun and Voice" and the "Evening Sun" started by George A. Robertson the same year. In the autumn of 1889 "The Morning Times" was started by H. E. Woods. By a process of amalgamation and elimination the "World" survived all these ventures. B. F. Bower, an experienced newspaper man from Detroit, assumed the management of the new venture and associated with him G. A. Robertson of Cleveland. In April, 1895, these gentlemen sold their interest to Robert P. Porter, who edited the paper until November, 1896, when, on account of financial difficulties, J. H. Clauss of Fremont, Ohio, was appointed receiver. Subsequently the paper returned to the hands of Mr. Bower and he remained editor and manager until 1907, when Charles A. Otis purchased the paper, together with the afternoon edition of the "Plain Dealer" and the "News and Herald" of the "Leader." All these papers were then amalgamated under the name of "The Cleveland News," an independent conservative paper, appealing especially to the home. The "World" was an eight page afternoon daily and sold from the start for one cent and claimed to be the largest one cent paper of its size in the middle west.

A fire destroyed the "World" plant on the evening of March 17, 1895. At noon the following day the regular edition was on the streets. The neighborliness of other newspapers and the reserve of type stored in another block were responsible for this feat.

"The Cleveland Recorder" was first issued on September 9, 1895, as a four page morning daily. In December, 1896, it was increased to eight pages and several afternoon editions were printed. It was published by the Record Publishing Company. George A. Robertson was editor and Roland B. Gelatt of the Detroit "Tribune" was manager. The paper was started as a partisan democratic journal.

THE "WAECHTER UND ANZEIGER."

The first German newspaper in Cleveland was the "Germania," begun in 1846. It was originally democratic but in 1852 was purchased by the whigs. It was not wholly in accord with the preponderating sentiment among the Germans, who comprised one fourth of the city's population. In 1852, when the slavery issue was rising to molten heat, a stock company was organized by Jacob Mueller and Louis Ritter, for the purpose of issuing a new German paper and on August 2d of that year the first number of "Der Waechter am Erie" made its appearance. It was devoted to the Union, the abolition of slavery and the promulgation of liberal culture. As an exponent of these principles, the paper was more than fortunate in securing as editor August Thieme, a scholar, essayist, journalist and humanist of ability, who at once made his journal potent. The "Germania" succumbed to competition about 1853. Until his untimely death in 1879, Thieme guided the destinies of the "Waechter." He was succeeded by Julius Kurzer as editor and Jacob Mueller as manager. In 1889 the controlling interest in the stock was purchased by Charles W. Maedje, who assumed the business management, while Carl Claussen and Paul Wolff were the editors.

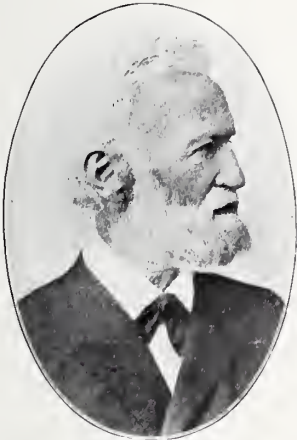
The paper was issued as a semi-weekly, later as a tri-weekly and finally on September 17, 1866, as a daily. At first it was published on Ontario street, later in the '70s on Michigan street, and finally on Seneca street.

In 1872 Heinrich Gentz founded the "Cleveland Anzeiger." It passed through various hands and finally was purchased by William Kaufman and Emil Paetow, who jointly conducted the venture until in 1881, "The Anzeiger Publishing Company" was organized. Kaufman possessed a useful combination of business judgment and journalistic ability. His paper gradually veered from a decided republican to an independent position. In 1891 it absorbed the "Germania" and the "Deutsche Presse," both newly started ventures scarce three years of age.

In October, 1893, "The Waechter am Erie" and the "Cleveland Anzeiger" amalgamated under the name "Waechter und Anzeiger." It is published by "The German Consolidated Newspaper Company" in a commodious building on Seneca street near Michigan, where is found all of the most modern equipment for a complete successful newspaper plant with a constantly increasing business. Since the consolidation, Simon Hickler has been the editor of this fearless journal. Mr. Hickler came to Cleveland from Milwaukee, where he had an ample experience in journalism. To his trenchant pen, devotion to the principles of individual and national freedom and an unusually well stored mind, this paper owes its constantly increasing influence in our city.



HOME OF "WAECHTER AM ERIE" IN THE '70s



Jacob Müller



Louis Ritter



August Thieme



ESTABLISHMENT OF "WAECHTER AM ERIE" IN THE '60s



CHAPTER LVI.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

An outline of the development of the public schools of Cleveland will embrace the following groups: (1) Buildings and equipment; (2) administration; (3) education.

(1) BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

The first schools in this vicinity were private schools, free only to the poor who were unable to pay the meager tuition. The first schoolhouse in the city was built on the lot where the Kennard House now stands. The accompanying cut illustrates this simple district school. The drawing was made from memory by a pioneer pupil, Miller M. Spangler, for Andrew Freese's volume on "The Early History of Cleveland Schools."

The second school building was also built on St. Clair street, nearly opposite the first one. It was ready for occupancy in 1821 and for its day was "a neat and convenient academy, built of brick, with a handsome spire and with a spacious room in the second story for public use."¹ This academy was built by private persons but in 1839 it was purchased by the city for six thousand dollars.

After the establishment of free schools by the municipality in 1836 the sessions were held wherever rooms could be rented. One was held in the Farmers block, corner Ontario and Prospect streets; another in a building on High street that was later used as a stable; another in a transformed paint shop and a third in a renovated grocery store. These uncouth conditions finally appealed to the city council and by resolution of J. A. Foot, 1839, it was determined to buy a lot "fifty by two hundred feet and erect thereon such a schoolhouse as will accommodate two hundred children, in each of the four districts of the city." The committee to whom the resolution was referred purchased only two lots, one on Rockwell street and one on Prospect street. Contracts were at once let for these, the first school buildings erected by the city. The price stipulated was three thousand, five hundred dollars, including furnishings, fences and outhouses. In the spring of 1840, the Rockwell school was completed and in the following fall the Prospect school. The buildings were twins in plans and size, forty-five feet, four inches square, two stories high, of brick, as simple as could be designed. The seats were long pine benches, arranged around the room, the scholars facing the center of the room instead of the wall, as they did in the earliest schoolhouses. Two lines of these benches extended around three sides of the room. "The interior seats had nothing before them for their occupants to rest their books upon; but they rejoiced in having a good smooth board for their backs, a luxury denied to their seniors occupying seats behind them."² This method of seating cost only fifty cents per pupil.

The city council was very delinquent in meeting the housing problems of the schools. Only when absolutely necessary did they give their reluctant consent to a new schoolhouse. In 1845 the third schoolhouse was erected on the

¹ "Herald," June, 1822.

² Freese's "Early History of Cleveland Schools," p. 39.

corner of Kinsman (Woodland) and Erie street. The lot cost two hundred and fifty dollars and the building eight hundred dollars. In July, 1847, the fourth school was contracted for. It was built on Federal street (St. Clair street extension), near Murison. The lot cost "not more than three hundred and twenty-eight dollars," the building one thousand dollars. In 1850 the "Old Academy" was torn down and a three-story brick schoolhouse arose in its place. In 1849 the city paid two thousand, four hundred dollars for a lot sixty-six by two hundred and twenty feet on Champlain street. On this was built the finest schoolhouse in the city, a two-story brick, forty-five by forty-six feet, on the lower floors were two primary rooms, the upper floor contained a recitation room eleven by eighteen and a study room forty-three by thirty-three. The primary rooms were furnished with little chairs for the pupils, a great curiosity and improvement over the old benches. The building and furniture cost three thousand, six hundred dollars. In 1850 third stories were added to the Rockwell and Prospect schools. In succession were built Eagle, Brownell, St. Clair, Mayflower, Pearl, Kentucky and Hicks schools, and all of the same general type. They were not designed by professional architects but by the contractors and the school board. Charles Bradburn, of whom mention will be made later, for many years a member of the board, was active in evolving the "Bradburn schoolhouse," of which Kentucky school may be taken as a type. Plain, with only a cornice and two lone pilasters as ornaments, it stood typical of simple utility. These early buildings were heated by stoves. Bradburn had experimented with furnaces and found them unsatisfactory. In 1856 he recommended steam heating and it was tried in some of the larger buildings.

Before passing to the second era of school architecture, mention should be made of the first high school building. July 22, 1851, the council authorized the purchase of a lot one hundred and four by one hundred and ninety-seven feet on Euclid avenue, near Erie, for five thousand dollars. The Citizens Savings & Trust Company bought it fifty years later for three hundred and ten thousand dollars. On this lot was built a one-story wooden schoolhouse for temporary use. "The grounds were thickly studded with second growth trees and in summer it was a delightfully pleasant place. A drawing of the building and its surroundings was made by one of the pupils just before it was pulled down, from which the wood cut is taken. The top of a church, with its belfry, is seen beyond. It was in the basement of this church that the high school passed its earliest years. At the right is shown a building occupied for several years as a seminary for young ladies, a private school. Very few of the trees that existed are shown, since to one standing on the street, they nearly hid the building from view." ³

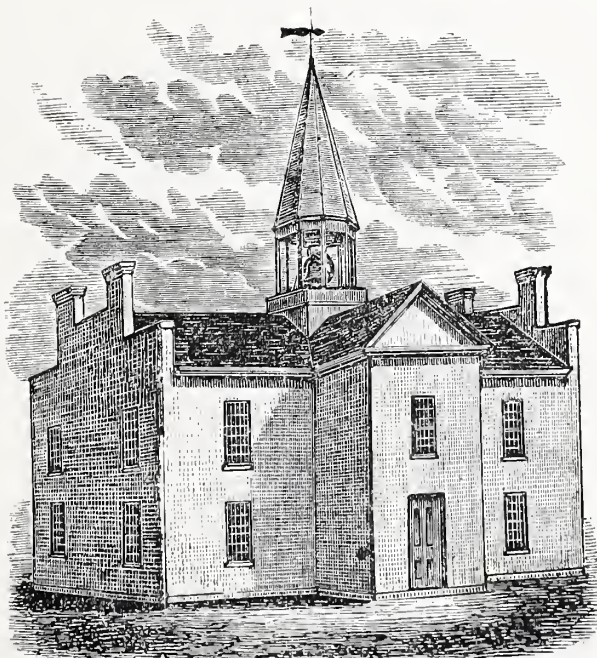
On April 1, 1856, the new high school building was dedicated. "The new building was the pride of Cleveland. People came from all over the state to see it. It was regarded as the finest high school in the west and many said that Cleveland was far ahead of the times and that the erection of so fine a building was a piece of extravagance." ⁴ It was a chaste building, with cut stone front, embattled cornice, turrets and portico. Its cost was only twenty thousand dollars.

³ Freese's "Early History Cleveland's Schools," p. 42.

⁴ Akers "Cleveland Schools in the Nineteenth Century," p. 82.



From a drawing made by M. M. Spangler for Andrew Freese
THE FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE BUILT IN CLEVELAND
 Stood on present site of Kennard house



From an old drawing reproduced in Freese's "Early History of Cleveland Schools"
THE "OLD ACADEMY" BUILT 1821
 Stood on St. Clair street opposite site of Kennard House



In 1850 a visitor wrote to the "Herald," the Cleveland school buildings were the best west of the Hudson river. Some of them were "far more comely and expensive than any of the Yale College buildings, excepting the Library."⁵

With the advent of Superintendent Rickoff in 1867, began a new period in school construction. Ventilation, heating, the arrangement of halls, lighting, the economy of administration, received for the first time the careful consideration of experts. Rickoff himself guided the architect, General Schofield, in the designing of the "Rickoff schoolhouse." The best type in the city is the oldest portion of the present Central High School building. He made floor plans for five other schools, including Broadway and Detroit schools, whose stately Gothic walls, well buttressed and surmounted by high roofs, remind us of the age of architectural display that followed the severe simplicity of the first days. The heating and ventilating of these buildings, as well as the arrangement of their rooms, appealed to experts all over this country and Europe. We find Rickoff receiving a medal and diploma from the Centennial Exposition for his advanced schoolhouse, and the French Commissioners, who visited Cleveland reported to their minister of education that these buildings were superior to those of Boston and New York.

In the succeeding decade a newer type of schoolhouse was evolved. The board of education was compelled to build so many schools that it was deemed economy to employ an architect on a salary and Wm. H. Dunn was employed. He had studied architecture under General Schofield and the type of building which he designed distinctly shows the influence of his master. It was necessary to practice rigid economy. Owing to the financial panic of '78-9 the tax levies had been greatly reduced and in 1880 the authorities faced a serious housing condition. At Brownell, for example, there were six relief buildings on the lot and two rooms in a nearby church were used. Many other districts were similarly crowded, and no money was at hand to build. The legislature in 1878 had unwisely reduced the school levy from seven mills to four and a quarter mills. This was raised, subsequently, to four and a half mills.

"Of the thirty schools in rented rooms, eleven were in churches, nine in saloon buildings, two in a refitted stable, five in dwelling houses, two in store rooms and one in a society hall. * * * Seven thousand, five hundred and eighty-five of the twenty-one thousand children in the primary and grammar grades, or more than thirty-three and one third per cent, were in non-permanent schoolhouses."⁶

The legislature in 1883 authorized a special tax of one mill for five years for building purposes and the board at once contracted for seven buildings and in the following year seven more, in all fourteen buildings with one hundred and thirty-seven rooms, costing six hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, and accommodating eight thousand, two hundred and fifty pupils. But this was not ample. The growing city continued to strain the purse strings of the building committee.

These buildings all have an architectural semblance. Indeed, many of them were made after the same plans. Their halls were very wide, they were built more compactly, had higher basements than the Rickoff type and were semi fire-

⁵ "Herald," Vol. 23, No. 40.

⁶ Akers, *Supra Cit.* p. 203.

proof in construction. They all have large "hip roofs," which added but little to the appearance and greatly to the cost.

The latest period of school architecture in Cleveland dates from 1895, when the present school architect, Frank S. Barnum, was appointed. Again the revenues of the board were not sufficient to supply the demands of the rapidly growing city. Director Sargent was averse to bond issues, so the legislature passed an act levying a tax of one mill for building purposes. Immediately a new batch of schoolhouses was begun and the East and West high schools were planned.

In 1895 adjustable seats were introduced, a luxury that our fathers on their high pine benches never dreamed of. In 1899 a hue and cry went up, augmented by the newspapers, against basement rooms. The director reported that year "there are now in use one hundred and thirty-one rooms, the greater portion of which are unsuitable for school purposes; thirty-six of these are in basements, twenty-six are rented rooms, twenty-seven are in recitation rooms and forty-two are in relief buildings." The money for the necessary buildings was secured by bond issues and special levies. From 1891-1900 three hundred and twenty-eight rooms, costing eight hundred and seventy-eight thousand, five hundred dollars, were built. But by 1901 the expanding city had again outstripped the efforts of the school authorities. A law was enacted providing a new bond issue and in 1902 eleven buildings were under construction. For the present the problem of housing the school children is practically solved.

Mr. Barnum, by careful study of conditions and limited by the economies of the board of education, has evolved a radically new type of schoolhouse that has been adopted by most of the large cities of the land. It has a flat roof, is completely fireproof, contains assembly halls, gymnasias, shower baths, and dispensaries. The rooms are uni-laterally lighted, the ventilation is by fans, the heating by steam, the lighting by electricity. There is absolutely not a waste square foot in his model. It is compact, comfortable, and sanitary. The school boy of the "Old Academy" would be bewildered at its perfection.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.

Under its village government Cleveland had no public schools. The city charter authorized the common council to establish common schools to be administered by a board of managers elected by the council for one year. This board had complete charge of the schools, examined and employed teachers, fixed their salaries, provided the course of study and completely controlled the school routine. But its financial powers were curtailed. The city council only could levy a school tax and that was limited to one mill for building and one mill for operation. The board could buy supplies and make repairs for any sum not exceeding ten dollars. The sanction of the council was necessary for any larger expenditure. Thus the city council had control of the school system.

On June 9, 1836, Councilman William Crow moved a resolution appointing a committee to continue the free school "until a school system for the city shall be organized at the expense of the city." This school was the old Bethel or ragged school for poor children. On October 5, 1836, the council

appointed the first board of school managers, John W. Willey, Anson Hayden and Daniel Worley. The first school enumeration was authorized November 16, 1836.

It was not until July, 1837, that the council finally passed an ordinance establishing a school system. There were then five thousand inhabitants in Cleveland and eight hundred children were attending the private and public schools. In April, 1837, a new board of managers was elected by the council: Samuel Cowles, Samuel Williamson and Phillip Battell. To the care of these able men was entrusted the launching of our municipal school system, and within two years a commendable beginning had been made. Our school system had its birth the same year that the state established its system under its first and ablest state superintendent of instruction, Samuel Lewis.

This form of school management continued until June, 1853, when the city council created a "Board of Education," conferred upon its secretary the duties of "Acting Manager" and empowered the appointment of a "Superintendent of Instruction." The number of members was at first seven, but in 1854 was made eleven, and reduced to five in 1856. The legislature in 1859 provided that the board of education should be elected by the people, one for each ward, for a term of one year. This inaugurated the clumsy, large board that numbered at first eleven, later fifteen, seventeen and as high as twenty-six.

March 8, 1892, the legislature enacted the widely heralded Federal Plan. This continued in operation until the Supreme Court decided it was unconstitutional, and in 1904 a new law was made operative, whereby a board of seven members are elected, five at large, two from districts.

Under the first form of administration the board of managers had practical supervision of the educational work and they appointed one of their number acting school manager who combined the position of supervisor, business manager and general referee. The board appointed visiting committees, who were presumed to visit the schools and report their findings. The city council, however, retained the purse, and its grip was that of a miser. Periodically the board reported lack of funds. Several times the school year was shortened so as to save money. This for instance was done in 1847, when three hundred and fifty dollars was saved. As late as 1859 special teachers in drawing and music were discharged because of lack of funds. In 1861 four weeks were cut off from the school year and the teachers salaries were cut one-seventh to save money. The hard times in 1878-9 caused a cut of ten per cent in the salaries of those teachers who got more than six hundred and fifty dollars.

When a superintendent of instruction was appointed, he assumed direct charge of the educational work. The city council still was omnipotent in money matters. Indeed it was not until many years later that the board of education became an independent body, co-ordinate with the city government.

Under the large board plan many abuses arose. While occasionally men of the highest standing were elected to the board, as a rule, the ward politicians' influence was predominant. The appointing of teachers was delegated to a committee of the board who often overruled the superintendent's wishes. These conditions finally prompted the Federal Plan, that became a model for other

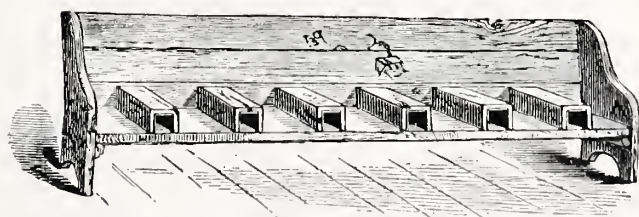
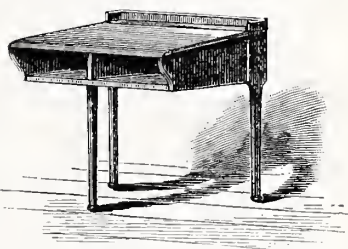
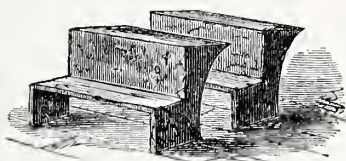
municipalities, and that in spite of its inherent weakness of subordinating the educational to the business head, worked better than any other plan tried in Cleveland. Under this plan a business director was elected by the people for a term of two years. He was a real executive. His principal limitation was the expenditure of money. All sums over two hundred and fifty dollars could be expended only by consent of the council. He appointed the superintendent of instruction but could remove him only for cause. The superintendent was also a genuine executive, unhampered by petty committees and the phantoms of intrigue. He appointed and discharged teachers and directed all the educational work. The school council consisted of seven members elected at large. They were merely a legislative body, fixing salaries, appropriating funds, levying the school tax and adopting textbooks. H. Q. Sargent was the first director. He served eight years and was succeeded by Thomas Bell who served one term, when Starr Cadwallader was elected and his term of service expired with the Federal Plan in 1904.

The present system of administration comprises a board of education of seven members, elected for four years, five at large, two from districts. They have full control of the schools, name the director and the superintendent, who in their turn, name their subordinates. The board can levy taxes up to twelve mills and issue a limited number of bonds without invoking any other authority. Since 1904, Charles Orr, for many years librarian of Case Library, has been director of schools.

In the formative period of our schools when the loosely devised system of administration invited slipshod work, when a penurious and uneducated city council made the securing of funds difficult and when the idea of free schools was repugnant to many of the citizens grown accustomed to efficient private schools, two men, who served many years on the board of managers, became jointly the real founders of the Cleveland public schools, Charles Bradburn and George Willey.

Charles Bradburn was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, July 16, 1808, received a diploma from the Middlesex Mechanics Association, attended a classical school at Ashfield, Massachusetts, became a merchant in Lowell and removed to Cleveland in 1836, where he engaged successfully in the wholesale grocery business. He was the sort of man who "energized" everything he undertook. He was for eleven years acting manager of the schools and a member of the board of education. From 1842 until 1861 he was almost continuously either on the school board or in the city council, working in behalf of the schools. His attention was devoted mainly to the physical equipment. His portrait, painted by Allen Smith, Jr., hangs in Central High School, the gift of the teachers. He died August 20, 1872.

George Willey was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 2, 1821. He graduated from Jefferson College, Pennsylvania (now Washington and Jefferson), came to Cleveland to study law with his uncle, Judge Willey, and in 1842 was admitted to the bar. For fifteen years he served as a member of the board of school managers, devoting his time more particularly to the educational problems, the course of study, the training of teachers, discipline, etc. His annual reports reveal his ability. President Grant appointed him United States Attor-



From Freese's "Early History of Cleveland Public Schools"

PRIMITIVE SCHOOL FURNITURE



ney. Afterwards he was the senior member of the firm of Willey, Sherman & Hoyt; was president of the Library Association, and of the Board of Directors of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, and other public institutions. He died December 29, 1884.

Willey and Bradburn made a magnificent team; the one, practical, energetic, keen-eyed, watched every building and every dollar; the other, good humored, philosophical, logical, saw the educational problems and was not afraid. It is difficult to see how the school system could have fared well during those loosely woven, formative years, but for these two splendid men.

(3) EDUCATIONAL.

Five more or less distinct periods of growth may be discerned in the history of the educational development of the Cleveland schools. First, the formative period from 1837 to the appointment of the first superintendent in 1853; second, from 1853 to the appointment of Superintendent Rickoff, in 1867; third, from the appointment of Mr. Rickoff to the appointment of Superintendent Draper in 1892; fourth, from the appointment of Mr. Draper, to the report of the Educational Commission, 1905; fifth, 1905 to the present.

I. The formative period.—The Bethel free school, a charity effort, was the first school controlled by the city. In each of the three districts comprising the three wards, the board opened schools in rented quarters in 1837-8. Boys and girls were taught in separate classes. The enrollment in the schools was eight hundred, "the expense for tuition was eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and sixty-two cents."* The teachers were "critically examined" by the board before appointment, the female teachers were paid five dollars per week and the male teachers forty dollars per month. No attempt was made at grading or classifying; there was no uniformity in textbooks, every child brought what texts were found at home. These schools were virtually like the old time district school. In 1842-3 hard times closed some of the schools and the wages were cut from forty dollars to thirty-two and a half per month, and from five dollars to four dollars and forty cents the week. These first years were also poisoned with the bitter opposition of many people to free schools. "The board of managers have noticed with the most painful feelings the attempts that have been made during the past year to prejudice the public mind against our system of free schools. To effect this, there have been found among us, men, base enough to circulate the most atrocious slander against teachers, scholars and managers."⁷

In 1843 some system was introduced for the examining of teachers. The rule provided that they must pass a "thorough examination in spelling and the rudiments of the English language as contained in Webster's spelling book; they must be good readers both in prose and poetry, evince a thorough knowledge both in the rules and practice of arithmetic, and furnish satisfactory evidence of good moral character." It was difficult to secure teachers who could qualify. In 1843 the board "recommended" certain school books. The primitive

* First Annual Report of Board of School Managers.

⁷ Annual Report, 1842-3.

course of study included reading, geography, history of the United States, grammar, spelling, arithmetic, algebra and natural philosophy. The courses were not uniform in the various schools. There was great irregularity of attendance, much trouble at discipline, and severe corporal punishment was not uncommon.

In 1845 the boys and girls of the senior department of the Prospect school were taught in the same room, this was the first attempt at coeducation. The same year a rather futile experiment was made in adding music to the course of study, Lowell Mason coming from Boston to address the citizens on the subject. The following year, however, the board engaged a teacher in music at one hundred dollars for the year.

A writer in the "Herald" in 1848, complains of the "great lack of attention to spelling, punctuation, use of capital letters and penmanship in schools,"^{*}

In 1848-9, uniform rules for all the schools, uniform texts and a uniform course of study were attempted, but not with much success. By 1850 a crude classification had been made into primary, intermediate, senior and high school departments. The close of this period of struggle finds a dimly defined course of study, including natural history in the intermediate. American history intellectual, algebra, and physiology and music and drawing in the senior departments. We find the beginning of night schools in 1850, where four classes were held for thirteen weeks in the Rockwell building, five evenings a week, two hours each evening.

Many excellent people in Cleveland fought long and fiercely against the establishing of the first high school. Charles Bradburn in 1844, asked the council to appropriate money for a central high school. For two years he failed to get even a hearing. In 1846, Mayor George Hoadley, in his inaugural address, earnestly urged "the establishing of a school of a higher grade," from which school "we might hope to issue the future Franklins of our land." On April 22, 1846, on motion of J. A. Harris of the school committee, it was resolved "that a boys' department of a high school be established; that the school committee hire a room for such school, at an expense of not exceeding one hundred dollars per annum, and fit it up with desks at a cost of not more than one hundred and fifty dollars." This was the modest start of our vast and costly high school equipment. A basement room was rented in the Universalist church on Prospect street and on July 13, 1846, Andrew Freese called the forty-four pupils of the school to order. Before the end of the year he had eighty-three and in this damp and darkened room, heated by a peripatetic old stove, furnished with long pine benches, began the real work of our secondary public education. There probably has been no better quality of instruction in any of our princely buildings than was given in that lowly basement, to that fortunate group of boys, a true spirit of work prevailed there.

The high school was now started but it was not established. A bitter onslaught was made upon it the following year, led by some of the leading townsmen, including H. B. Payne, who afterwards became one of the wealthiest of our citizens and United States Senator from Ohio; and Harvey Rice, who has been called "the Father of Public Schools in Ohio" and whose monument stands in Wade Park, erected by the board of education and the city.

^{*} Vol. 29, No. 15.

In November, 1847, Mr. Payne introduced a resolution in the City Council asking for a discontinuance of a "select high school" until "an opportunity for obtaining a thorough common school education is provided to every child in the city over four years of age." This resolution was referred to a special committee composed of H. B. Payne, John Erwin and Charles Hirker. Payne and Erwin reported favorably, Hirker brought in a minority report, saying there was no legal objection to the high school and recommending its retention. A mass meeting was called to consider the question and influence of public sentiment. The city council finally, on the motion of Payne, ordered the school opened to girls also, thus overtaxing its little room. The struggle was then shifted to Columbus, where both sides sent delegations. Bradburn completely triumphed over Payne, by having a law enacted requiring the city council to maintain a high school and authorizing a special tax for that purpose. In the spring of 1848 Bradburn was named as a candidate for mayor against L. A. Kelsey. The issues were the school tax of four-fifths of a mill, and the high school. Bradburn on account of ill health could not participate in the campaign and was defeated. The vote stood 722 to 771. But enough friendly councilmen were elected to help the new school. The old council spitefully dropped Mr. Bradburn from the list of managers before they yielded to the will of the people, but Charles Bradburn had established the first high school and the petty council could not rob him of the honor.

II. The second period begins with the election of Andrew Freese in 1853, as first superintendent of instruction. Mr. Freese had been connected with the schools for a number of years as principal of the grammar schools and later of the high school. He was to devote only a part of his time to his new duties and receive three hundred dollars a year as extra compensation; he received one thousand dollars salary as principal.

He at once attempted to grade and classify pupils and schools. He found different text books used in the same grade in various schools, pupils had been advanced at the whim of the parent or teacher rather than on merit, there was not even a semblance of uniformity in the course of study. In a word there was neither plan nor rational individuality in the school system. Mr. Freese complained that "reading was badly taught," that in some schools "geography was taught by requiring pupils to commit to memory a large number of pages of definitions and descriptive matter, giving very little attention to maps; in others, local geography was taught almost exclusively; the pupils in one school had learned by great diligence and study to name and bound the counties of Ohio, while at the same time they could not name the five great divisions of the globe or even bound the state they lived in."

The new superintendent began by dividing the schools below the high school into three divisions and subdividing each division into three classes, and to each class he assigned a definite task. This was the first systematic course of study in the schools, and parents and teachers resented this interference with their "rights." The small schoolhouses were a great obstacle to completing this classification. It was necessary to mix the classes in various rooms. The largest building seated only five hundred. Boys and girls were still taught in separate rooms and this added to the difficulty.

The high school was nine years old before it graduated its first class. For various reasons, principally lack of quarters and the confusion of moving from place to place, none of the pupils persisted in the four years' course until 1855, when a class of ten was graduated. In April, 1856, the new building was occupied. In 1856 Greek and Latin were first taught in the high school and a classical course is printed in the reports of 1857-8.

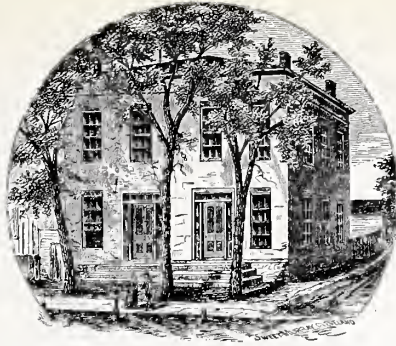
The securing of suitable teachers was a very vexing problem. The superintendent was empowered to examine all applicants. He issued three grades of certificates and their pay depended upon the grade of their certificate. In 1854 their salaries were as follows: Male teachers, six hundred to eight hundred dollars per year. Female teachers were paid a per diem until this year, they were paid three hundred dollars, two hundred and seventy-five dollars and two hundred and fifty dollars. In 1854 the board first began to recognize length of service in ranking the pay, and in 1856 the pay was advanced to eight hundred dollars for the principals and four hundred dollars, three hundred and fifty dollars, three hundred dollars, and two hundred and fifty dollars for female teachers. In 1859 the legislature provided for a board of examiners of three to be appointed by the board of education who were empowered to grant four grades of certificates. In 1873 the number on the examining board was increased to six but subsequently reduced to three, the present number.

An industrial school for incorrigibles was established in December, 1856, by the city council in the Champlain street schoolhouse. It grew later into an important work.

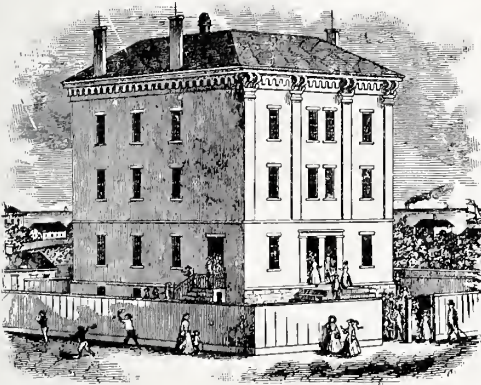
In 1861 Mr. Freese indicated his preference for teaching and was relieved of his responsibilities as superintendent. Luther M. Oviatt was chosen superintendent. Mr. Oviatt had graduated from Western Reserve College, had been connected with the schools since 1848 and on his retirement from the superintendency in 1863 he became librarian of the public library. Under his administration the course of study was revised, the principal change being in the introduction of the "object lesson" method and the beginning of physical training. The teachers themselves paid for their lessons in physical training so that they in turn might instruct the children. The work was with wooden dumb bells and the superintendent reports: "these exercises are practiced at least twice a day in every department, each drill occupying from five to fifteen minutes, according to the grade of school. I entertain no doubt of this salutary effect on the minds as well as the bodies of the pupils." This was the beginning of our present highly specialized work in body culture. The new West high school building was completed in 1861. When Ohio City was amalgamated with Cleveland, the law only allowed one high school in the city. In order to provide the west side with accommodations a "branch high school" was established in the Kentucky building in 1855.

In 1863 Rev. Anson Smythe was elected superintendent. He had been state commissioner of education, editor of the "Ohio School Journal" and superintendent of schools in Toledo. His first task was the still vexing problem of classification.

The new superintendent also began to weed out the course of study. The "frills and fads" of the present day had pushed aside the "essentials" even in that mediaeval period of our school development. He reported that too many sub-



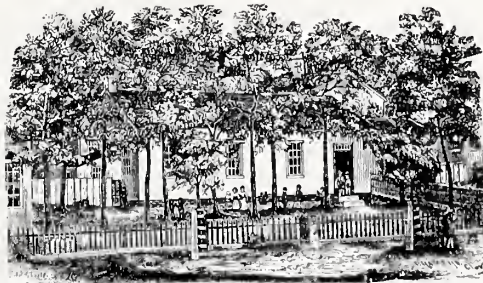
From an old cut
Prospect street school, built 1840;
type of the first public school
houses



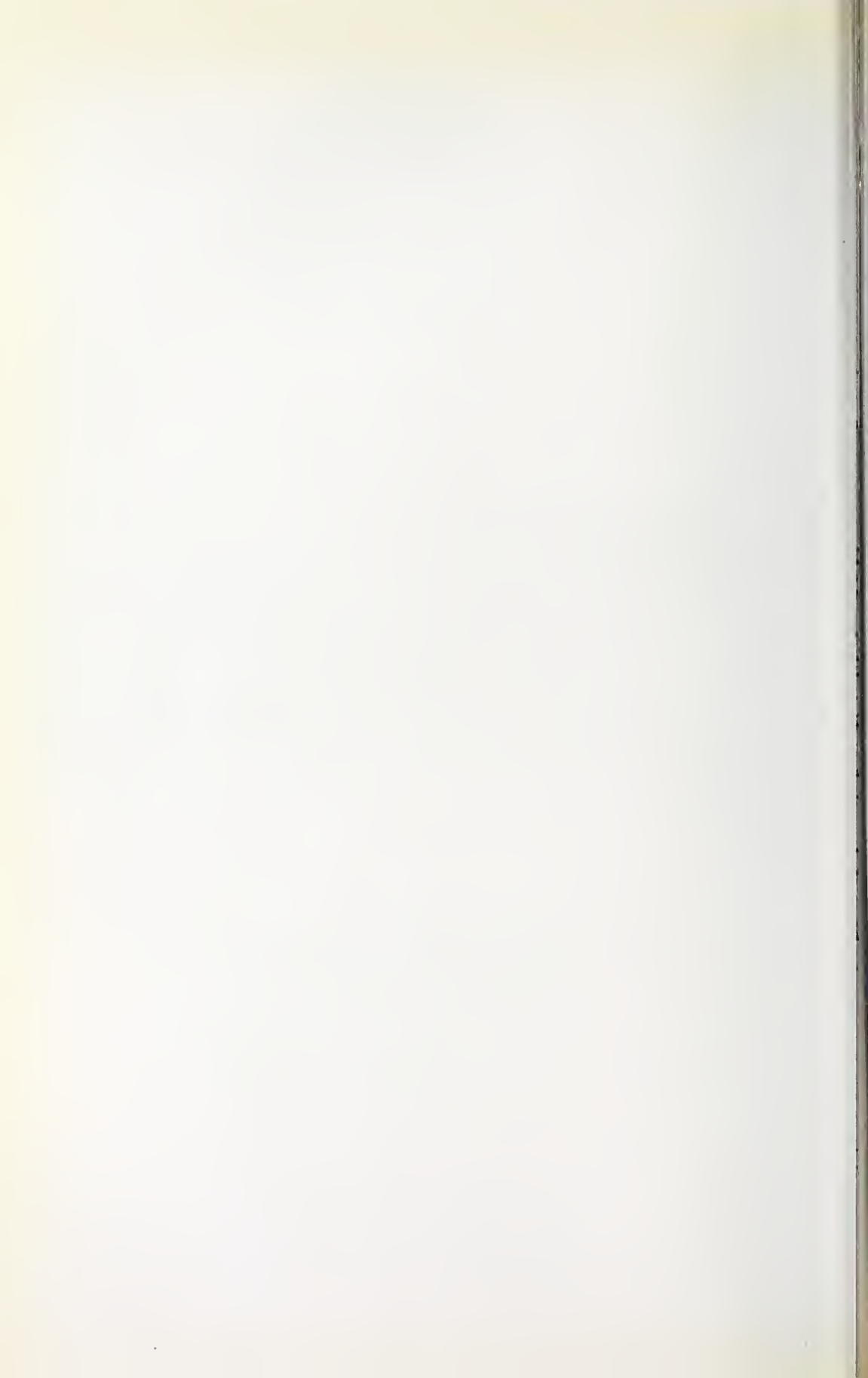
From Freese
Kentucky street school; the second type of
public school building



From Freese
Cleveland Central high school as it appeared
when first built, 1856



The first high school building, erected 1852. This drawing was made for Andrew Freese by one of the pupils, just before the building was torn down. It stood on Euclid avenue where the Citizens building now stands. "Very few of the trees that existed are shown, since, to one standing on the street, they nearly hid the building from view." The building shown to the right was a private school for girls.



jects were crowded upon the child's mind and that recitations were too short. So he ordered longer and fewer recitations and reported to the board that "each lesson in grammar and arithmetic is nearly twice as long as those under the former program." Some advance was made in the professional interest of the teacher, when Superintendent Smythe instituted teachers' meetings, with compulsory attendance where instruction was given in various subjects. Meetings of grade teachers and of principles were also started.

III. The third period of educational development begins in 1867, with the election of Andrew J. Rickoff as superintendent. Indeed our system of public schools, of classified grades, of professional training for teachers, of well wrought courses of study, of discipline and pedagogical idealism, was organized into definite form by this able school man, this genuine school-master. He immediately saw the inherent weakness of the schools he was called to administer. There was an utter lack of fixed responsibility and the old problem of classification had been only half solved. At once, therefore, he made the principal of each school a responsible executive, and forthwith reclassified the schools into primary, grammar and high school divisions, each containing four grades called D, C, B and A. Boys and girls were put into the same rooms, a new course of study was formed, and a beginning was made to so shape "the instruction of the child that it may be of the greatest possible benefit to him at whatever time he may leave school."¹

Immediately followed a consolidation of the higher grammar grades and the concentration of scattered schools. Next, the office of supervising principal was created and given full disciplinary power over pupils and "a general oversight of the methods of instructions employed" and general responsibility over their buildings. For the first time, to belong to a grade meant a definite educational rank. By the end of the year, 1868-9, the new system of supervision was tested thoroughly enough to warrant its extension and Mr. Rickoff divided the city into four districts and assigned each one to a supervising principal, who was entirely relieved of teaching duties. At the same time the teaching of the highest grade in the grammar school was entrusted to women, and thus women principals were introduced to the schools, a feature for which Cleveland is unique among the larger cities of the land.

German was added in 1870 upon the urgent request of the German citizens and upon the advice of a special investigating committee, E. R. Perkins and M. G. Watterson. In 1869 a systematic course in music was adopted and a supervisor of music appointed. In 1872 drawing, which had been dropped for some years, was reintroduced and all of the teachers were given instruction in it. In 1878 the plan of semi-annual examinations and promotions was inaugurated. The annexation of East Cleveland in 1872 brought a new high school known as "East High School." Its old building forms one of the Bolton school group, still in use. The annexation of Newburg necessitated a branch on the south side, called the "Broadway branch." Later pupils were transferred from Newburg to Central high, but the experiment was too costly and in 1877 the "Newburg branch" was reestablished. But the new Central building on Willson made the school accessible and the branch was permanently abolished in 1878-9. The new Central high building

¹ See First Annual Report of Superintendent Rickoff for full course of Study.

in Willson avenue was dedicated in 1878, and East and Central high schools were consolidated.

Mr. Rickoff began the more systematic training of his teachers. In 1868 he conducted a Normal or Institute for a week before the opening of the school year. He urged the raising of salaries which was done from time to time and in 1870 a sort of schedule was adopted. The female teachers' pay ranged from four hundred dollars to five hundred and fifty dollars; principals, seven hundred dollars, eight hundred dollars and one thousand dollars; the supervising principals received two thousand, three hundred dollars; the high school teachers, eight hundred dollars to one thousand, eight hundred dollars; and high school principals, two thousand dollars and two thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars. In 1874 the normal school was organized in the Eagle building. The course occupied only one year and twenty-six graduated in the first class. In 1877 the board resolved to give only a professional training in the schools. The principal of the school was empowered to drop any pupil whom he thought would not make a successful teacher. This rule was overturned twenty years later, when a young lady was excluded from the school because she was told by a pre-scient member of the Normal School faculty that she could not develop into a teacher. Her appeal to the courts abolished the rule. In 1880 a rule restricted the admission without examination virtually to graduates of Cleveland high schools, and pupils who taught as substitutes were required to have a certificate; and it was determined that "the graduates of the Normal school shall not have preference over others in appointments to schools."² The Normal school's efficiency was raised but at the cost of considerable popularity, a price that is always exacted when efficiency is to be achieved in any public undertaking.

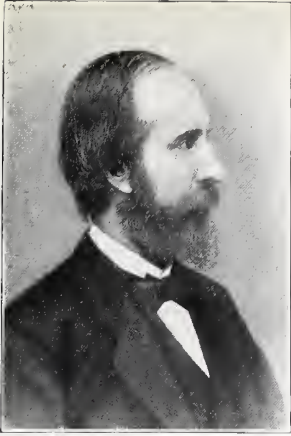
In March, 1876, the unclassified school or school for incorrigibles was started. The Cleveland school exhibits in 1876 at the Centennial exhibition was creditable and received several medals.

In 1882 after a brilliant career of fifteen years, Mr. Rickoff was not reappointed. He had served his city and his cause too well. A disgraceful campaign was waged for membership on the board of education and his petty enemies within the schools and outside triumphed, to the lasting shame of the city.

In 1881 occurred one of those strange, emotional eruptions that periodically break out against public school authorities. This was by far the most vehement one in our municipal history. Rumors started by some irresponsible gossip monger began to be heard. The schools were unhygienic, something mysterious was the matter, and sinister things were said about some of the teachers and supervisors. Some of the eager newspapers spread the unworthy reports until the stage of hysteria was reached. Then the board of health and the city council were asked by petition to investigate. The board of health reported: "In general we find the sanitary condition of most of the buildings good," but recommend some changes in the heating and ventilating of certain buildings.* A committee of the city council, composed of John D. Crehore, W. J. Scott, Charles C. Dewstoe and H. W. Kitchen, made an exhaustive report, which closed with the following words: "In conclusion we say to our petitioners and resolutionists that we have found

² Rule seventy-one of board of education, 1880.

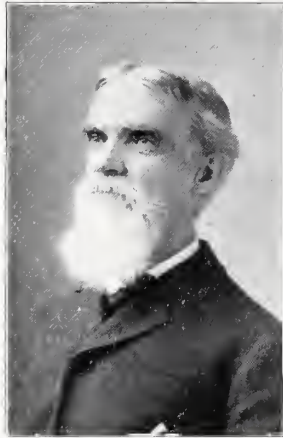
* See Annual Reports, 1881-2.



George Willey

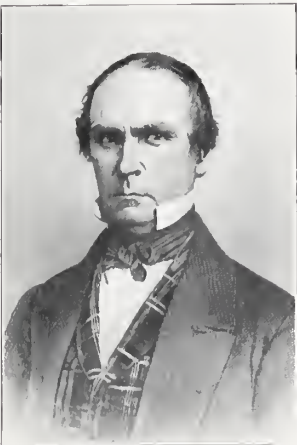


Charles Bradburn



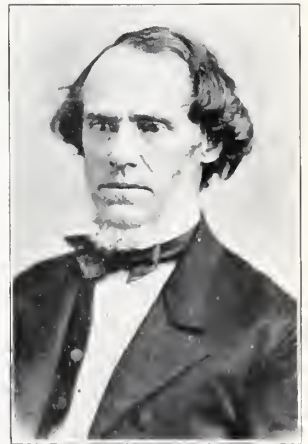
From a photograph
Courtesy Mrs. Emma R. Hinckley

Andrew Rickoff



From an old engraving

Harvey Rice



Andrew Freese

FOUNDERS OF THE CLEVELAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS



some charges against our public schools true and have suggested needed repairs; but we do not find it necessary to convert them into hospitals nor necessary to station medical supervisors within them." It was found that "sore heads and malcontents had been busy and resorted to this diabolical means for causing disruption."⁹

Mr. Rickoff's was one of the very few minds of the highest order that have devoted themselves to public education in America. He was born in Newhope, New Jersey, August 23, 1824. At the age of six his parents removed to Cincinnati. Circumstances prevented his completing a college course and at the early age of seventeen he began his career as a teacher. He so rigorously disciplined his own mind that he won honorary degrees from several colleges. When he was called to Cleveland in 1867, he had developed one of the most noted private schools in the west, in Cincinnati, where he had also been president of the board of education. The salary, four thousand dollars, Cleveland wisely offered him, was as ample as any then paid by the larger cities, and when our city, through its elected school board, foolishly dispensed of his services, he was immediately offered many places and chose Yonkers, New York, where he remained several years as superintendent and as editor of text books for the Appletons. In 1888 he accepted the responsibility of Felix Adler's noted school for working men. But his body was no longer robust. The accidental death of a very promising young son, followed by the death of his wife, broke his health, and he sought relief in California. He died at Berkeley, March 30, 1899. He is buried in Lake View cemetery. The secret of his great success lay not alone in his capacity as an organizer or in his delightful personal attainments, but in the attitude of his mind, which he declared in these words: "I am a skeptic in education." He avoided the self-satisfied complacency of the bookish pedagogue.

B. A. Hinsdale, president of Hiram college, the friend and biographer of James A. Garfield, was chosen to the superintendency in 1882. At the end of his four years' term, Dr. Hinsdale wrote in his final report: "I soon discovered that what the schools most needed was not revolution in external organization and system but more fruitful instruction, a more elastic regimen and a freer spirit. This path ran wide of all sensationalism; it was quiet and unobtrusive; the man who should tread it could look for little in the way of noisy popular approval; nevertheless, it would lead to some of the best fruits in education. In this path I have steadfastly sought to tread." In his administration there were no radical changes made and he devoted himself to bettering the quality of instruction by bettering the quality of the teachers. It was his opinion that "the instruction needs to be made more practical, more thorough and fruitful." He began by more earnest teachers' meetings; next he reorganized the Normal school. Its change of name to Training school was significant of his conception of the school. He abolished the semi-annual examinations and corporal punishment. The high schools were also touched with this qualitative of work. There had been a great deal of public criticism of those schools on the ground that they were for the rich, whose sons went to college, supported by the poor, whose sons went to work. Careful investigation showed that the pupils came from all classes of homes and that many of them worked their way through the high schools. In the fall of 1885 Mr. Hinsdale

⁹ See Annual Reports, 1881-2.

altered the system of high school discipline. He placed all the first year class under the charge of teachers to whom they were not only to recite but under whose eye they prepared their lessons. This personal touch he thought of great value. Finally he systematized the night school work which had grown greatly in importance as the foreign population of the city multiplied.

In 1886 Mr. Hinsdale was elected to the chair of history and pedagogy in the University of Michigan, a position that he filled with great power and influence over the students until his death.

L. M. Day, who had been for many years a supervisor in the Cleveland schools, served as superintendent from 1886-1892. He continued the qualitative work in teaching. He said that the two types of teachers that are a great hindrance to the best work in the schools are those "who have had little or no experience or training, and who consequently are narrow and 'bookish';" and those whose chief aim seems to be to 'drill' all the work into the little unfortunates committed to their care."¹⁰ By continued personal supervision and by increasing the training work in the Normal school he hoped to help matters.

But by far the most important educational work at this time was the inauguration of manual and domestic training. The legislature had authorized the levy of one-fifth mill tax for this purpose and 1886-7 the tax was first collected.

In February, 1885, in a barn on Kennard street, near Euclid, some enthusiasts started a carpenter shop for boys. Through its effective work and the enthusiasm of its pupils, it attracted attention and in June, 1885, the Cleveland Manual Training School Company was incorporated for the "promotion of education and especially the establishment and maintenance of a school of manual training, where pupils shall be taught the use of tools and materials, and instruction shall be given in mechanics, physics, chemistry and mechanical drawing." Judge Samuel Williamson was president, Thomas H. White vice president of this company, and N. M. Anderson, Samuel Mather, L. E. Holden, J. H. McBride, E. P. Williams, William E. Cushing, Alexander E. Brown, Charles W. Bingham, S. H. Curtiss, J. F. Holloway, Ambrose Swasey, Thomas Kilpatrick and S. W. Sessions were directors. Newton M. Anderson, an instructor in physics in Central high school, was chosen principal. A well equipped building was erected on East Prospect street near the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railway crossing, and in February, 1886, it was opened for one of the most significant and far-reaching educational movements in the local history of education. Pupils of the public schools were admitted free to this school, the board of education contributing to its maintenance. A course of study for three years' work was adopted.

Domestic science was also first nurtured by private beneficence before the public school authorities could be induced to adopt it. In the autumn of 1884 in the basement of Unity church, Prospect street, a few young ladies opened a "kitchen garden" with twenty pupils. The great need for the work was indicated by its wonderful growth. Within two years the "Cleveland Domestic Training Association" was organized and classes held in rooms at 479 Superior street, where children from Rockwell school were permitted to share in the work.

Gradually this special work was introduced into the schools. In 1890 a Manual training school was opened on the upper floor of the old West high school and the

¹⁰ Report of Superintendent of Schools, 1888-9.

following year a blacksmith shop was fitted up in the basement. Mr. Day recommended that manual training be made a part of the high school curriculum. In 1890 a two years' business course was added to the high schools.

In 1887 the legislature commanded scientific temperance instruction. In 1888 the first compulsory school law was enacted and the first truant officer, George E. Goodrich, appointed.

IV. The fourth period begins with the superintendency of the fearless and energetic Andrew S. Draper, who was appointed by the director of schools in 1892 under the new federal plan. Mr. Draper came to Cleveland from New York, where he had been State Commissioner of Education. Changes followed in rapid succession, when this enthusiastic executive arrived. He began by increasing the responsibility of the principals, who he said "were such in name only."¹¹ He then startled the politicians by announcing that neither political nor personal influence would count in appointing teachers and that "in making appointments in the elementary schools it will be the aim to secure the services of some persons of experience and proved competence who have been notably successful as teachers in other places." Tradition has it that the consistent Superintendent threatened to throw a well known politician out of his office who had gruffly demanded a certain appointment. The supervising force with one exception, were not reappointed, and new supervisors were named. To the teaching force he imparted energy and enthusiasm by organizing the "Principals' Round Table," holding teachers' meetings at regular intervals, organizing pedagogical clubs, developing university extension work for teachers, with courses in literature and other cultural subjects; by starting a teachers' reading room supplied with pedagogical literature; beginning a pedagogical department in the public library; and in encouraging in a multitude of ways the self-improvement and professional development of the teachers. He secured a raise in salary for them, abolished examinations as a test for promotion from grade to grade excepting in the high school, and teachers were allowed to promote any pupil at any time whom they deemed competent to be advanced. Further he issued orders asking the teachers never to touch a child for purposes of punishment. The discipline of the child to be by the softening influence of personality, not by military rigidity. A complete system of reports of the teachers was devised. Nearly a hundred teachers were retired because of incompetency.

The course of study was completely rewritten. The old terminology of A, B, C, D, primary, etc., was abolished and the name of "grade" was substituted. Manual training was in 1893 introduced into the elementary schools and kindergarten training was begun in the Normal school. In 1893-4 science work was introduced into the lower grades. "Brief courses in conduct and civics, in physiology and in physical culture" were added.¹² A school for deaf and dumb children was opened in 1893 and the problem of the backward children was earnestly studied.

This was a deal of advancement to crowd into two years and its momentum tumbled over many cherished precedents. Mr. Draper resigned in May, 1894, to accept the presidency of the University of Illinois.

Louis H. Jones, superintendent of schools in Indianapolis, was called to succeed him. He stated that he would not "make any radical changes." The first

¹¹ Report of Superintendent of Schools, 1892-3.

¹² "Report of Superintendent of Schools," 1893-4.

free kindergartens were now opened as a part of the school system. Many cities had preceded Cleveland in this important work. The legislature provided a tax of one-tenth of a mill for supporting them, and on April 20, 1896, the board passed the enabling resolution and in January, 1897, six kindergartens were opened. Each kindergarten was immediately filled to capacity.

In 1897 the superintendent reshaped the course of study. It provided for more general reviews and greatly amplified the work of nature study. In 1898 much attention was given to the examination of sight and hearing under the direction of the supervisor of physical training. The unclassified schools were reorganized.

In 1895 the Normal school was moved to the Marion building and the following year the course of study was lengthened to two years and the requirements for admission increased. The high schools had become greatly overcrowded. In July, 1899, contracts were let for the new East high school building, and the following October for Lincoln high.

In 1902 Mr. Jones was called to the presidency of the State Normal College at Ypsilanti, Michigan, and E. F. Moulton, who had for many years been a supervisor in the Cleveland schools, was named as superintendent. Mr. Moulton continued the work of Mr. Jones. He served until January 1, 1906, when he was appointed associate superintendent.

V. The latest period of educational development may be said to date from the appointment of the Educational Commission. January 1, 1905, the president of the board of education, Samuel P. Orth, suggested that because of the great loss of pupils between the sixth grade and the high school; because of the stress of earning a livelihood, drives most of these pupils from the schools; because of comparative overweight of expense and the underweight of attendance in the high schools, it might be wise to appoint a commission of citizens "to look carefully into the curricula of our grade and high schools and determine whether teacher and pupil are overburdened with subsidiary work and to make such recommendations as their finding of facts would warrant." Also to look into the advisability of perfecting our courses in manual training and of establishing a manual training high school, "to which school could resort such of our youth who desire to chose as their calling some branch of the mechanical arts."¹³ In February the board empowered the president to appoint such a commission and the following gentlemen were named: Elroy M. Avery, Ph. D. LL. D., author of a well known series of school texts on physical science; and author of "A History of the United States and its People;" E. M. Baker, B. A., broker, Secretary Federation of Jewish Charities; J. H. Caswell, assistant cashier, First National bank; J. G. W. Cowles, LL. D., real estate, former President Chamber of Commerce; Charles Gentsch, M. D.; Frank Hatfield, plate roller, Cleveland Steel Company; Charles S. Howe, Ph. D., S. C. D., President Case School of Applied Science; Thomas L. Johnson, attorney; C. W. McCormick, assistant secretary Cleveland Stone Company; James McHenry, dry goods merchant; F. F. Prentiss, President Cleveland Twist Drill Company, and President Chamber of Commerce; and Charles F. Thwing, LL.D., President Western Reserve University.

On March 1st the Commission organized by selecting Mr. Cowles as chairman. R. E. Gammel, secretary of the director of schools, acted as Secretary for the

¹³ "Annual Report of the Board of Education," 1905-6.



Broadway school, the Gothic type,
about 1870



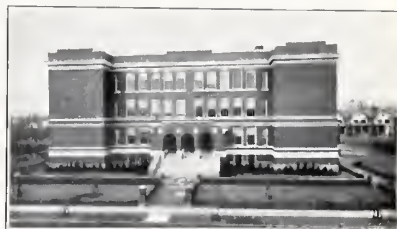
Willard School



Technical High School



Watterson School



Columbia School

A GROUP OF MODERN SCHOOL BUILDINGS



Commission. A comprehensive program was adopted, comprising eight groups of inquiry, each assigned to a committee. The committees made a very thorough study of their assigned subjects, and the commission held stated meetings at which their findings were discussed in great detail. On July 24, 1906, the last meeting was held and their report transmitted to the board of education. Thus for a year and a half the problems of public education in Cleveland were carefully studied by an able and representative body of citizens, representing not alone the tax payer, but every phase of business and professional life. Their report comprises a volume of one hundred and twenty pages and outlines an educational program based upon the facts observed that would make the public schools not merely an educational machine, but a vitalizing force in our industrial civilization. The report at once became a document of pedagogical value and was sought for by all the larger cities in the country. Many cities have since followed Cleveland's example and have had their schools studied by citizen commissions. The recommendations for changes were numerous, too numerous to be even outlined here. Many of them were on minor matters, but some of them were of the greatest importance. Among them are the following: That high school functions be differentiated and separate manual training and commercial high schools be established; that the elementary course of study be entirely revised, eliminating many of the decorative appendages; that there be more effective supervision in writing; a reorganization of the drawing department and better correlation of the physical culture work in the elementary schools; that the night school be reorganized and that the schools be utilized as neighborhood centers; that a complete system of medical inspection be inaugurated under the supervision of a medical expert; that radical changes be made in the promotion of teachers, not on the basis of length of service, but upon merit and that the salaries be raised and the inefficient teachers be dropped; that the normal school be reorganized, the course lengthened to three years, a new and amply equipped building be erected and the faculty strengthened, but that it would be more ideal if Western Reserve University would establish a Teachers College and the city send its pupils thither; that the superintendent be given full executive powers in educational matters; that the method of supervision be changed and that the principals be given more supervisory authority; that German be discontinued in the lower grades; that all textbooks be adopted only on the recommendation of the educational department; and that there should be an extension of cooking and manual training in the seventh and eighth grades. Increased efficiency and the readjustment of the schools to the problems of the bread-winners were the heart of the commission's findings.

Many of the minor suggestions were immediately made effective by the board of education, and the larger problems were promptly attacked.

On January 1, 1906, Stratton D. Brooks, a supervisor in the Boston schools, assumed the duties of the superintendency, but he was soon recalled to Boston, where he had been elected superintendent, and on April 30th his resignation was accepted. Mr. Moulton, associate superintendent, assumed the duties of the office until May 15, 1906, when William H. Elson, the present superintendent, was

elected. Mr. Elson came to Cleveland from Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he had been superintendent for a number of years.

With characteristic energy and courage the new superintendent set himself the task of solving the greater problems presented by the commission. Of the many results already achieved, five may be taken as indicative of the new forward movement in education. First, the establishment of the Technical High School. Bonds were issued for three hundred and fifty thousand dollars on March 5, 1906. The school was at first called the Manual Training High School. The change of name indicates the purpose of the school. On August 30, 1907, work was begun on the site, corner of Willson and Scovill avenues. The first enrollment was made October 5, 1908, and regular class work begun one week later, with over seven hundred pupils in attendance. The first class graduated in October, 1909. The school is open during the entire year and is open nights in the winter. Pupils may complete its four years' course in three years, by attending four quarters a year. The school is a pioneer of its type in the United States and visitors from other cities come almost weekly to examine its well arranged building, its adequate equipment, its practical organization and its carefully arranged course of study. This school has created a new high school clientele in the city.

2. The establishment of the Commercial High School. This school was opened in the old West high school building in the fall of 1909. It is one of three or four schools of its kind in the United States. The building was thoroughly remodeled to suit the demands of the new school. The course of study covers four years of work, embracing English, science, history and practical work in business forms, stenography, bookkeeping, etc. It is designed to do for those young people who wish to enter business what the Technical High School does for those who enter the trades or technical professions.

3. The reorganization of the Normal school along the lines suggested by the Educational Commission. This included an entire revision of the course of study and the establishment of lecture courses for all the teachers as well as the abolishing of the teachers institute at the beginning of the year. The work of the institute is now scattered throughout the year. There is under construction on University Boulevard, a new building for the Normal school, the first one the city has ever erected for that special purpose.

4. An entire revision of the course of study in the elementary schools. A painstaking and exhaustive study of the local conditions and the historical development of the course of study preceded this revision.¹⁴ The object was to simplify the course, not by tearing out, but by coordinating and correlating the subjects and by simplifying the essential work in English, arithmetic, geography and history and by making all the manual training work, the drawing and domestic science, tend toward utility, accuracy and economy.

5. The establishment of a vocational school for boys under the high school age. This school opened in the autumn of 1909, in Brownell school. It is a conservative attempt to solve the problem of the premature bread winner, of

¹⁴ See "Preliminary Report on Course of Study," published by Board of Education, 1909. This has already become an educational document of value and wide demand.

the boy who drops out of the seventh and eighth grade. This is a significant experiment.

There is thus discernible in the history of the Cleveland schools a constant purpose that develops strength and momentum through the successive stages of their growth. The primitive period of scattered effort is succeeded by the formative period of attempted standardization. This is followed by the splendid system of Rickoff, who gave definite shape to the organization. The vitalizing or "energizing" of this organization, followed naturally in the work of Hinsdale, Draper and Jones, and in its latest phase both the form of organization and its vital powers are urged to respond to our greatest community needs, to cooperate with the vital processes of civilization that work outside the walls of the schoolhouse.

This "increasing purpose" has persisted in spite of the frailties of human nature; of tax limitations, of civic indifference, of unworthy cabals within, and unmerited, heartless criticism from without. And it will continue to persist, for it is written in the nature of things that man shall progress in spite of himself.

CHAPTER LVII.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The first schools of Cleveland were private schools. The poor children of the community were paid their tuition by the village. These early private schools were usually taught by itinerant school masters who traveled from place to place, soliciting pupils at a meager tuition. Occasionally a man or woman of some learning would come to town and establish a school that would endure for several years, perhaps a decade. These instances, however, were rare. There were multitudes of these private schools established in Cleveland. Unfortunately, their records are lost and only fugitive advertisements and scant newspaper notices remain to tell of their existence.

The old Brick Academy on St. Clair street, completed in 1821, was the first considerable school in the town. It was built by private subscription, had no fixed policy, no permanent faculty, and the various rooms were often rented to different pedagogues, who would teach for a year or two and then pass on to another town. Rev. Wm. McLane was one of the first teachers. His tuition charges were moderate: reading, spelling and writing one dollar and seventy-five cents per term of twelve weeks; grammar and geography, one dollar; Greek, Latin and mathematics, four dollars. Mr. Cogswell, a Yale graduate, followed, and in 1824, Harvey Rice became principal. In 1826, Rev. Freeman taught a select school for ladies in the upper room. In 1829, Noah D. Haskell and in 1829, J. C. Hall, kept school in the building. In 1833, the papers announced that Miss Ward had a young ladies school in the Academy and she was followed by Miss Frances C. Fuller. It appears that J. H. Black had a classical school in the upper rooms in 1833 and Geo. Brewster, with Henry D. Kendall as assistant, in 1834.

In April, 1837, a young ladies school was started in the Farmers' block, on Ontario street. In the '40s, E. Hosmer opened the Young Ladies' Institute at 207-9 Superior street. Mr. Hosmer was assisted by his wife, in conducting this important school. He was a well equipped teacher, and his school flourished, until his sudden and untimely death.

At this time Miss Fitch opened her famous school for children in a house on Huron street, near Erie. Her announcement in 1853, says that "it is furnished with a set of maps." Miss Fitch had a wonderful influence over little children. Many of Cleveland's prominent men and women, of the older generation, will recall her love and confidence, her gentle and compelling ways and her perennial cheerfulness. As an educator, she was a pioneer in kindergarten work, using its methods long before the name was commonly known.

Miss Thayer opened the Female Seminary on Prospect street about 1845. This was a well known school. Professor J. R. Fitzgerald conducted a classical school for young men on St. Clair street, in the '40s. Perhaps as a special inducement to these young men, the announcement was made that "Mrs. Fitzgerald also teaches a school of young ladies in the same building."

W. D. Beattie, a man of excellent learning, conducted for a number of years, a school for boys in his home on Euclid street, where the First National Bank building now stands. In 1848 an English and classical school for boys was established on the corner of Euclid and Erie street, where the Schofield building now stands, "near the central part of the city," the announcement says. Henry Childs, a Yale man, conducted the school with unusual success. In 1852 he had sixty-three pupils. Soon after this he relinquished the school and went into business.

In 1853 Miss Cleveland conducted a select school for young children at 58 Erie street, and Miss Stoddard a school for children at 9 Ontario street. Other schools of fleeting duration, whose names have been preserved are: 1832, James Angel's school "for the common branches," in Spangler's Tavern; 1836, Mrs. Howison, a young ladies school on St. Clair street; 1837, Thomas Sutherland, a native of Edinburgh, held classes in the Farmers' block; 1837, Miss E. Johnston and Miss Hollison had a select young ladies' school on St. Clair street; 1840, Miss Butler's school "for infants from three to eight years old" and Miss Pelton's and Miss Armstrong's for advanced classes; in 1843, Mrs. E. Ludlow's boarding school for girls on Ontario street, three doors from the Stone church; Miss Fuller's school on the Public Square, later called the Cleveland seminary.

In 1845, R. Fry conducted a school for boys on the corner of Superior and Seneca streets. Later his school was moved to the Old Academy on St. Clair street. Andrew Freese at this time was principal of the high school, and it was a common inquiry among the youth "are you going to Freese or Fry this year?" Mrs. Day's school for children was held for many years in a modest frame house that stood on the Public Square where the American Trust building stands.

Probably the first formal dancing academy in the town was the one opened in 1833. In 1849 Brown's Commercial Academy was opened in a block corner Superior and Bank streets, one of the first business schools in Cleveland.

To continue the fugitive catalogue down to recent years. In 1868 the Euclid Avenue Branch Seminary, near Erie street, was begun by S. N. Sanford, Miss



From a photograph. Courtesy Mrs. A. E. Lyman

MISS L. T. GUILFORD



Mary E. Seymour was in charge. It was a branch of the Seminary on Woodland avenue and was opened to accommodate the children and young ladies' who lived in the eastern part of the city.

In 1871 the Forest City Seminary was opened by F. M. Abbot, where Plymouth church now stands. In 1872 a day school was opened by Miss Freeman, on Perry street. It survived for many years and was later moved to Prospect street, where it was conducted by Miss Jane H. Freeman and Miss Nellie Freeman.

In 1876 the Home Seminary, corner Euclid and Willson avenues, was opened by Chas. Herdsman. It lasted only a few years. The Light Cottage Family Boarding School, conducted by Mrs. Varian on East Madison street, was maintained until about 1885.

For a number of years in the '70s and '80s, Mrs. D. R. Whitcomb conducted a ladies seminary on Logan avenue. In 1878, the Cottage Select School was conducted by John Lavelle on Huron street. About this time the Misses S. M. and A. A. Hall, opened a school that lasted until about 1895.

In 1878 we find the following schools: Miss F. I. Mosher, 740 Logan avenue; Miss J. E. Sloan, 761 Logan avenue; Miss Marie F. Swayne, 18 Sibley street and Miss Kate J. Williams, 48 Dare street. In 1880, Miss Mary Berry had a school at 50 Woodbine street. In 1880 Mrs. O. C. Beauchamp and her two sisters, the Misses Blakesley, began a school at 21 Jennings avenue, which flourished for a number of years. Later Miss Eliza Blakesley, who had been a teacher of President McKinley when he was a lad at Niles, Ohio, conducted the school alone. In 1882, Miss W. B. Corwin began a school on Dexter place and 1885, Miss M. Hutchinson and Miss Jane W. Hutchison began a successful school on Superior street. Later it was removed to Huron street.

THE CLEVELAND ACADEMY.

In 1848 a school for young ladies was opened which has had a potent influence upon many Cleveland lives. The "Herald" on August 28th announces: "On the 16th of October a new female seminary will be organized." The school was opened on the corner of Ontario and Prospect streets, in what had been known as the Prospect House or Temperance Pavilion. It fortunately came under the leadership of Miss L. T. Guilford, who had just arrived in Cleveland, fresh from the zeal of that noble pioneer in woman's education, Mary Lyon, of Mt. Holyoke. Miss Guilford became at once a new educational potency in our city, an inspiration to hundreds of Cleveland's finest women. Some time later the school was moved to the point where Erie, Huron and Prospect streets meet, where the Osborn building now stands. In 1865 a stock company was formed and a brick building erected popularly called the "Brick Academy." Here Miss Guilford conducted her classes until 1881, when Isaac Bridgman took charge of the school. It was discontinued a few years later. A charming account of this school, throwing pleasant side-lights upon the educational theories and practice of that day, is given by Miss Guilford in her "Story of a Cleveland School."

For a third of a century, this school was widely known. Miss Guilford was not only a rare teacher, but possessed the genius of friendship and a compelling

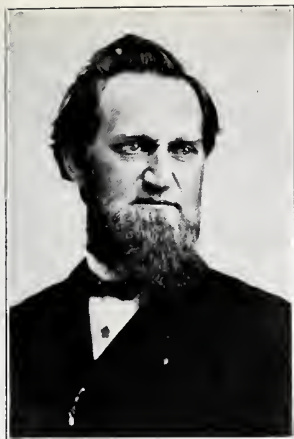
personality. Her ideas upon the education of young ladies were copied by multitudes of schools, in many cities. Her methods were entirely original and in many fine Cleveland households three generations have been guided by her thorough work, and her gentle appeals to the best in human nature. Her Monday morning reviews of the Sunday's sermons, her impromptu ten minute daily exercises, her rigorous training in English, and in mental arithmetic, are remembered by her pupils, and they still hear the ticking of the clock, whose regular voice was heard throughout the rooms, unfailing token of discipline and order. And today, eighty-five years of age, Miss Guilford still retains that remarkable alertness of mind and genuineness of heart, that bind to her the affection and esteem of hundreds of her former pupils, who make constant pilgrimage to the shrine of her friendship.

CLEVELAND UNIVERSITY AND CLEVELAND INSTITUTE.

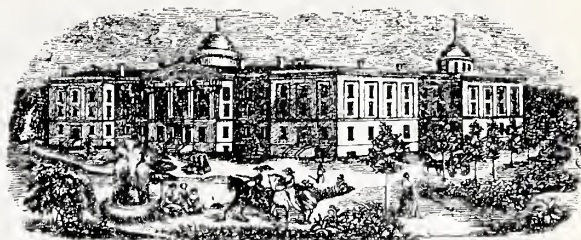
Cleveland University was incorporated March 18, 1851, and began with considerable pretension. Seventy-five acres of land were purchased on University Heights and a large three story brick building erected. It contained a library, chapel and recitation rooms. The first trustees were Rev. Asa Mahan, H. V. Willson, Edward Wade, George Willey, Moses Kelley, George Mygatt, John C. Vaughn, Ahaz Merchant, Brewster Pelton, William Case, H. B. Spellman. Rev. Asa Mahan, for some time with Oberlin College, was president of the school. The building was not completed by the University but at least one class seems to have graduated. The records are destroyed and it is difficult to get definite information regarding it. About 1854 the school was discontinued. In 1856 the property fell into the possession of a company organized by Professor R. F. Humiston, a distinguished teacher. The school then became known as the Cleveland Institute and flourished for a number of years. It was open to both sexes, and was both a boarding school and a day school. Many of the well known men and women of Cleveland graduated from this institution. There were many students from out of town, some from Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Illinois and Vermont. In 1867-68 there were one hundred and ninety-six pupils enrolled.

CLEVELAND FEMALE SEMINARY.

Cleveland Female Seminary was organized about 1854 by Rev. E. M. Sawtell as a boarding and day school for young ladies. Enough subscriptions were secured for purchasing the large grounds on Kinsman street (now Woodland) between Sawtell avenue and Wallingford court, "in one of the most beautiful rural parts of the city." Here a pretentious building was erected, one hundred and sixty feet long, four stories high, with a modest dome. The first board of directors was: John M. Wolsey, W. D. Beattie, Leonard Case, Jr., E. M. Sawtell, H. P. Weddell, H. V. Willson, Stillman Witt, Oliver Perry, James Hoyt. Professor St. Johns was the first principal. A few years later the school was purchased by Messrs. Sanford and Buttles. Mr. Sanford became president of the school and its guiding spirit. It flourished for many years and was the largest private school in Cleveland. It ranked with other large



R. F. Humiston

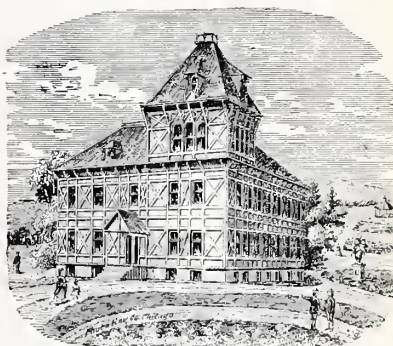


From an old cut
Cleveland Female Seminary on Woodland Avenue near
Willson

CLEVELAND INSTITUTE.



From an old cut
Originally Cleveland University, University Heights,
South Side



From an old cut
Brooks School, Prospect near Hay-
ward street, built 1874—destroyed
by fire, 1908



Miss Mittleberger's School, corner Prospect Avenue and Case (East 40th)

"Female Seminaries" then so popular in the country, the forerunners of our first colleges for women, and coeducational schools. It was discontinued about 1877.

BROOKS SCHOOL.

Brooks Academy had its origin in the desire to honor the memory of Rev. Frederick Brooks, who died while in charge of St. Paul's church. He was a younger brother of Phillips Brooks, and was greatly loved by his parish and all who knew him. A building was erected on Sibley street, by a number of gentlemen, including General J. H. Devereux, J. H. Wade, Samuel Andrews, Dan P. Eells, Colonel Wm. Harris, C. E. Smith and Wm. Edwards. In this building the school was opened in 1875. During its existence it had three principals, John S. White, Mr. Harding and E. H. Thompson. Mr. Thompson remained with the school until its close, in 1891.

The courses of study were preparatory to the best colleges. Military drill was a feature of the work. A number of men now prominent in Cleveland's business and professional life, attended Brooks Academy.

MISS MITTLEBERGER'S SCHOOL.

Miss Augusta Mittleberger, the daughter of William Mittleberger, and niece of James M. Hoyt, both prominent citizens of Cleveland, was graduated from the Cleveland Seminary and taught there for some years. Later she conducted private classes for young women in her own home on Superior street below Erie. These formed the nucleus of a small school, which was removed in 1877 to the Leek block on Prospect street, now called the Croxden. The boarding department was opened at the same time on Sibley street near Case avenue. The growth of the school was rapid. Many pupils were attracted to it from out of the city and it soon had to seek larger quarters. In 1881 it was established in the large property then recently acquired by John D. Rockefeller, on the southeast corner of Case avenue and Prospect street. The number of this house was 1020, and immediately became known among the young ladies of the school as "Ten-Twenty," which remained its pet name.

The original building was enlarged from time to time to make room for the expanding school, and in 1889 it was remodeled to provide facilities for two hundred and twenty-five pupils. For two years (1887-89) Miss Blakemore (Mrs. Worcester R. Warner) was associated with Miss Mittleberger in the principalship, which later was again vested in Miss Mittleberger alone and so continued until her retirement in 1908. The school then closed its doors.

For many years this school was widely known throughout Ohio and adjoining states. Its curriculum included courses from kindergarten to college. In this school were taught a goodly portion of the influential women of the Cleveland of today. The daughters of Presidents Hayes and Garfield were educated in this school, also the daughters of Secretary John Hay, and of many other distinguished men.

Miss Mittleberger's influence has been far-reaching in circumference and depth. She was possessed of the superlative gifts of a teacher, had a clear insight into the pedagogical problems of the hour, and in her were found all the rare

graces of a winning personality; a union of potencies that explains her unusual success as a teacher, leader and friend.

THE HATHAWAY-BROWN SCHOOL.

This flourishing school began as the girls' branch of Brooks Academy, soon after Mr. White had opened his school. It was under the competent guidance of Mrs. M. E. Salisbury. At first it was located on Euclid avenue, but later a new building was provided on Prospect street, between Sterling and Hayward. Mrs. Salisbury relinquished the school to Miss Frances Fisher (Mrs. Wood), who in turn, was succeeded by Miss Anne Hathaway Brown (Mrs. F. G. Sigler.) The school was entirely reorganized, moved to Euclid avenue, and was renamed after Miss Brown. Miss Mary E. Spencer became proprietor of the school upon the retirement of Miss Brown. Since 1902 Miss Cora E. Canfield has been the principal. The school had by this time entirely outgrown its quarters. In 1905 a number of public spirited citizens, impelled by the generosity and wise interest of Mrs. Samuel Mather, formed the East End School Association for the purpose of erecting and equipping a modern school for girls. Rev. James Williamson is president of the Association. A beautiful site was secured on Logan avenue (East One Hundredth street), amid the stately trees of the old Streater estate, and here a beautiful and adequate stone building was erected. It is of chaste gothic design, fire-proof in construction, and embodies all of the conveniences and safeguards of a thoroughly equipped modern school building. In the rear of the building extensive grounds give ample opportunity for field sports, tennis and basketball. The educational work of the school embraces all grades from kindergarten to academic. The academic department includes the college preparatory course, leading to the school certificate accepted by the College for Women, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley and Wells, also an English scientific course.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.

University school was founded in 1890 as a college preparatory school. From the beginning, however, the school has also emphasized manual training and physical training. Newton M. Anderson, who had been principal of the Manual Training School, and who was responsible for the founding of that department of the high school system of Cleveland, was its first principal, and Chas. Mitchell was associated with him. Much of the manual training idea was incorporated into University School. This idea was set forth in the first issue of the "School Record," October, 1890. "University School boys can at the same time with their education derived from books, get a good knowledge of all the ordinary pursuits of the day, such as carpentry, wood training, blacksmithing and the handling of machinery. This not only gives them a good idea of what the methods of these departments are, but also teaches them to do with their hands what the brain conceives." The school building was commenced in June, 1890. Until its completion A. A. Pope tendered the use of a ten room dwelling on the corner of Hough and East Madison avenues. Here instruction was given until the opening of the

new building in April, 1891. In the first class, 1891, there were seven graduates, four of whom entered Yale university, one Case School of Applied Science, one Adelbert College. Classes have continually increased in number. In 1909 there were twenty-eight graduates, of whom twenty-six entered college.

The equipment now includes a substantial main building, with recitation rooms, library, assembly room, shops and laboratories; a gymnasium with swimming pool and athletic cage; a dormitory, with accommodations for forty boys; a laundry and a complete lighting and heating plant. There is also a separate school for boys from eight to twelve years of age. The school is owned by a stock company and controlled by a board of trustees. George Pettee followed Mr. Anderson as principal. Mr. Pettee was followed, in 1908, by Harry A. Peters, the present principal.

LAUREL SCHOOL.

In 1896 Miss Jennie Warren Prentiss (Mrs. Ward), opened a private school for girls in her home at 95 Streator avenue (East One Hundredth street). The following year a house nearby was fitted up for day school purposes, the boarding pupils remained in the old home. The school was considerably enlarged thereby, and was known as the Wade Park Home School for Girls. In 1899 the school was incorporated as Laurel Institute, and controlled by a board of trustees. In 1900 it had outgrown its limited accommodations and moved to the large house on Euclid avenue, where it still is located. In 1902 Miss Prentiss resigned and Miss Florence Waterman was appointed principal of the school, which place she held until in 1904 she resigned to accept a position in Baltimore. Mrs. Arthur E. Lyman, who had been actively connected with the founding of the Hathaway-Brown School and has been well known in Cleveland for many years as a successful teacher, acquired the school and completely reorganized it and renamed it Laurel School. In 1908 a stock company was organized to acquire the magnificent site on Euclid avenue near Republic street (East One Hundred and First street) which formed a portion of Dr. Streator's splendid estate. The rapid growth of the school demanded new buildings. A substantial fire proof recitation hall was erected in the rear of the yard, the well built barn on the premises was remodeled into a gymnasium, and when the old frame Disciples church on the corner of Euclid and Streator avenues was taken down, the chapel was moved to the rear of the schoolhouse and was remodeled into an assembly hall.

Under the efficient and energetic management of Mrs. Lyman, the school has forged rapidly forward. Its revised and progressive course of study has attracted the attention of educators from other cities. The material success of the school is due in large measure to the wise interest taken in its affairs by W. A. Harshaw, president of the corporation which owns the property.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE.

This institution is unique among the schools of the city, and of the country. "It began in 1889 as a business college. In 1895 it was incorporated and placed under the present management. In the intervening thirteen years it has developed

along entirely new lines. From two teachers, two departments, business and shorthand, with seventy-five pupils, the Institute has grown to its present size; six departments, English, business, shorthand, drafting, engineering and college preparatory, with fifteen teachers and an attendance of four hundred pupils.

"During these thirteen years, the company has purchased the property the school occupies, and has three times enlarged the building and is constantly increasing the equipment."

"The especial features of the Central Institute are, a fifty-week year instead of the usual thirty-eight week year, an attitude toward athletics and social activities which resists their encroachments upon studies, less importance placed upon certain purely cultural studies than is commonly placed upon such studies by public schools, and lastly, the atmosphere of earnestness imparted to the entire mass of pupils because of the fact that Central Institute pupils are older than those of public schools and because the Institute offers the brightest pupils an opportunity to advance according to their ability."

As a result of these opportunities scores of Cleveland boys who are compelled to work for a living have been able to work their way into college and into many useful positions in our community. In 1905, Case School of Applied Science offered a prize of three hundred dollars to the graduate of any private preparatory school passing the best entrance examination. Four successive years, earnest young men from this school have taken this prize. Its graduates are found in the leading colleges of the country. The school owes its success to James G. Hobbie, who has been the principal since its inception, and the leader in its beneficent work.

THE PARKER SCHOOL.

"The Froebel School was established in 1896 by parents, who desired that the individuality of each pupil should be more carefully recognized and that less formal methods should be employed in the education of the children than in the larger schools. It was organized for the public benefit, with no other profit in view than the educational advantages to be derived from the school by its patrons.

"It has been deemed advisable to change the name 'The Froebel school,' a name suggesting that it was organized especially for children of the kindergarten age, to one that should convey more clearly the general idea of the means employed in the education of the children. The establishment of the work was a direct outgrowth of the efforts of Francis W. Parker in behalf of the children of the United States. From the time the school was incorporated until his death, he gave his heartiest interest and support to all that the undertaking here suggested. The school will therefore henceforth be known as The Parker School, for the individual training of boys and girls."

Mrs. Chas. C. Arms was the first president of the school and instrumental in developing it. The present officers are: President, Mrs. Arthur A. Stearns; vice president, Mrs. W. H. Clemminshaw; second vice president, Mrs. Hermon A. Kelley; secretary, Mrs. A. V. Cannon; treasurer and business manager, Mrs. Albert Whittlesey. W. P. Beeching is principal. The school is located at 2052 East Ninety-sixth street.



From an old wood cut. Courtesy Adelbert College
WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE, HUDSON, OHIO

CHAPTER LVIII.

THE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY.

By Professor E. J. Benton, Professor of History, Western Reserve University.

INTRODUCTION.

The Western Reserve University comprises two undergraduate colleges, Adelbert college and the Cleveland College for Women, and the Graduate school, the Law school and the Library school, all of which are located on Euclid avenue near the entrance to Wade park, and the Medical school, the Dental school and the school of Pharmacy which are situated near the heart of the city. Its origin and development are characteristic of the growth of higher education throughout the United States. There was to begin with the small country college, with a religious purpose at the foundation, a small group of professors, self-sacrificing idealists, a meager student body, averaging five or six to each instructor, an intimate life almost monastic in its seclusion from the secular life of the time, permeated with a reverence for the amenities and privileges of scholarship, and with a touch of aristocracy expressed in the prevailing feeling of exclusiveness.

FOUNDATION AT HUDSON.

The Presbyterian and Congregational ministers and their people in the Connecticut or Western Reserve in Ohio, pioneers in a new region and true sons of New England, became concerned "for the education of indigent pious young men for the ministry." (Records of the Trustees, p. 4.) Some of their number under the name of the Erie Literary society founded an academy at Burton in 1805, but the institution met with a series of mishaps largely incident to all pioneer enterprises and to the effect of the War of 1812 in the northwest. The Presbyteries of Grand River, Portage and Huron, which included practically the whole of the Western Reserve territory, attempted for a time to cooperate with the Erie Literary society, but they finally became convinced that Burton was an unhealthy unpromising location incapable of becoming the seat of an institution of their high ideals and withdrew their support.¹ Commissioners appointed in 1824 representing the Presbyteries of the Western Reserve then set to work to locate a new literary and theological institution under instructions "to take into view all circumstances of situation, moral character, facility of communication, donations, health, etc." They seem to have considered the merits of Burton, Aurora, Euclid, Cleveland and Hudson for the site of the proposed school. From reasons that appeared sufficient Hudson was chosen. Cleveland was as yet an insignificant and unhealthy river town. Hudson had the advantage in situation in all points of main concern for a country college, and it was a day nearer Pittsburg and the east by the main thoroughfare of the period. It presented a stronger claim in subscribing seven thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars to secure the college, besides one hundred and sixty acres of

¹ Records of the Trustees, p. 3; Cutler, "A History of Western Reserve College," p. 13.

land for a site. A charter was promptly secured, February 7, 1826, the cornerstone of the first building laid April 26th, and the first students, three in number, began receiving instruction in temporary quarters at Talmadge in December, 1826, under a tutor *pro tempore*. The college opened at Hudson in the autumn of 1827. A preparatory department, indispensable at that time before the day of adequate public secondary schools, was organized at the same time, and a theological department was established in 1830.²

A DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGE.

The college was established by the Presbyterian and Congregational churches. It looked to them for the subscriptions, gifts and bequests which alone made a continued existence possible. The fees of the students for tuition amounted to only ten dollars per term from each, and the total amount furnished less than one-tenth the funds necessary to carry the college through the first five years.³

The efforts made to gain state aid were futile. Church societies and especially the society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the west with headquarters at New York, soliciting gifts from the churches of the east to use in maintaining the church colleges in pioneer regions, were indefatigable in their aid. Several professorships in the theological department were endowed and some general permanent endowment provided, mainly by such gifts. A college church distinct from the village church, and Presbyterian in its denominational relations, was formed in 1831 and maintained until the removal to Cleveland. The president was the pastor, and the instructors were invariably members. The trustees, president and professors united in efforts to bring the students therein. All students were required to attend the regular Sunday services at the college church. The professors were required to subscribe to a confession of faith as a religious test.⁴ The religious purposes underlying college education made itself felt in the student life of the college. The students of the freshman class and other students petitioned the trustees in 1833 that "the Bible and other Christian authors may be studied as classics instead of heathen authors."⁵ With all the religious and denominational tendencies the college at Hudson never became in a legal sense the property of a particular denomination. No denominational restrictions entered into its charter, presumably because the founders did not think these necessary. The later sectarian colleges were held in loyalty to the denomination by rigid charter conditions quite in contrast with the laxness of the earlier relations of church and college.

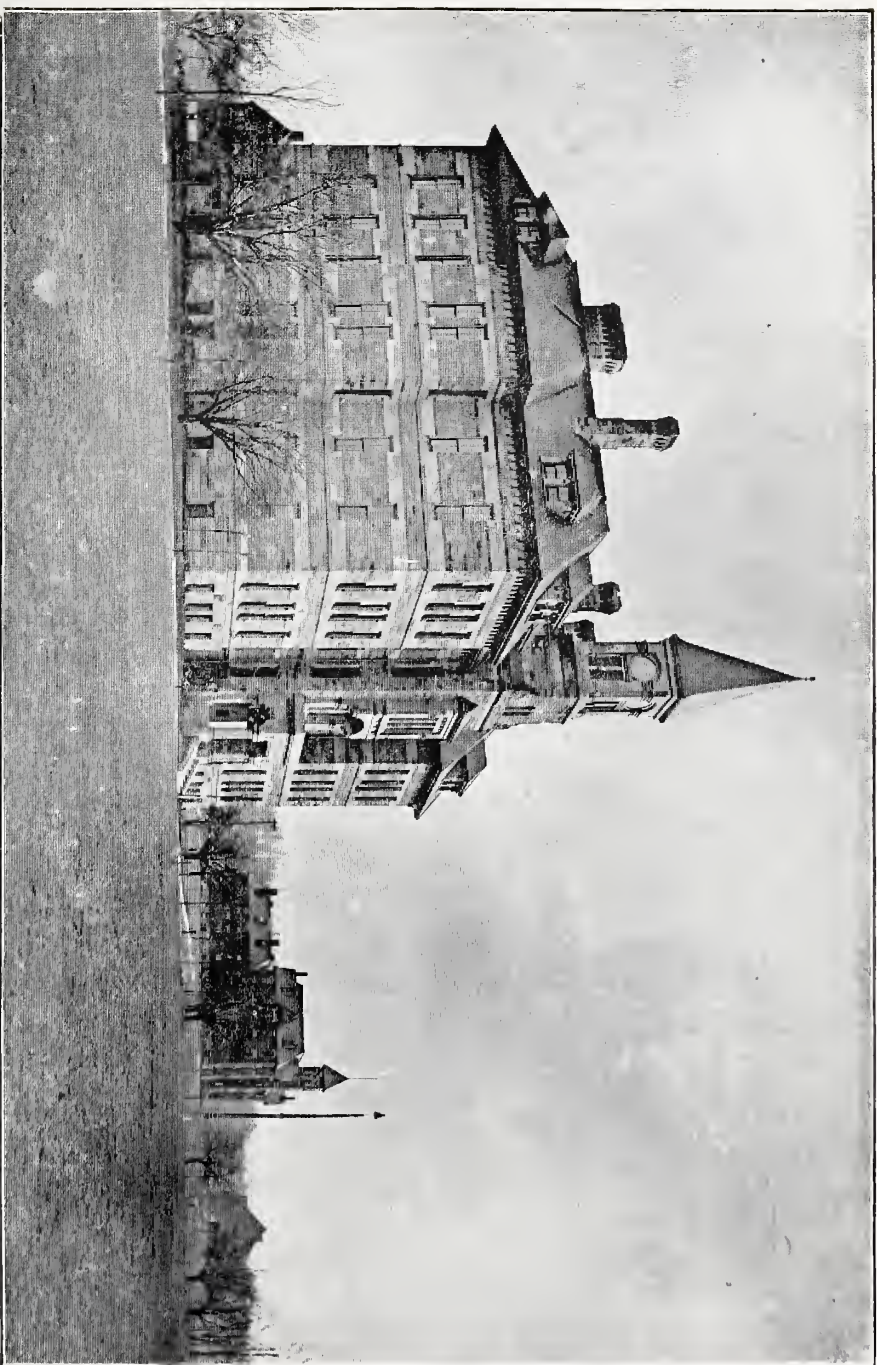
The trustees of Western Reserve college gradually looked to a wider support than the denominational one of the foundation. Internal dissensions and financial disasters combined to loosen the denominational bonds. The loss of endowments for the theological chairs and for strictly religious uses of the college released it from legal obligations. The theological department with its endow-

² Records of the Trustees, pp. 11 ff.

³ Records of the Trustees, p. 14; Haring, "Bulletins of Western Reserve University," Vol. 9, No. 3, p. 17.

⁴ Records of the Trustees, p. 90 and p. 577.

⁵ Record of the Trustees, p. 50.



Courtesy of the College

CAMPUS OF ADELBERT COLLEGE SOON AFTER ITS REMOVAL TO CLEVELAND, 1880



ments frittered away and its student body dispersed among other rival schools near by. It was abandoned in 1852.⁶ A one remaining endowment, that of the Oviatt professorship of sacred rhetoric, was, with the consent of the donor, transferred to the collegiate department under the name of the Oviatt Professorship of Rhetoric. The suppression of the theological department cut the main cord in the Presbyterian and Congregational attachments. The establishment of more zealous denominational agencies at Oberlin and Wooster was an event of great significance. The mismanagement of finances at Western Reserve accomplished more to alienate the old supporters and force the trustees to turn to a larger constituency. The transformation into a strictly undenominational college took place so gradually, so unconsciously, that it has become difficult to trace the steps. As late as June 24, 1879, the trustees invited the Cleveland Presbyterian and the Puritan Conference of Congregational churches each to appoint a committee to attend the examinations of the college classes. The removal to Cleveland terminated the last vestiges of denominational attachment.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE HUDSON PERIOD.

For more than half a century the little college struggled on in Hudson against all the odds that have beset pioneer colleges. Western Reserve college was a second Yale in all its interests and aspirations. The people of the Western Reserve were largely Connecticut people. It was only natural that they should strive to realize the Connecticut college ideals. Yale had a small endowment. Within two years after laying the first corner stone, steps were taken to secure an endowment for the Western Reserve college, but little progress was possible because the resources were constantly drained to meet a constantly accumulating debt. The first instructors were employed with an agreement to be paid "one-half in cash, one-half in stores, with a promise they should not seriously feel the embarrassments of our embarrassments."⁷ The maximum salary of a professor was at the time about seven hundred dollars, but most of them received far less, often contributing themselves from their own incomes to the necessities of the college.

College support came in the "store pay" of the times. Donations and the payments of subscriptions and the tuition fees were paid in land, in stone, in lumber, in labor, in books, in furniture, in corn, in hay, oxen and horses. Money was scarce and very little came directly into the college treasury. Mr. Coe, the soliciting agent, announced in one of his reports a total in subscriptions of twenty-three thousand, one hundred and forty dollars and seventy-five cents, but not enough of this was in cash to meet his expenses of two hundred dollars.⁸

The miscellaneous receipts were naturally hard to convert into the immediate needs of a young college. Such economic conditions pressed the college into business for itself. Donations in land brought on "College Farms." The produce of these was sold to the college boarding house, to the professors, and sometimes to the general consumer. Farm products paid salaries and paid

⁶ Cutler, "A History of Western Reserve College," p. 51.

⁷ Haring, "Western Reserve Bulletin," Vol. 9, No. 3, p. 91.

⁸ Cutler, "History of Western Reserve College," p. 18; Haring, "Western Reserve University Bulletin," pp. 5, ff.

other obligations. The students found employment on the farms, enabling the sons of the poorest to rise a rung in the social scale. The "company store" served the same end. It took in the gifts and payments in kind and disposed of them at a profit, or it bought at wholesale such articles as muslins, linens, and silks, buttons, needles, and brooms, medicines, buggies and farm implements to sell to the college community or to allow professors in lieu of cash. Inexperience and mismanagement more than balanced the profits made in the retail processes, but it was fortunate for the faculty that the college could make even "barter payments." A page from the treasurer's journal for April, 1844, is ample commentary on an interesting feature of other day college finances:

"Rec'd of August Adams, on subscription, 20 bu. potatoes, and sold to Prof. Day $4\frac{1}{2}$ bu., to Prof. St. John $4\frac{1}{2}$ bu., and to Prt. Pierce, 2 bu., and planted 9 bu. @ 25c."

"Rec'd of E. S. Warden \$35.32 in lumber, to be cr. to his account."

"I purchased 2 calico dresses, for which paid \$3.50, and gave them to Mrs. Ladd and Mrs. Williams for their services in getting up the Com. dinner, thinking it right so to do."

"Rec'd of Henry Bugby a heifer @ \$8.00, \$6.59 to pay the bal. of interest due on his land contract, for which I have to-day given him a deed."

"Rec'd a yoke of 3-yr. old steers @ \$25.00 to apply on contract of S. T. Griffin; also of Austin Ritter 2 heifers for \$11.00; also of S. Stone a cow @ \$12.00 and a heifer @ \$6.00, and allowed him \$2.00 for driving cattle."

Appeals like the following taken from the Ohio Observer for February, 1844, recalls an era of heroic self-sacrifice in the history of higher education in America:

"Only a few contributions have as yet been made. The professors received in money comparatively nothing from the treasury. Some of them have been living on their own resources which are now exhausted. They are enduring privations or making great sacrifices to sustain the institution. But it cannot be expected they will do so long unless deliverance comes from some quarter."

A former treasurer of the university in a very interesting review of the finances of the early college, relates the experiences of President Pierce, who was president from 1834 to 1855. "His personal account for each of these twenty-one years shows an average of two hundred debit entries. In payment of a salary of nine hundred dollars per year, he is charged with all the items of produce and stores, already referred to, and in addition, is charged with the term bills of dozens of students, whom he in his own poverty, was moved to assist. He is charged with books and other articles which had been delivered to him in payment of donations, but which the college was unwilling to accept. On rare occasions he received payment in money. When he resigned his office, an adjustment of his account showed him to be the college's creditor for thousands of dollars, in addition to the three thousand dollars which was at that time voted to him, in recognition of his great services as financial agent. In part payment of this large balance, he finally accepted a deed for the 'Oviatt Farm.'" ¹⁰

¹⁰ "Western Reserve University Bulletin," Vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 16-17.

WORKSHOPS.

The college attempted to meet the primitive economic conditions of a new region by establishing in 1828 workshops where the students could labor at productive employment to support themselves in part at least.⁹

It is evident from the records that while the element of self-support was foremost, there was at the same time some thought for "manual dexterity" and considerable emphasis placed on providing a "rational exercise," perhaps to commend it more readily to students and parents alike. Cabinet, cooperage, wagon and blacksmith shops, were established and maintained at a large cost for about twenty-five years. The experiment was an utter failure. The output of half willing students, withdrawn from their primary interests, and driven to a distasteful labor by college rules, laboring intermittently, unskilled and with nothing of the modern technical school's aims for the future economic value of the student's labor, such an output was miserably poor and unsalable.

PROSPECTS AT HUDSON.

During the Hudson period the endowment, student body and faculty had grown very slowly. The college possessed in 1880 a productive endowment of a little more than two hundred thousand dollars; college buildings and equipment worth under forty thousand dollars; and student body averaging sixty-five for the decade from 1870 to 1880. Such statistics measure but little in telling a story of prospects. Absence of regular, stable and adequate channels of support and the proximity of numerous other colleges foretold to the thoughtful stagnation and possible retrogression. This outlook came at a time when economic conditions were changing rapidly and when the flood had set cityward. The conviction had taken a firm hold that the city possessed some advantages over the country as a seat for a live and growing college thoroughly equipped to meet modern conditions. Cleveland near by was developing rapidly into a great industrial center. Its citizens had begun to aspire to possess a great university and a Polytechnical school. Two facts were self-evident: That Cleveland would soon possess its university; and that Western Reserve, already falling between the state supported institutions of higher education and the denomination supported college, was facing a crisis in its history.

REMOVAL TO CLEVELAND

Dr. Hiram C. Haydn, long time trustee, and later president, professor of biblical literature and honored vice president at present, a service which has lasted through many years, and speaks for itself, became himself convinced of the advantage of building anew in Cleveland on the historic foundation at Hudson, and advocated such a change before his associates. His paper on the future interests of the college presented to them on June 25, 1878, led to definite measures toward a removal.¹¹

¹¹ Records of the Trustees, p. 419 p. 432; Haydn, "From Hudson to Cleveland," p. 46.

• Records of the Trustees, p. 18.

Dr. Haydn interested Mr. Amasa Stone in his plan, secured from the college authorities a statement of the necessary financial provision to make advisable a removal to a more costly location and to meet the enlarged work, and induced Mr. Stone to meet these terms. All this took many conferences of the several parties interested. Dr. Haydn's service to the college in this one respect alone was of incalculable value. The first steps in the removal to Cleveland were made early in 1878, the final agreement with Mr. Stone was concluded September 20, 1880.¹²

Mr. Stone gave the college five hundred thousand dollars; one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for buildings and for the improvement of grounds, and three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the permanent endowment. Prominent Cleveland citizens provided the site. Mr. Leonard Case had set apart certain property in February, 1877, to endow and establish a scientific school in Cleveland and on his death January 6, 1880, the organization of the school was undertaken. This magnificent foundation aroused enthusiasm for Dr. Haydn's project for a larger university of Cleveland which should supplement the proposed technical establishment, and quickened the ambition of the Hudson college to play the new role. A plan to locate the two institutions in proximity and bring them into some sort of working relation naturally commended itself to the founders on both sides. The L. E. Holden homestead of forty-three acres was obtained by the subscriptions of a committee of citizens and divided between the Case School of Applied Science and Adelbert College of Western Reserve university, which had been rechristened in accordance with the wish of Mr. Stone.¹³

Adelbert college opened its halls on the new campus September, 1881, and Western Reserve college at Hudson passed away. Its buildings remained for a few years occupied by the Western Reserve Preparatory school, but even this was abandoned in 1903 and the Hudson property at present lies idle.

THE ELIMINATION OF COEDUCATION.

When Western Reserve college was founded, a college education was regarded as the exclusive privilege of man. Neither the charter nor the laws of the college presented in themselves any obstacles to the admission of women, but the gates were left open, not because the trustees had consciously left their fold unguarded, but because in accord with the spirit of the times they had never thought that there might be intellectual cooperation between the sexes in the higher concerns of life. Inasmuch as they had not thought out the possibility, not to speak of the more practical advisability of such a course, no censure falls on them for making no provision in Western Reserve college. Oberlin college founded in 1834, was at the outset committed to the "elevation of female character" and extending the higher education to both sexes. Other western colleges followed the example of Oberlin. Many state universities opened their doors to women. Such institutions established out of public funds were quite logically forced to offer their instruction to all citizens re-

¹² Records of the Trustees, p. 436; Haydn, "From Hudson to Cleveland," pp. 48-49.

¹³ Records of the Trustees, p. 443; Haydn, "From Hudson to Cleveland," pp. 52-53.



AMASA STONE



ardless of sex. Iowa admitted women from 1856; Kansas, 1866; Minnesota, 1868; Nebraska, 1871; Indiana, 1871; Michigan, Illinois, California and Missouri in 1870; University of Ohio in 1874; Wisconsin, 1874. The prevalence of coeducation in the west carried Western Reserve college along. President Cutler after gaining the consent of his faculty, announced at his own inauguration in 1872 that women would be admitted to all the privileges of the college on the same conditions as men. In the autumn of 1872, several girls entered the preparatory school, and in 1874, one young woman entered the freshman class of the college. Others followed in successive years. Coeducation seems to have come in as an apparently harmless expansion when a need of more students was felt, and when most other colleges of the west were following the same course. The spirit of the time demanded that existing institutions make provision for the education of the daughters, and the foundation at Hudson could easily care for a larger student body. There was a decided decrease in the number of students at this period: 1870, fifty-six; 1871, fifty-two; 1872, forty-eight. For many years the admission of women had very little perceptible effect on the college. A very few, three or four at most at one time, availed themselves of the new privilege. But after the removal to Cleveland, the number increased until about twenty per cent were women with no such corresponding proportionate increase in men for many years. The Adelbert undergraduate men opposed the presence of women—jealousy, fear, traditions combined to arouse a spirit against coeducation. Most loyal and wise friends of the college were alarmed with fears that the student body would become “over feminized,” and that a new student class would exhaust resources piously provided for the boys’ good. After a long conflict within the college and outside, a struggle which weakened the college in its new environments unfortunately, the faculty voted to abandon coeducation, and the trustees upheld their action, January 24, 1888. Dr. Haydn became president in 1887, largely to untangle the coeducational snarl, eliminate it and initiate a new policy.¹⁴ The resolution of the trustees called the college back to the original purpose to educate men only without expressing an opinion on the merits of coeducation. At the same time they suggested the establishment of a college of equal grade for women.¹⁵

The establishment of a separate college for women was made easy by a pledge from the Adelbert faculty to duplicate their instruction in such a college for three years. This was the first great gift providing one prime agent of a college for women—a faculty for a period of three years. Mr. John Hay and Mrs. Amasa Stone promptly added five thousand dollars and three thousand dollars for immediate use. With these provisions, to be sure an uncertain foundation for a college, the Ford home at the corner of Euclid avenue and Adelbert road was rented. The college for women was opened in September, 1888, with eleven students in regular courses and twenty-seven special students. In March, 1889, Mrs. James F. Clark gave one hundred thousand dollars to be divided, part for a building and part for the endowment of a professorship. Mr. Wade gave the site and in 1892, the Cleveland college for women moved onto its present site. After the expiration of the three year arrangement with

¹⁴ Haydn, *From Hudson to Cleveland*, p. 97.

¹⁵ *Records of Trustees*, p. 550; Haydn, *From Hudson to Cleveland*, pp. 106, ff.

the Adelbert faculty, it acquired a separate corps of instructors, though in a number of the departments a system of exchange of work prevails by which the instructor offers his courses in both colleges, economizing the effort of the instructor, and giving both colleges the benefit of particular strength in any department. Graduates of the college for women receive their degrees from the university, of which the college is a part. The system is not one of coeducation of the sexes as prevails in the state universities, nor of complete separation which has been the method generally adopted in New England and the east, but one of coordination. Here again it differs from the system of coordination adopted at Radcliffe, Barnard and other colleges of eastern universities which depend entirely upon the faculty of the colleges for men for instruction. At Western Reserve, the laboratories for biology, chemistry, geology and physics, are situated on the campus of Adelbert college and are used in common with the students of that college, though in distinct rooms of each building.

FOUNDING A UNIVERSITY.

Two or three generations ago all higher education worth the while was thought to start with the preparatory school, continue through the college and terminate with a theological seminary, in a sort of a longitudinal course. The subject matter of the curriculum was narrow and dominated by the ancient languages and literatures. This was the American type. It was the University in embryo, but it was not the European university in the sense of including in its scope universal knowledge, the *universitas*.

The Theological Department of Western Reserve college died in 1852, from undernourishment and overcompetition. The preparatory school, a necessary adjunct to the colleges throughout the United States, was maintained at Hudson, until 1903 and at Greensprings where another was maintained from 1884 until 1894. The growth of public high schools had taken the place of such so-called feeders. They are now rarely found necessary by the better institutions. Students are received directly on certificate from the high schools without any examinations. This system prevails throughout the United States except for a few of the older eastern colleges.

In the meantime another tendency had set in, to attach other professional schools than Theological seminaries. The Cleveland Medical college had been organized in 1843. Its faculty petitioned to be taken over by the trustees of Western Reserve college, and accordingly after the charter of incorporation had been amended to empower such action, the trustees adopted the new medical college as the medical department and located it in Cleveland. Like all medical schools of that time, it depended wholly on tuition fees for support. The fees were divided equally between the professors and lecturers, "it being understood that all apparatus necessary for illustrating the various departments of instruction shall be furnished by the professors and lecturers filling the same, until provisions for such apparatus be made by the board of agency."¹⁶ The faculty was the board of agency. It erected a building on the corner of St. Clair avenue and Ninth street in 1844, which appears to have been paid for

¹⁶ Records of Trustees, pp. 177, 182, 186; Haydn, "From Hudson to Cleveland," p. 154.

partly out of matriculating and graduating fees and out of subscriptions made by the members of the faculty. "In 1847 the faculty was authorized to mortgage the property of the professors who had advanced funds for the department."¹⁷

The authorities of Western Reserve college were wide awake to the needs of the community and eager to serve it, especially when the creation of a new department would increase the patronage or the student body. A teachers' seminary was proposed in 1839, and a committee appointed by the trustees to petition the legislature for a grant of five thousand dollars to carry out the plan. The department was never established. A department of natural science was announced in 1840 and students received for a few years; the late Senator M. A. Hanna attended as one of these for a few months. An effort was made to establish a law department in Cleveland in 1843, and again in 1851, but without the success that attended the effort to organize a medical department in 1844.

A course of instruction for graduates was announced in 1847, and continuously published in the catalogue for many years thereafter. It was however, a premature effort to establish the Graduate school. Resident graduates do not seem to have come forward. Another significant innovation was made when Professor Forest Shephard was elected in 1847 professor of agricultural chemistry and economic geology to promote "practical agricultural science."

The curriculum has been gradually broadened from the classical type limited to the staples of Greek and Latin and mathematics and senior lectures on mental and moral science to keep pace with progress in education. A professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology was added in 1839, though with meager provision for apparatus, and none for class laboratory practice. An instructor in modern languages first appeared at the college in 1843, but such instruction was a by-product at that time and was soon dropped, not to appear again until 1876, shortly before the removal to Cleveland.

In 1877 the trustees authorized the establishment of courses in engineering in order to meet the pressing demands for technical training in the west, but the removal to Cleveland and the organization there of Case School of Applied Science, made inexpedient such a development.¹⁸

The refoundation in Cleveland, in a city community, with a diverse population, with vast opportunities for growth, and greater promise of patronage, had the effect of raising on the horizon visions of a great city university. In pursuit of this new ideal the trustees secured in 1884 a new charter with a definite statement of a purpose to establish in Cleveland a university to promote learning with a broader scope so as to include departments of medicine, law, philosophy, art, music, and such other means of education as the trustees should deem advisable. This was a final legal step in the transformation from a college to a university basis. In the year 1888 at the same time that a college for women was established, two other departments rather adjunct to the special foundation for women, a school of art and one of music, both formerly private

¹⁷ Haydn, "From Hudson to Cleveland," p. 156.

¹⁸ Records of the Trustees, p. 416.

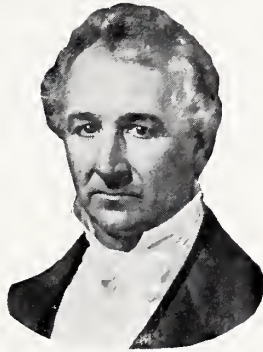
schools, were grafted onto the university. In 1890 a site was bought on Euclid avenue just west of Doan Brook, near the university campus, and preliminary plans were made for a building to accommodate both schools and furnish a large auditorium for all university functions appealing to the public, but a quarrel in the art school came to a climax in 1891, when it severed its relations with the university. The school of music feeble, crippled by the fall of the school of art was separated from the university in 1892 by mutual consent.¹⁹

In 1892 a dental school was established. This is housed in rented quarters in the Bangor building. A law school was organized at the same time. The following year on the promise of Mrs. Backus to endow the school with fifty thousand dollars the name was changed to the "Franklin T. Backus Law School of Western Reserve university," in honor of her husband who was during his life one of the leaders of the Ohio bar. After some years in temporary quarters in the Ford house at the corner of Euclid avenue and Adelbert road and in Adelbert hall it was removed in 1896 to the present building on Adelbert road. A graduate school which had been so long in contemplation was finally realized in 1892. The faculties of Adelbert college and the college for Women were associated together to give advanced instruction of a graduate character leading to the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. This department has no endowment, no distinct faculty, no buildings or other equipment aside from that available from that provided for the undergraduate colleges, and no income except the small amount coming from fees. It depends wholly upon the gratuitous service of the hard worked members of the colleges. Mr. Carnegie gave one hundred thousand dollars in 1903 to endow a Library school. This was opened in 1904 in Adelbert hall on the Adelbert college campus where it is still located. The latest expansion came with the addition of the school of Pharmacy in 1908. These professional schools are not closely articulated one with another. They constitute a mere confederation under the centralizing control of the trustees and president. Each manages its internal scholastic affairs with the utmost freedom subject only to a general supervision by the president and to the limitations of finances which are wholly administered by the trustees.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS.

An era of utilitarian policies has begun in higher education throughout the United States. This movement began in Germany where it has gone the farthest, and has developed in the United States under the lead of the state universities, particularly the university of Wisconsin, which is easily in the van. Such universities aim to serve the people in a wider sense, reaching the mature as well as the youth, offering practical courses as well as those in pure culture. The object is coming to be to serve all the people all the time. The practical application of this principle takes many forms, sometimes in loaning professors as experts in city and state government and in industrial problems, sometimes in sending advanced students out to apply class room theories, and at others in extension lectures and

¹⁹ Haydn, "From Hudson to Cleveland," pp. 189-194.



Rev. George E. Pierce, D. D.

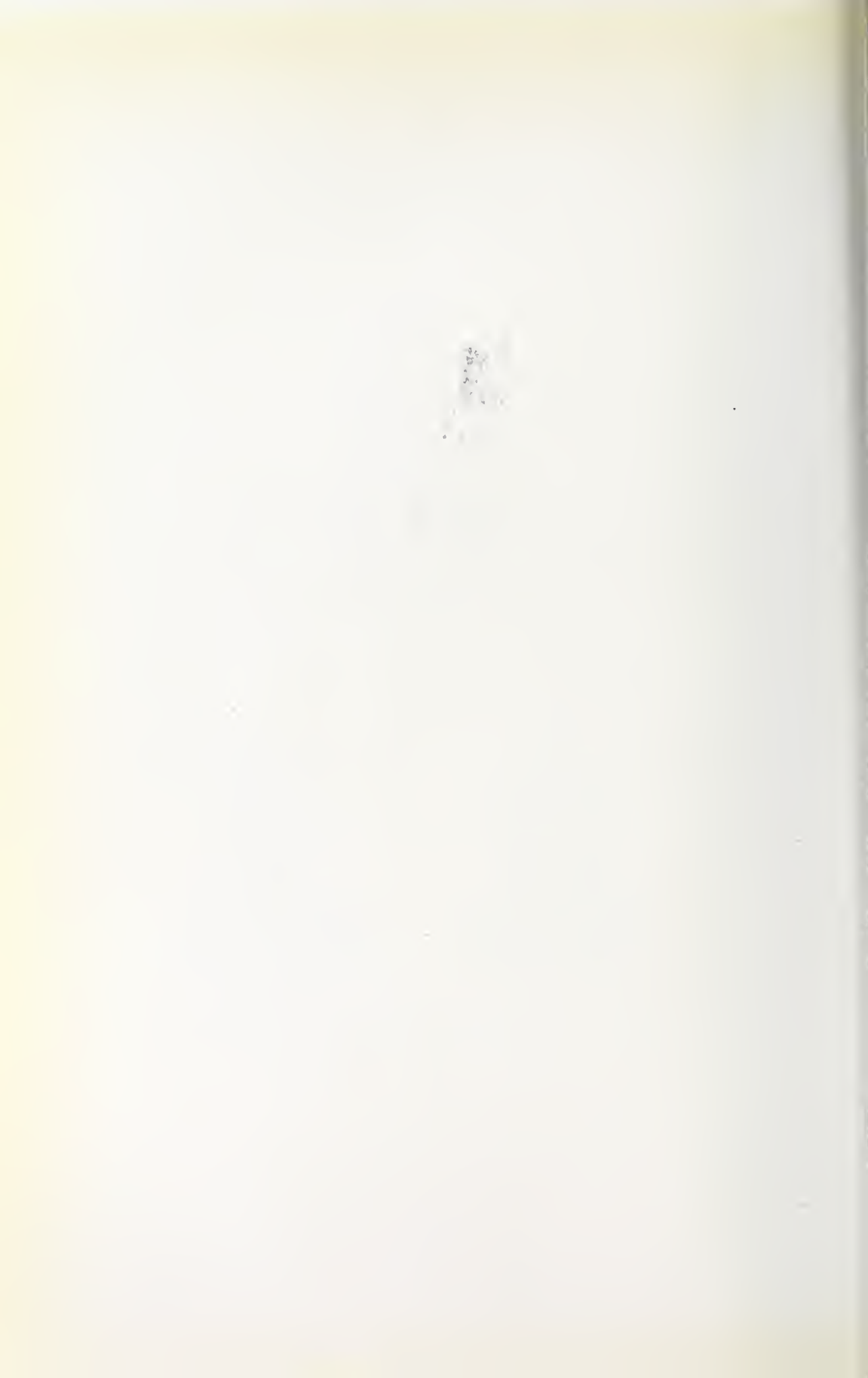


Rev. Carroll Cutler, D. D.



Rev. Henry L. Hitchcock, D. D.

THREE PRESIDENTS OF WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE



correspondence courses. The result is a radical change in the attitude of the community, and an impetus to civic and industrial development. A university in a city like Cleveland becomes at once an organized body of expert workers for the common good, training the community in the class laboratories and libraries for the larger laboratories of the office, the shop and the factory.

The Western Reserve university has been able to gradually grow into such service as its endowment has permitted. Several recent gifts have emphasized this tendency. In 1897 Mr. H. M. Hanna gave twelve thousand dollars, to establish the Hanna Research Fellowship at the Medical school, and three years later gave also forty thousand dollars to endow a chair of Clinical Microscopy. Of the same character was the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie of one hundred thousand dollars, toward endowing a Library school, which is now actively preparing trained assistants for the libraries of Cleveland. A more striking illustration is represented by the gift of two hundred thousand dollars by Mr. H. M. Hanna and Colonel Oliver H. Payne in 1906, to endow a chair of Experimental Medicine at the Medical school, a chair which is full of promise for the general welfare of the city; or by the gift of seventy-five thousand dollars by the three children of Mr. Selah Chamberlain to endow a department of Sociology, which has by the very force of circumstances been pressed into practical sociology with its faculty members cooperating with the several social settlements and boards of charities, and its students prepared for active duty by practice in these ready-at-hand laboratories; or by the gift of one hundred thousand dollars by many friends of the university to endow a department of political science with the same practical purpose.

The same larger field for university activity was invaded in 1908 and 1909 when several departments at Adelbert college and the college for Women repeated their college courses to evening classes of teachers, office clerks and professional men and women. This was an attempt to carry the college to the people. The department of Sociology is offering afternoon courses in various practical aspects of the subject at Goodrich house during the current year, 1909-1910. Members of the faculties are constantly appearing before clubs, societies and labor organizations for public lectures along special lines. The university has grown rapidly in buildings and laboratory facilities, but the funds to maintain the libraries and to support an adequate body of instructors to keep pace with the newer tendencies in higher education have lagged behind. Adelbert college has at present a productive endowment of one million, thirty-four thousand, three hundred and eighty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents; the college for Women, four hundred and fifty-one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents; the Medical school, four hundred and forty-two thousand, three hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty-three cents; the Law school, sixty thousand dollars; and the Library school has one hundred thousand dollars, or a total for the entire university of two million, eighty-eight thousand, five hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty-one cents. The university publishes a quarterly bulletin wherein appear reports of the president, accounts of research work of the faculty and news-notes bearing on University affairs.

CHAPTER LIX.

CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

By Eckstein Case, Secretary and Treasurer.

Less than thirty years have elapsed since the establishment of Case School of Applied Science upon the foundation provided by Leonard Case, Jr. In America at that time there were a number of schools which might have been classed as first rate high schools, but there were only three institutions devoted exclusively to technical education of a higher grade. These were the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute of Troy, New York, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of Boston, and Stevens institute of Hoboken, New Jersey. It is true that a number of the stronger colleges had technical departments, but these were mainly subordinated to the classical and had made but little progress toward the ends intended by their foundations. Culture was still suspicious of its new neighbor, and it was not until the industrial development of the continent created the demand for the services of technically trained men that these departments were given the recognition which led to their present high efficiency.

Although so young, Case school has made an enviable reputation for itself, but, aside from the interest which obtains from its foundation and organization, there are few annals to record in which the reader of history would be interested. However, the promptness with which the intentions of its founder were carried into effect, the loyalty and devotion of his friends to his memory and the high standard maintained from the beginning, are worthy of the highest praise. For a proper appreciation of this disinterestedness and devotion, it is necessary to know and understand the character of Leonard Case and his immediate ancestors.

In 1891, Judge James D. Cleveland, a native of New York state, but a resident of Cleveland since boyhood, and a lifelong friend of the "Case boys," delivered the commencement address at Case school, which was entitled "A Biographical Sketch of the Founder of Case School of Applied Science, and His Kinsmen." This sketch is replete with facts and personal reminiscences of Leonard Case, Jr., his father and brother William and their early struggles and efforts for the up-building of Cleveland. This was a labor of love on the part of Judge Cleveland, and has not been published excepting the printing of a few copies in pamphlet form for distribution among his friends.

The facts concerning the elder Case are drawn mainly from an unpublished manuscript autobiography of the latter.

As a whole, this sketch written in Judge Cleveland's best style is well worthy of a place in a general history of the city and Western Reserve and the best evidence extant for the proper conception of the motives which inspired Leonard Case, Jr., to devote a portion of the fortune acquired by his father to the founding of an institution to further the needs of a community which he foresaw would develop into one of the nation's greatest manufacturing and industrial centers.

Most of what follows is from Judge Cleveland's sketch and when the pronoun in the first person is found it is he who speaks.

This sketch is intended to contribute some impressions of the personal characteristics of Leonard Case as he appeared to one who was a schoolmate in his boyhood, and although knowing him less intimately than some others did in his after life, always enjoyed his warm friendship and intercourse as a neighbor and fellow townsman.

It is the impression made by a man who dwelt in Cleveland from the beginning to the end of his career, leading an intense and thoughtful life, warmly attached to a few chosen friends; unobtrusive, undemonstrative, avoiding publicity, denying himself participation in public affairs, yet concealing nothing of his pursuits, his studies, his work in mathematics and in literature; with declared and open convictions on all political and social questions.

All was patent to those who knew him. He tried to conceal nothing but his benefactions and his charities.

The union of the peculiarities of a studious life with the qualities of a man of wide travel and a thorough and broad education, gave him many sides. Possibly the opinions of his contemporaries will be as varied as the sides he presented, and the different points from which they made the observation.

With these reminiscences, mingled with facts derived from authentic sources, it is hoped that those who come after us will be better able to understand what manner of man he was, who founded a school of science for the training of the youth of his native city, and what led him to devote so generous a portion of his estate to that object.

Those who did not know the elder Leonard Case can with difficulty understand the unusual closeness of the bond which united the father and sons in certain views and objects of their lives.

And no one can correctly estimate the mind and character of Leonard Case the younger—our Leonard Case—without some knowledge of the father and elder brother. An outline, therefore, of the career and character of these, his kinsmen, seems pertinent to our subject, and ought to be of interest to all who would know the beginnings of a great city, and of some of its noblest institutions.

You know the old saying that, "You can make anything of a boy that you wish, but—to do this, you must begin with his grandfather."

This quaint and somewhat complex way of stating what runs in an old man's head when he has known and survived several generations of a family stock, only expresses what the laws of heredity teach, that a man is really the sum of his ancestors with all the modifications of his education and surrounding circumstances.

The lines of the Case family take us, on the paternal side, back to Holland, from which four brothers, Christopher, Theophilus, Reuben and Butler, migrated early in the last century.

We know little of them as individuals—only that they came from a nation which had fought the longest and bloodiest wars for religious and civil liberty against Spanish domination and the Spanish Inquisition, and had become the rival of Great Britain for the supremacy of the high seas, and in the planting of colonies in America, Africa and the East Indies.

The Hollanders who came to our shores, both in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, were men of the strongest fiber, and left tokens of their superior quality.

They were well educated, very practical, and strongly protestant, and have left indelible marks on the institutions of our common country.

These Holland Cases settled on Long Island and in Morris county, New Jersey—and one of them, Butler, moved into Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1778, where his son Meshach Case, a young farmer, settled, and married Magdalene Eckstein in 1780.

On the maternal side there is more knowledge of its history. Leonard Eckstein, the grandfather of the elder Leonard Case, was a native of Bavaria and born near the ancient city of Nuremburg, that old walled and castellated city of medieval times, about ninety miles north of Munich on the river Pegnitz. Melancthon founded a college there, and the people were of old, among the most ingenious in Europe. It was the place where watches were first made, and known in all the marts of Europe as "Nuremburg Eggs." Some of the brothers of Leonard Eckstein were sculptors and carvers, and Johannes worked for Frederick the Great in Berlin and Potsdam, and others at The Hague in the Netherlands.

In 1750 this Leonard Eckstein was a fiery and disputatious youth of nineteen, and had a quarrel with the Catholic clergy of Nuremburg. He and all his family were protestant.

The quarrel resulted in his being thrown into prison, where, shut up in a high tower, he was treated with severity, and nearly starved. Fortunately his jailers allowed his sister to visit him and to carry him food and other comforts. These two conspired for his escape. One day she brought to him a cake in which she had baked a long and slender silken cord.

They had discovered that the small window in his cell gave out upon a perpendicular wall eighty feet above the ground.

Upon a dark night agreed upon, the silken cord was let down from the window, and a confederate below fastened to it a larger cord or rope which Eckstein drew up to the aperture, fastened, and slid down upon, to the earth below.

His father and family, fearing that this escape and his independent disposition would bring him into greater trouble, furnished him with a little money and he fled toward Holland, where he took ship for America.

He landed in Philadelphia about 1750, a youth of nineteen, without a cent or an acquaintance in the country.

The story has a flavor of romance; but he bravely pushed his way into Virginia, married in Winchester, and moved again into western Pennsylvania, where his daughter Magdalene married Meshach Case.

There he told the story to his grandchildren and showed his hands, scarred by the blisters which the cord had made as he slid down from the old Nuremburg tower window.

He lived till about 1799, and his grandson, Leonard Case, Sr., to whom he related the story, has left us his testimony of it in his own narrative of early memories.

Mr. Case, in his narrative says of Leonard Eckstein, his grandfather: "He was a man of more than ordinary mind; of strong convictions and fearless in his expression of his opinions. He had had a good education, was a good Latin scholar, and spoke English so perfectly that no one would have suspected his being a German. His difficulty with the Catholic priesthood made a deep and



LEONARD CASE



bitter impression on his mind, and it lasted as long as he lived. He had read the scriptures so much that he seemed to have them committed to memory. He was always ready for religious discussion when he met an antagonist of sufficient *caliber*, otherwise he would not engage."

As the fruit of this union of the German and Holland stocks, Leonard Case, Sr., was born July 29, 1786, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, near the Monongahela river, and was the oldest son in a family of eight children.

For many years his father, Meshach Case, suffered from asthma to the extent of making him a partial invalid. He attributed this to the hardships he had suffered as a soldier in the revolutionary army. Hence, much of the management of his affairs devolved upon his wife, a woman of superior character, educated beyond the average of those days, energetic, having a good executive faculty, and blessed with robust health.

The oldest son had little opportunity for school learning. In the settlements only an occasional school was opened by an itinerant schoolmaster, and in one of these log schoolhouses, from his fourth to his eleventh year, the boy learned to read and the simplest beginnings of writing and arithmetic.

He was a robust and active boy, for at seven years he was cutting the wood for the fires, thrashing grain at ten years, and reaping in the harvest field at twelve. And he must have been equally strong in self-control, for at that time he made a solemn vow never again to drink spirituous liquor, and kept the pledge through life.

In 1799 his father and mother went on an exploring expedition into Ohio, and on horseback came into the Connecticut Western Reserve, buying two hundred acres of land in the township of Warren, Trumbull county. It had fifteen acres of Indian clearing, and before they returned they had raised a log cabin and cut away an acre of timber around it.

The family arrived on the spot the next spring, on April 26, 1800, and with them several of their Pennsylvania neighbors. On the Fourth of July they celebrated the birth of independence when there were not fifty people besides them on the whole domain of the Connecticut Land Company.

Mr. Case in his narrative gives a particular account of the celebration, when even the musical instruments were made on the spot; the drum from the trunk of a hollow pepperidge tree with a fawn's skin stretched across the ends, and a fife from a large strong stem of elder. Every settler, man and boy, had a gun.

From April, 1800, to October, 1801, this lad of fourteen, upon whom the whole family leaned for the heaviest work, the ploughing, harvesting, hunting the cattle through forest and stream, ranging the woods for game, deer and bear, exulted in robust and untiring strength.

Suddenly, with no premonition, he was prostrated with a fever in consequence of crossing the Mahoning river when overheated, in pursuit of the cattle, resulting in ulcers which made him a cripple for life, and oppressed with pains which never for a day, gave him relief, as long as he lived.

This sickness was prolonged, and it was not till the end of two years that he was so far convalescent as to be able to sit up.

It is a story which awakes our pity and admiration. How he determined not to be dependent upon charity or the labor of the others; schooled himself in reading

and writing; invented and made instruments for drafting, and in order to get books and clothes, bottomed all the chairs in the neighborhood, made riddles and sieves for the grain of the farmers, and finally found himself necessary to those around him.

Then his handwriting attracted the attention of the clerk of the court at Warren, and in 1806 he was absorbing all that there was to know in the laws and land titles of the country.

He was appointed clerk of the Supreme court for Trumbull county in 1806, and had an opportunity to study and copy the records of the Connecticut Land Company in the recorder's office, and when he was employed by General Simon Perkins, who was the land agent of the company in 1807, he was made his confidential clerk. From that time till 1844, when General Perkins died, they were bound together in strong and true friendship.

John D. Edwards, a lawyer holding the office of recorder of Trumbull county, then comprising all the Western Reserve, also proved a fast friend; advised him to study law and furnished him with books to prosecute his studies.

At this time he made an abstract of the drafts of the Connecticut Land Company, showing from the records of that company all the original proprietors of the Reserve and the lands purchased by them, an abstract which was so correct that it became the standard beginning of all searches of land titles, and is still copied and used by all the abstracters and examiners of titles in all the counties of the Reserve.

The War of 1812 found Mr. Case at Warren, having among his other duties that of the collection of non-resident taxes on the Western Reserve. Having to go to Chillicothe to make his settlement, he prepared for his journey to the state capital by making a careful disposition of all official matters, so that in case of misfortune to him there would be no difficulty in settling his affairs and no loss to his bail.

The money belonging to the several townships was parceled out, enveloped and marked in readiness to hand over to the several trustees.

The parcels were then deposited with his friend Mr. Edwards, with directions to pay over to the proper parties should he not return in time.

The journey was made without mishap, but on his return he found that his friend had set out to join the army on the Maumee and had died suddenly on the way. To the gratification of Mr. Case, however, the money was found where he had left it, untouched.

In 1816 Mr. Case received the appointment of cashier of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, just organized in Cleveland. He immediately removed to Cleveland and entered on the discharge of his duties.

These did not occupy the whole of his time, so to the avocations of a banker he coupled the practice of law and also the business of a land agent.

The bank, in common with most institutions of the kind, was compelled to suspend operations, but was revived in after years with Mr. Case as president.

With the close of active duty in the bank, he devoted himself more earnestly to the practice of law and the prosecution of his business as land agent.

He had a natural taste for the investigations of land titles, and the history of the earlier land transactions.

His business as land agent gave him scope for the gratification of this taste, and his agency for the Connecticut Land Company from 1827 to 1855, enabled him still further to prosecute his researches.

His strong memory retained the facts acquired until he became complete master of the whole history of titles derived from the Connecticut Land Company.

From his earliest connections with Cleveland, Mr. Case took a lively interest in the affairs of the village, the improvement of the streets, maintenance and enlargement of the schools, and the extension of religious influences.

For all these he contributed liberally and spent much time and labor. To his thoughtfulness and public spirit are due the commencement of the work of planting shade trees on the streets, which has added so much to the beauty of the city, and has won for it the cognomen of the Forest City.

From 1821 to 1825 he was president of the village.

On the erection of Cuyahoga county he was its first auditor. He was subsequently (1824 to 1827) sent to the legislature, where he distinguished himself by his persistent labors in behalf of the Ohio canals.

He originated and drafted the first bill providing for raising taxes on lands according to their value. They had been before that time taxed so much per acre without regard to value, and this change in the mode of raising taxes has been continued.

His great experience and practical sense enabled him to furnish a system of checks and guards against carelessness and speculation, and his plan for systematic estimates and auditing of accounts on the great public works then set on foot, was adopted, and was a successful safeguard against frauds, jobbery and defalcations.

He headed the subscription to the stock of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Company with the sum of five thousand dollars, and was influential in the organization and direction of this first railway project in the interest of the city.

One of the rules from which he never deviated was never to contract a debt beyond his ability to pay within two years, without depending on a sale of property.

His opportunities of buying in the early days were, of course, unlimited. He never refused to sell lands, nor place any obstacle to settlement and improvement by keeping large tracts out of market.

He was thus enabled to accumulate acre after acre in what has since proved to be valuable portions of the city, and to acquire a large estate, which, in his later years became steadily remunerative.

He married at Stow, Portage county, September 28, 1817, Miss Elizabeth Gaylord, a native of Middletown, Connecticut.

Soon after this he bought a small house and lot on Superior east of Bank street, where a block of stores belonging to Joseph Perkins' estate now stands, and resided there till 1819. Here his son William was born August 10, 1818.

From 1819 to 1826 the family lived at the corner of Bank and Superior streets, in a frame house, which accommodated, also, the Commercial Bank, of which he was president, on the lot now occupied by the block of the Mercantile National Bank.

Leonard Case, the second son, was born there June 27, 1820.

In 1826 Mr. Case had moved to the beautiful homestead on the east side of the public square, now occupied by the postoffice and Case library.

The dwelling faced the west and the business office fronted the square nearer Rockwell street.

Mr. Case had a broad German cast of features; a lofty head, covered with an abundance of light brown or sandy Saxon hair, and his kindly eyes looked out through half opened blinds, never forbidding, but always uniform in their welcome to all without respect of person.

In those days, of the most conspicuous men in Cleveland, he seemed to stand for the solid landed interests of the Connecticut Land Company, of which he had so long been the resident agent.

There were other grand men, like Richard Winslow, from Maine and the Carolinas, owner of great square rigged vessels like the brig "Rock Mountain" and the steamer Bunker Hill—pioneer of the lake merchant marine, born to large enterprises and capable of command; and Richard Hilliard, the most important merchant west of New York, the soul of honor and integrity, with over six feet of stature and the complexion of an East Indian, full of public spirit and father of the first railway projects, a Corinthian column of grace and elegance; and Harvey Rice, the tall clerk of the courts, graduate of Williams college, advocate of culture, poetry, education, father of our present public school system.

But Leonard Case, the senior, among these, appeared like a pyramid, for, although feeble physically, he was a tower of strength, broad, square and lofty in wisdom, character and financial stability.

He was looked up to as the source of all wisdom on all Ohio land laws, most of which he had helped to mold, and all history of his state, of which he had been a part; and there was not, probably, a man, woman or child in the town who did not feel at liberty to approach and shake his friendly hand as he sat in the carriage or in the arm chair of his office. There was a respect for his position as a broad based landed proprietor, but there was a profound regard for his wisdom which was freely given to all men, high and low; and there must have been a touch of sympathy for one who was seen to suffer daily; had always from his boyhood suffered physical pain, but was never known to complain of his affliction, except to his medical man and his family.

Both of the sons, William and Leonard, were quick and diligent in study, excelled in Greek, Latin and mathematics, and both were remarkable for their cheerful disposition and fondness for athletic sports.

They attached to themselves fellows of every class, and it was enough ever after to excuse either of them for any preference or generous kindness to any of the old school fellows, that they had "ploughed Greek together."

They attended such schools as the town afforded, among them the academic school of the Rev. Colley Foster at the corner of Ontario and St. Clair streets, and afterward, 1836 to 1838, the preparatory school of Franklin T. Backus, who was a graduate of Yale college and preparing for the profession of the law. He was fresh from the class studies, most thorough in his methods, and exacting in his requirements of students. He had also a talent for stimulating and elevating the efforts and aims of young men, and I do not believe that one of his

pupils was not indebted to him for hints and training calculated to form and fortify high and manly character.

His subsequent career at the bar of Cuyahoga county evidenced great abilities, and its record is not marred by a single act unbecoming a man of the most scrupulous integrity.

Among the students, beside the Cases, were Rufus K. Winslow, John Williamson, Captain John Klasgye, Horace and George Kelley, George Hoadley (since governor of the state), Nicholas Bartlett (treasurer of the Lake Shore railway), Benjamin Bartlett, Steven Whitaker, Henry C. Gaylord, Horace Weddell, the Cutters, Herman Canfield, William Sholl, John Coon, Edward McGaughy, Al. Norton, Jabez W. Fitch, H. Kirk Cushing, James D. and Thomas G. Cleveland, William and John Walworth.

In the fall of 1838 Mr. Backus used all his powers to encourage both William and Leonard Case to enter Yale. It was finally determined that William must supplement his father's strength and devote himself to active business duties, and on account of slender health avail himself of an outdoor nonsedentary life; but Leonard, who disliked business, entered Yale and was of the class which graduated in 1842.

William Case possessed qualities of mind of the highest order. He was remarkable for his activity, energy, elasticity, and grace of carriage.

His fondness for hunting and natural history attached to him all the hunters of the town and of the west.

This coterie of naturalists included Professor Jared P. Kirtland, of Rockport, Captain Ben Stanard, Oliver H. Perry, William D. Cushing, son of Dr. Erastus Cushing, Rufus K. Winslow, L. M. Hubby, D. W. Cross, John Wills, Fayette Brown, Stoughton Bliss, Dr. Elisha Sterling and many others, all ardent lovers of natural history and the sports incident to it.

There were no birds or animals in Ohio or Michigan unknown to these men, and John J. Audubon, the great naturalist, gladly acknowledged his obligations to William Case for original contributions to his list of newly named and discovered birds, and for valuable knowledge of their habits and homes.

The office on the square was abandoned to the sportsmen, and a wing built to accommodate a thousand specimens of birds and beasts which they had collected, stuffed and mounted.

This collection, in time, gave origin to the names "The Ark," and the "Arkites," by which the place and its coterie became known.

Among the excursions he made in 1842 or 1843, with guides and comrades, was a voyage to and through Lake Superior, Lake of the Woods and the Red River of the North, thence down the Upper Mississippi in pursuit of new and undescribed birds and animals; thence he returned home by St. Louis and Cincinnati.

In 1844 I met William Case in Philadelphia, and spent the day with him in the splendid collection of natural history in the galleries of the Franklin Institute. You can easily appreciate the delight he evinced as he examined the grand exhibits in a field in which he was enthusiastic. "One day," said he, "Cleveland must have something like this; we will have an Academy of Natural Science, and a Library

Association which shall be grand and worthy of the city; Cleveland is a chrysalis now; one of these days she shall be a butterfly!"

He had refined taste, cultivated the fine arts, indulged in pictures, and with his friend and schoolmate Rufus K. Winslow, executed very excellent specimens of watercolor painting, in which branch they were pupils of Stevenson, the artist. This facility of drawing and painting enabled him to convey to Audubon and others the colors and forms of newly discovered birds and other specimens of natural history.

In 1850 to 1852 he was mayor of the city, having been councilman with Henry B. Payne, L. M. Hubby and others for several years. His efforts were most successful in placing the municipality on a firm and sound financial basis, and in maintaining the city's safety through the most serious popular riot which ever menaced its peace, the Homeopathic College riot in 1851.

He was most ambitious for the prosperity of the city and gave years of his most valuable energies to the purchase of the right of way for the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad (afterward consolidated with other corporations into the Lake Shore Railway Co.), and in securing in spite of the Erie city war and Pennsylvania selfishness, the uniform railway gauge and passage through to Buffalo, and his services and ability led to his being selected as the president of the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad Co., which office he filled with eminent success.

When it is considered that in that early day the president of this road was an active organizer and manager, it will be easily understood how much a man of zeal, ambitious for the welfare and prosperity of his road and the city of which it was a great promoter, could and must do. He was untiring in his advocacy of new improvements and new methods; of the introduction of accommodation and suburban trains, and in making successful the only great rival which the lake steamers, then the largest and finest on this continent, had ever had for the traffic between Cleveland and the west, and Buffalo and the seaboard cities.

He was never suspected of taking a step for personal aggrandizement. His public spirit was his ruling passion. He promoted and engineered the opening of Case and Willson avenues, and contributed to the beauty of the streets by tree planting. He also planted twenty or thirty acres of land on the lake shore with ornamental and fruit trees imported from England and France to assist and stimulate their cultivation in the city.

He began in 1859 to erect a building which should accommodate the Young Men's Library Association, and the Kirtland Society of Natural History, which he had not lost sight of since I met him in Philadelphia, and of which he had been an active promoter and officer.

He had traveled with his architect, C. W. Heard, and studied all that could aid in making the construction perfect, but, unfortunately for his townsmen, his kinsmen and all who relied upon his bright promise of public usefulness, he died of consumption in 1862, leaving the building unfinished, to be completed and devoted sacredly to the purposes he had intended, by a father and brother who shared his public spirit and approved of all his intentions.

His mother, Mrs. Case, had died August 30, 1857, soon after the removal of the family into the brick residence on Rockwell street, after the sale of the old homestead to the government.

Leonard Case, Sr., survived his son William only till December 7, 1864.

His contemporaries at the bar, at a public meeting alluded to one trait which was regarded as one of his crowning characteristics. After speaking with unstinted praise of his fostering influence upon the growth, beauty and institutions of our Forest City they said: "To no other man is due a greater debt of gratitude from the inhabitants of the Western Reserve.

"For many years he stood as the agent and friend between the original proprietors of the soil and the emigrants who settled upon it; faithful and just to the former, he was kind and lenient to the latter. From his position made more familiar with titles than any one else, his knowledge and assistance were always proffered to the innocent holder and sternly refused to the unjust disturber."

In spite of his bodily pain which never left him for a day since he was a boy, his industry was incessant, and the volumes of his records of transactions, of maps, accounts and correspondence were marvels of beautiful workmanship and accuracy. But what will be found most interesting and valuable is his history of his whole career, which had been so intimate a part of the history of the Connecticut Western Reserve, which he wrote for his own inspection only, during the last decade of his life, to dispel the tedium of unoccupied hours. I have used it for authentic data in this brief sketch. Its publication some day will add vivid pictures of pioneer life, and much material for the historian of the Reserve.

The survivor, *our* Leonard Case, had graduated at Yale in 1842. His career at college had been creditable to him in every respect. He wrote frequent and lively letters to his mother, and those which have been preserved give evidence of his desire to cheer and divert her in her feeble health, and a degree of filial affection which would not have been expected from his undemonstrative nature.

He boarded in commons, and participated in Freshman fights with the Sophomores, and in riots of the students with the town firemen, in which he acknowledges getting thrashed, but, under the hammering of four opponents, considers it no disgrace.

He was thoroughly studious and devoured whole libraries of historical and general literature, and though he did not carry off honors and prizes, his classmates unite in saying that it was not because he could not have done so if he had chosen. They could only attribute his indifference to the final victory to a wish that his closest competitor should carry off a prize which would ensure a favorable start upon a career; but this is mere conjecture. It is certain that he did not neglect his opportunities, and that he excelled in mathematics and the languages; that he was most industrious and devoted to his studies, as he continued to be in after life.

From 1842 to 1844 he devoted his attention to the study of law and lectures in the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to the bar after the required examination.

He opened a law office, but his endeavor probably never aimed at general practice, but rather to fit himself to be useful to his father and to the estate which must at all times demand his attention.

He also largely devoted himself to literary pursuits; wrote full and racy letters when on travels, and poetry of a humorous tone on the slightest provocation and with the greatest facility.

His travels included a journey to Washington with Jacob Perkins in 1845, when they paid their respects to President Polk; a trip to Germany, Italy and Switzerland, with Prof. St. John of Western Reserve College and Prof. Loomis of Columbia College, from which he was brought home prostrated with sickness.

He had always been confident of his athletic powers, and had participated in all the games of college life.

Now he challenged his guide to a pedestrian race through the mountains and valleys of Switzerland. It was a hard contest against a hardy mountaineer, but youth and an extraordinary activity won the race. It was at a great cost. He was desperately sick with fever after it, and his courier carried him in his arms to the steamer in which he sailed from Havre, and nursed him till he delivered him safely to his friends in New York.

He made, in 1863, during the war, an excursion with a party of comrades to Knoxville while the contending forces under Burnside and Longstreet were battling and countermarching for the possession of East Tennessee.

He afterward, in 1873, made, with friends, a journey to California, Mount Shasta and the Modoc lava beds in that vicinity, and was a guest of the United States post having in custody and charged with the execution of the Modoc chiefs condemned to be hanged for the murder of General Canby and others under a flag of truce.

He had assisted his father in many ways, especially in office work and matters of account; but while he was most expert in all map making, letter writing, record making, calculations, prolonged and persistent labor with pen and pencil, he disliked the conducting of business generally, and upon the death of his father, in 1866, he called to his assistance Henry G. Abbey, as his general business manager and confidential agent.

From that time to his death, in 1880, Mr. Case was enabled to devote himself to studies, literary and mathematical, to the care of his precarious health, and to the chosen friends whose society he enjoyed with keenest relish.

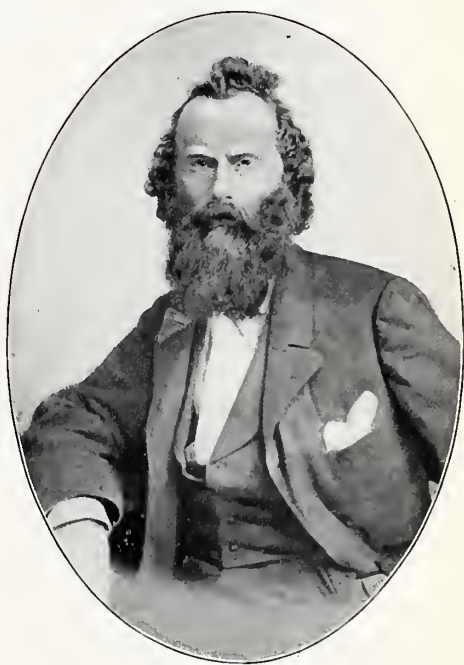
Mr. Abbey relieved him of all business cares and was most eminently qualified for the duties which he had been called to undertake.

We must not suppose Leonard Case to be for a moment idle. From his earliest boyhood he was noted for his industry. He never went from home without making most elaborate histories of the incidents and accidents of his journeys; and to these are added full statistics and descriptions of all the places and persons he became acquainted with.

Many volumes of hundreds of pages each were filled with these writings, and other volumes with solutions of complicated and difficult problems which had been given out in astronomical and other journals for solution by any who could cope with the subject.



LEONARD CASE, JR.



WILLIAM CASE



Besides these were the poetic works; among them that most admirable and witty poem, "Treasure Trove," the racy and charming mixture of comedy, tragedy and satire, written about 1860 and published in the Atlantic Monthly, and afterward by Osgood & Company, of Boston, with spirited illustrations by Eytinge. Also a great many other shorter poems; paraphrases of Italian poesy—of which "The Swallow," a translation from Tomasso Grossi's novel "Marco Visconti" seems to show the highest poetic merit, and is by many thought to be a more successful rendering of the exquisite sentiments of the original than any of the translations made by William Cullen Bryant, and other poets.

Both of these translations, together with the original poem, were published in the Cleveland Herald after Mr. Case's death.

There were some traits by which Leonard Case was distinguished from many other men of wealth whom we have known. Before he left school to go to college, his fellow students began to know him as one who hadn't a selfish thought. He loved to win in any athletic sport, and he generally did in any feat of running, jumping, or test of active energy.

He loved to win, too, by the excellence of his standing in recitation; but there were instances when he was known to have failed in this contest when no reason could be suspected except that he was not willing to win at the expense of another fellow's feelings and ambition—but that was only a suspicion; no one knew it from Leonard.

There is no doubt, however, about his generosity. Books were expensive in those days, and when he gave away a Greek Reader, or Cicero, or Virgil to the boys of the lower classes whose fathers were in poor circumstances, and wouldn't wait to be thanked, it was a surprise of which they were in after years reminded by his greater generousities. He was never known, I think, to make a gift without care being taken that it should not have unnecessary publicity.

If there was anything he hated and despised it was public mention of his gifts, and he disliked to have any expression of gratitude from those upon whom he conferred benefactions. He studied concealment of these, and his stratagems to secretly convey gifts to deserving objects were most ingenious.

When the great forest fires destroyed the settlers' cabins, barns, crops and cattle in the Saginaw bay counties of eastern Michigan in 1870, and the sympathies of all the lake cities were aroused, Woods, Perry & Company, lumber merchants in this city, offered to transport and distribute the contributions of the citizens free.

A steam barge took a cargo of provisions, building materials, household goods, tools and bedding, gifts of the people. When the barge was loading, one of the partners was approached by Mr. Case, who was, to him, a stranger, and after a few questions to ascertain whether money could be distributed, he said he had hunted in that country and had been hospitably entertained at many of the cabins of the settlers. He did not wish to send aid to any particular one, but to those most in distress, and he laid on the desk his check for a handsome sum—the largest that had been given. Mr. Perry told him that his wishes should be carried out carefully, and that the contribution would appear in the Leader on the next day, with others. Mr. Case took back the check at once and said

very firmly: "This can go only on the condition that it be kept from any publicity in the newspapers." Of course it went.

When Mr. Andrew Freese, the first superintendent of the high school, whom Mr. Case held in high regard, came to him to ask him to send a lad to college, a lad who was poor but burned with a thirst for a better education, Mr. Case told him he would not *give* the boy the amount necessary, but he would *lend* it, and it must never be spoken of except as a loan; and the terms had but one other condition—that the lad should loan an equal amount to some other boy for the same purpose, when he should come to such success in life as would allow him to do it. Mr. Freese told me that the boy went to college on these terms.

So skillfully and ingeniously did he sometimes manage the giving, that his gifts seemed to the recipients to come from the sky, and there seems to be an indelicacy in our now speaking aloud of some which raised clouds of sadness from whole families, and brightened lives that, otherwise, would have known no sunshine.

There were surprises given to the worn out minister which told him to go and take a rest in the Green Mountains; and checks to the chaplain of the Bethel that gave him a vacation on the seaboard, and their surprise and enjoyment was his benediction. His confidence and regard for the wisdom and goodness of Dr. Goodrich, pastor of the Old Stone church, was such that he gave the doctor liberty to draw on him at any time for such amounts as he thought Mr. Case ought to contribute to any case of distress within his parish.

He never made any demonstration of religion, but these things speak louder than words, that he had respect for religious teachers and charitable women, and a full estimation of the work they do in elevating mankind. Nor did he allowd any display of hard conditions in his most important gifts; for instance, the endowment of the Case Library association of twenty thousand dollars, which was done by Mr. Abbey's simple act of laying down twenty United States bonds of one thousand dollars each on the table of the society's treasurer, without a condition or a receipt, marginal note or practical observation to mark so important a benefaction.

In 1876 he conveyed the library building and Case hall to the library association, with no reservation except the rights of existing leases, one of which was to his chosen friends the "Arkites;" and it need hardly be mentioned here, for it can never be forgotten that he gave to the Cleveland Orphan asylum the ground on St. Clair street on which its present elegant home is situated; and large additions to the acreage occupied by the home of the Industrial Aid society on Detroit street.

It has always seemed singularly interesting, the beginning of another phase in his life. At the book store of Cobb Brothers there appeared one day in 1865, a plain young man with a rustic air who enquired of the senior brother if they had that work of the great astronomer La Place of France, the "*Mechanique Celeste*." Mr. Cobb was astounded. It was the first time he had ever had such a call for a work he had himself only read of in the scientific catalogues. When he had taken in the seriousness of the young man's enquiry he told him that they not only had not the work, but it was doubtful if there was a copy on the continent outside of

the college libraries, or in the observatories where astronomers were found who could use it. The young man said he wished he would ascertain.

Mr. Cobb promised, and the youth left his name and his residence on a Brecksville farm.

Mr. Case coming in soon after, Mr. Cobb told him of the unusual enquiry. Mr. Case said he had the work and wondered what manner of man was he who sought a book only known to the astronomers and mathematicians.

He rode fifteen miles the next morning and made the most gratifying discovery of his life. It is said that the greatest discovery that Sir Humphrey Davy made was the discovery of Farraday; so the happiest discovery that Leonard Case made was that of John N. Stockwell, and what came of it should be told by one who knows the results of the close friendship of these two men.

Months and years were occupied in associated study, and in calculations of problems incident to the movements of the heavenly bodies; measuring planetary influences, and striving to give greater accuracy to the predictions of the celestial phenomena. These results were published at great cost by Mr. Case. They can only be read and tested by a few men—astronomers who are able to cope with the subjects; but they have added to the common stock of knowledge in America and Europe, and reflected credit upon the authors and the city from which they were sent forth.

In 1876 the project of devoting a share of his estate to the founding of a scientific school seems to have been fully perfected. It is not necessary to enquire whether the idea was entirely original with him. It was foreshadowed by his father's expressions of a desire to do something for the education of indigent youth, having been taught by the struggles of his early life how bitter is the lot of men who, born with a divine thirst for knowledge, are unable to attain it; and it was foreshadowed by the half formed projects of Wm. Case, who lived, moved, and had his highest enjoyment in anticipations of libraries, galleries and museums of art and natural history; projects unrealized, but never forgotten by the surviving brother.

It remained for Leonard, the last one of his family, to fully and carefully devise a plan by which he would benefit the youth of his native city.

It was a work to which he brought the most generous spirit, a long foresight of the future wants of a country expanding and developing untold resources of mines and manufactures, and a religious regard for the honor and wishes of his father and the enthusiastic projects of his brother.

He sought every aid for the development of his thought by consulting others who had wisdom, experience, and love of learning. He corresponded with Dr. John S. Newberry of the School of Mines, Columbia college, and other eminent educators in this country, all of whom confirmed him in his determination to found a School of Applied Science.

He believed that he could do most to express the debt of gratitude which his father always acknowledged to be owing to the city in which he had prospered, by extending a helping hand to those who were making a start in life. He had begun to do this in occasional instances; now he would put the business upon a broad and well founded basis, equipped and fortified for all future time. He believed that he could devise nothing better for the youth of Cleveland and his

state than to provide them with the means of obtaining at their very doors, a sound, extensive and practical scientific knowledge.

He thought that colleges which only aimed at the culture of men by long years of devotion to the ancient Greek and Latin literature and mathematics, ought to be supplemented by schools where the application of pure science to particular classes of problems would meet the demand of an age of progress in manufactures, arts, mining, railroads, and electrical engineering, and enable men to unlock the secrets of nature and our country's hidden resources.

He hoped to enable every lad whose capacity, ambition and strength of fiber were sufficient to pull him through the grammar and high schools of the city, and to profit by the opportunities offered him by a scientific school, to step at once into the practical application of all his knowledge and culture to the problems with which a daring, aggressive, energetic people were already wrestling.

The country was full of minerals and coals, and all the incidents of transportation and manufactures required engineering, chemistry, science, to give perfection and success to the forces and processes to be used. Men must be thoroughly trained to do good work, and good work is alone of any value. Others must be trained for original investigations; to carry the light into the darkest and remotest secret of the natural world, which gives up its best and most valuable things only to the hardest fighter, the most persistent brain, the most untiring searcher after truth.

He had faith in the theory that it was better to build up strong, intellectual, practical men than to pile marble monuments to the skies. It was godlike to endow a man for time and eternity; the monument was but the perishable plaything of mortal man. More than this—that the work of such men, ambitious to discover and explore, to spread abroad the knowledge of their conquests over material things, and their crucial tests of truths, was only excelled in value by another result—the elevating, purifying influence which highly educated men, loyal to truth and superior to mere mercenary motives—always radiate over and through the community in which they live.

Who can estimate the influence of the life of such a man as Agassiz, or of the sentiments he illustrated when he replied to the tempting offers of men who told him he could make a fortune by a lecturing tour through the country—by saying, simply, "I cannot afford to waste time in making money."

To the foundation of a school of applied science, then, Leonard Case resolved to devote a handsome share of his fortune, leaving another large share for the law to distribute among his father's kinsmen.

He availed himself of the counsel of the Honorable Judge Rufus P. Ranney and his careful drafting of the legal papers to ensure the proper limitations of the trust, and perpetuity of the benefaction.

On February 24, 1877, he delivered the trust deed to Mr. Henry G. Abbey which invested him with the title of lands to endow "The Case School of Applied Science" in the city of Cleveland, in which should be taught by competent teachers, mathematics, physics, engineering, mechanical and civil, chemistry, economic geology, mining and metallurgy, natural history, drawing and modern languages, and such other kindred branches of learning as the trustees of said institution might deem advisable.

As there was nothing he disliked more than notoriety, and especially such notoriety as is won by apparently ostentatious deeds of benevolence, the course he took in this matter effectually prevented any public knowledge of his purpose until he was beyond the reach of any public or individual gratitude.

His death occurred January 6, 1880. By an unremitting battle with disease he succeeded in reaching nearly his sixtieth year. For the last six or eight years, however, it had been a struggle for mere existence, his broken health gradually but surely declining in spite of the best care and highest medical skill.

That day one of his oldest friends paid this tribute to his character: "Those who knew him well must say that no kinder-hearted, no truer friend had lived than Leonard Case; and nowhere could be found a man more worthy of the name of gentleman, in its highest sense."

Immediately after the death of Leonard Case, Jr., Mr. Abbey, to whom the trust deeds, constituting the foundation of Case school were executed, filed the deeds for record and proceeded to form a corporation to receive the trust. The first deed was dated February 24, 1877. Subsequently Mr. Case was compelled to encumber the properties for a large amount, and on October 16, 1879, he executed the second deed, making the encumbrance a charge upon the balance of his estate.

The lands conveyed by the deeds were parts of original ten acre lots 45, 46 and 47, and of original two acre lots 63, 64, 65, 66 and 67, upon part of which was situated the present city hall building, then under lease to the city, and the double house built for renting purposes in 1837, which was subsequently, upon the purchase by the United States government of the postoffice site in 1856, remodeled and occupied by the family as a homestead until the death of Mr. Case in 1880.

The articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state in April, 1880, and were as follows:

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

Whereas, Leonard Case, late of the city of Cleveland, now deceased, in his lifetime conveyed and assured to Henry G. Abbey, by deeds dated February 24, 1877, and October 16, 1879, certain real estate therein described, and upon the limitations, conditions and trusts therein fully expressed, and thereby directed the said Henry G. Abbey, immediately upon his death, to cause to be formed and regularly incorporated under the laws of Ohio, an institution of learning, to be called "The Case School of Applied Science," located in said city of Cleveland, in which should be taught, by competent professors and teachers, mathematics, physics, engineering—mechanical and civil—economic geology, mining and metallurgy, natural history, drawing, and modern languages; and immediately upon the regular organization of such corporation to convey by sufficient deed in fee simple, and free and clear of all encumbrances whatever, the said premises to such corporation, to be held and enjoyed by it in perpetuity for the sole and only purpose of collecting and receiving the rents, issues, and profits thereof, and applying the same, or the proceeds of said property, to the

necessary cost and expenses of providing for and carrying forward in a thorough and efficient manner the teaching above named; and such other kindred branches of learning as the trustees of said institution should deem advisable, and to the payment of such other cost and expenses as might be necessary for the general uses and purposes of such an institution; and,

Whereas, the said Henry G. Abbey duly accepted the said trust so confided to him, and has, in conformity with his own obligations thereunder, caused this instrument and act to be prepared for execution by himself and his associates therein.

Now, therefore, we, J. H. Wade, Joseph Perkins, R. P. Ranney, H. B. Payne, Alva Bradley, Samuel Williamson, James J. Tracy, T. P. Handy, J. H. Devereux, Levi Kerr, W. S. Streator, James D. Cleveland, Reuben Hitchcock, E. B. Hale, and Henry G. Abbey, citizens of the State of Ohio, whose names are hereto subscribed and acknowledged, being desirous of becoming a body corporate under the laws of the State of Ohio, for the purposes herein stated, do make, enter into, and adopt the following

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION :

Article 1. The name of this corporation shall be "The Case School of Applied Science."

Art. 2. The said corporation shall be located in the city of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and state of Ohio.

Art. 3. The purpose for which said corporation is formed is to receive a conveyance of the property described in the above-mentioned deeds; and by the use of the rents, issues, profits and proceeds thereof, organize, establish and maintain in said city of Cleveland, an institution of learning in conformity with the terms of the above-mentioned and recited trust, and to hold and apply for the same uses and purposes any other funds or property lawfully acquired by the corporation.

In witness whereof, we hereto affix our personal seals at Cleveland, Ohio, this 29th day of March, A. D. 1880.

JAMES D. CLEVELAND, [Seal.]
R. P. RANNEY, [Seal.]
LEVI KERR, [Seal.]
REUBEN HITCHCOCK, [Seal.]
J. H. DEVEREUX, [Seal.]
A. BRADLEY, [Seal.]
HENRY G. ABBEY, [Seal.]
W. S. STREATOR, [Seal.]
SAMUEL WILLIAMSON, [Seal.]
T. P. HANDY, [Seal.]
J. H. WADE, [Seal.]
E. B. HALE, [Seal.]
H. B. PAYNE, [Seal.]
JAMES J. TRACY, [Seal.]
JOSEPH PERKINS, [Seal.]

THE STATE OF OHIO, CUYAHOGA COUNTY, SS.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for said county, personally appeared the above named J. H. Wade, Joseph Perkins, R. P. Ranney, H. B. Payne, Samuel Williamson, James J. Tracy, Alva Bradley, T. P. Handy, Levi Kerr, J. H. Devereux, W. S. Streator, J. D. Cleveland, Reuben Hitchcock, E. B. Hale and Henry G. Abbey, to me personally known to be the indetical persons who signed the above instrument, and each of them did thereupon acknowledge that he did sign and seal said instrument for the purposes therein expressed, and that the same is his free act and deed.

Witness my hand and official seal, at Cleveland, in said county, this 2d day of April, A. D. 1880.

JAMES PARMALEE,

[NOTARIAL SEAL.]

Notary Public within and for said county.

THE STATE OF OHIO, CUYAHOGA COUNTY, SS.

I, William F. Hinman, clerk of the court of Common Pleas, a court of record of Cuyahoga county, aforesaid, do hereby certify that James Parmalee, before whom the annexed acknowledgments were taken, was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for said county, duly authorized by the laws of Ohio to take the same, and that I am well acquainted with his handwriting, and believe his signature thereto is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name, and affix the seal of said court, at Cleveland, this 2d day of April, A. D. 1880.

[SEAL.]

WILBUR F. HINMAN, Clerk.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Milton Barnes, secretary of state of the state of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the certificate of Incorporation of "The Case School of Applied Science," filed in this office on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1880, and recorded in volume 19, pages 345, etc., of the Records of Incorporations.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of the secretary of state of the state of Ohio, at Columbus, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1880.

MILTON BARNES,

[SEAL.]

Secretary of State.

In 1881, instruction was commenced in the Case homestead on Rockwell street, and continued there until 1885.

May 16, 1881, J. H. Wade, D. P. Eells and W. S. Streator, acting as trustees for a public fund with which to purchase a site for Case school and Adelbert college, conveyed to the former about twenty-five acres of original one hundred acre lot 402 on Euclid avenue, and the trustees of the school immediately began the erection of a building suitable for instruction and laboratories. The school was removed to it in September, 1885, when one half of the building was completed. In October, 1886, the new building, together with most of the apparatus, was totally destroyed by fire. Through the generosity of the trustees of Adel-

bert college, instruction was continued in their dormitory until September, 1888, at which time the main building was again ready for occupancy. In 1892, the chemical and mechanical laboratories were completed and occupied, and in 1895, the electrical laboratory was commenced and was finished and occupied in 1896.

On May 13, 1895, Mrs. Laura Kerr Axtell, of Painesville, Ohio, deeded to the school a one-half interest in the lands which she and her brother, Levi Kerr, then recently deceased, inherited as part of the estate of Leonard Case, amounting in value at that time to over one hundred thousand dollars, upon the condition that "the said Grantee, the Case School of Applied Science, by the acceptance of this deed, hereby undertakes and binds itself and its successors forever to maintain in an efficient and customary manner in said institution and as a part of its regular course of education, a Professorship of Mathematics, to be called and designated as the Kerr Professorship of Mathematics, and always to be supplied with one or more competent instructors in that branch of learning."

In her will, probated in Lake county in 1890, Mrs. Axtell bequeathed the school the sum of fifty thousand dollars unconditionally, and the sum of one thousand dollars to be used in restoring the marble bust of Leonard Case, Sr., which was destroyed in the fire of the main building in 1886.

The first meeting of the incorporators was held in the old homestead, No. 7, Rockwell street, on April 22, 1880, with Mr. Reuben Hitchcock as chairman and Mr. James J. Tracy as secretary. The first board of trustees, consisting of Judge Rufus P. Ranney, Edwin B. Hale, Levi Kerr, James J. Tracy and Henry G. Abbey, was elected, and the following day the latter met and elected Judge Ranney president and Henry G. Abbey secretary and treasurer. As soon thereafter as practicable, a corps of professors was engaged and, acting under the advice of Dr. Benjamin A. Gould, of Harvard college, instruction was begun in the old homestead in April, 1881, and continued there until quarters in the partially completed Main building could be provided in 1885. Dr. John N. Stockwell, the well known mathematical astronomer, and close associate of Leonard Case was appointed professor of mathematics; Dr. Albert A. Michelson, of the Naval academy, and already eminent in his profession, was appointed professor of physics; Arthur F. Taylor, a young man of fine promise, was made instructor in chemistry; Dr. A. Vaillant, a well known French scholar, was given charge of instruction in French; J. W. C. Duerr was made instructor in German; and John Eisenman was made instructor in civil engineering. These gentlemen were soon organized into a faculty, with Dr. Stockwell as the nominal head. In 1886 it was deemed wise to appoint a president of the faculty who would be responsible to the trustees in all matters pertaining to the government of the faculty and students, and accordingly on July 3, 1886, Dr. Cady Staley, professor of civil engineering at Union college, Schenectady, New York, was called to the presidency. He was forty-six years of age and was possessed with force and energy and already had established a record for efficiency as an educator.

Dr. Staley's character was soon put to the severest test, for upon the morning of October 27, 1886, the new building, with most of its equipment of apparatus, besides the personal equipment of the faculty, such as books and lectures, were destroyed by fire. This necessitated prompt action by the trustees, and the strong

cooperation of the faculty. Adelbert college magnanimously offered the use of its buildings until new facilities could be provided. The use of their dormitory was accepted, and on Monday following the fire classes were resumed, steps taken to rebuild the Main building and to erect a temporary building for use as a chemical laboratory.

The spirit which animated the trustees, faculty and students is best described by a few extracts from a report of Dr. Staley's, made shortly after the loss.

President Staley says:—"The prompt action of the trustees in ordering the restoration of the burned structure, in building a laboratory for immediate use, and in procuring new apparatus and appliances for carrying on the work of instruction, gave tone to all the affairs of the school. It left little uncertainty as to present policy or future results. It gave unmistakable evidence of the line of action which the trustees had adopted, and of their determination to push vigorously the interests of the school. It assured the community, which was so deeply interested, that no effort would be spared to make good the loss which had been sustained, and it encouraged the faculty to renewed effort to maintain the high standard of scholarship in the school.

"The losses sustained by several of the faculty were not only considerable in amount, but irreparable. With libraries, collected with much pains, and at a cost of many years' saving, went the lectures and notes representing years of work which can never be entirely replaced.

"Besides the direct pecuniary loss which this involved, there came the greatly increased labor of carrying on the work of instruction without the accustomed helps and appliances, and under less favorable circumstances in every way.

"I need only say that the course pursued by the professors was worthy of the men, and justified the choice which the trustees had made in selecting them for their important trusts. They took up their increased burdens with cheerfulness and enthusiasm and in the face of opposing circumstances carried the work of the school with energy and success.

"The spirit in which the students met the common calamity deserves special recognition. Many of them lost books, instruments and notes, and all lost opportunities for work and improvement. Our temporary quarters, good as they were, were not equal to what we had lost. A change in instruction was necessary, involving for a time more recitations and less practical work. In short, some inconvenience and even discomfort was unavoidable. All this was met by the students with a spirit of self-sacrifice, and with a disposition to make the best of the situation."

The temporary chemical laboratory was ready for occupancy in February, 1887, and the basement and one story of the main building were finished in time for the opening of school in September, 1888. In the meantime several changes and additions had been made in the faculty and the curriculum broadened and strengthened.

Levi Kerr, one of the trustees and a cousin of the founder and administrator of his estate, was drowned in the St. John's river, near Palatka, Florida, in March, 1885, and his place was filled by the appointment of Judge James D. Cleveland. In April, 1887, the board was increased to seven by the election of George H.

Warmington, of Cleveland, and the Hon. J. Twing Brooks, of Salem, Ohio. In June, 1887, Mr. Abbey died, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Dr. Worthy S. Streator. The position of secretary and treasurer made vacant was filled by the appointment of Mr. Eckstein Case, not a member of the board.

With the above gentlemen as trustees, all men of wide business experience, intimate friends and acquaintances of Leonard Case, the success of the school was assured. On May 6, 1889, Judge Ranney resigned as trustee and Judge Cleveland was elected president of the board in his stead. For ten years, until his death in June, 1899, he presided over its sessions with the conscientious wisdom characteristic of his life. To Judge Ranney and Judge Cleveland, both wisely conservative, the school owes a deep debt of gratitude for their great work in leading it safely through the trials and errors which must necessarily arise in the plaing of such an institution upon a firm foundation. Their's was no perfunctory attention to the duties incumbent upon them. They gave themselves and their time freely to the supervision of details and in cooperating with President Staley in strengthening the courses of study and in increasing their number, and to this conscientiousness may largely be attributed the rapid growth of the school, both in efficiency and in the numbers of its students. In 1891 the crowded condition of the main building, then entirely finished, and the temporary chemical laboratory, necessitated the erection of a new chemical laboratory and a building for the mechanical engineering. In 1895 the advance made in the use of electricity compelled the erection of a separate building for electrical engineering. In 1904 Mr. John D. Rockefeller generously donated two hundred thousand dollars for physics and mining engineering laboratories, respectively. These were ready and equipped for occupancy by 1906. This growth from one old fashioned dwelling house, as a beginning, to six large and finely equipped separate buildings without impairment of the original endowment or the making of other than merely temporary loans, tells the story of the financial management of the school under the direction of its board of trustees.)

The changes in the personnel of the board have been few, and these have been occasioned mainly by death. This is an indication of the personal interest taken in the affairs of the school unusual in boards of trustees.

In 1899, upon the death of Judge Cleveland, Mr. James J. Tracy, the close friend and associate of Leonard Case and of his brother William, was elected president of the board. Owing, however, to advancing years, he resigned after a few months and Mr. John M. Henderson, the present incumbent, was elected in his place. Mr. Tracy is still a member of the board and occasionally attends its meetings although in his ninetieth year.*

Of the original members of the faculty, six in number, not one remains. In 1902 Dr. Staley resigned the presidency to devote his time to study and travel. Dr. Charles S. Howe, of the department of mathematics, was appointed, and under his able management the school has continued to progress. The faculty and instructors now number thirty-seven.

The graduates, nearly one thousand in number, all occupy lucrative positions and many of them positions of trust and great responsibility, and are scattered pretty much over the civilized world.

*Died January 4, 1910, aged ninety years, one month.

Thus, this institution, well within the limits of a generation, through the wise and conservative course pursued by its board of trustees and the high efficiency maintained by its faculty, has established a name and reputation in the educational world which could not be otherwise than gratifying to the modest and retiring scholar who founded it.

CHAPTER LX.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

By John H. Clarke.

The beginning of the Public Library of Cleveland and its growth to its present large community usefulness, have been strikingly coincident with the development and growth of the great wave of library expansion which in the last half century swept over the world but over the United States in an intensified degree owing to the large and discriminating philanthropy of Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

The American Library Association was organized in 1876 and better than any other single event may be taken as the starting point of the turning of popular interest in a large way, to the establishing of public libraries, and as the beginning of the introduction of the many and wise new methods of library administration which in the few years that have passed have placed beyond discussion the duty of the community to provide and maintain free libraries at the public expense as a part of the community educational system. The evolution of our local library and of the influence which it exerts upon the community are so typical of the recent country-wide, if not world-wide, library development by which the influence of the judiciously written book penetrates into every household that I hope it may prove of interest to follow this local history briefly told as a part of this larger growth of one of the most important influences of our time making for the spread of intelligence among the people and thereby for the security and uplift of the nation.

The Cleveland Public Library, designated by law as the Cleveland Public School Library until 1883, was established by the Board of Education under the provision of a state law passed by the General Assembly in March, 1867, and was formally dedicated to the public on the evening of February 17, 1869. Appropriate addresses delivered by Mr. Edwin R. Perkins, president of the Board of Education, by Rev. Anson Smythe who had been instrumental in procuring the enactment of the law under which the library was established and by Hon. Stephen Buhner, the mayor of the city, serve to show that the opening of the library was fully recognized by the leading men of the community as the important event, which time has proved it to have been, in the life of the city. A rented room twenty by eighty feet in size on the third floor of the Northrop and Harrington block on the south side of Superior street just west of Seneca, now West Third street Northwest, served as the first home of the library for four years until in 1873 when it was removed to larger rooms in the Clark build-

ing on Superior avenue, a short distance west of its original location. Here it remained until, like the renter that it was, in 1875 the library was again moved, this time into much more commodious quarters in the City Hall on Superior avenue between East Third street, Northeast, and East Sixth street, Northeast, where it occupied a series of connecting rooms on the second floor for the circulating department and offices, with a room on the third floor for the reference department, and a newspaper reading room on the first floor. This distribution on three floors shows that as yet the value of the library to the community was not fully appreciated or it would not have been thus pushed into otherwise unoccupied corners. Here the library remained only four years until, upon the completion of the new Central High School building, it was again moved in April, 1879, into the old high school building, which occupied the site on the south side of Euclid avenue, a short distance west of East Ninth street, Northeast, which is now occupied by the building of the Citizens Savings and Trust Company. The Board of Education furnished the second floor of this building for the circulating department, and the librarian's office, and the third floor for the reference library, reading room, assembly room and offices of the library board. In these rooms the library continued for twenty-two years and here we shall see later on, it entered fully upon those progressive methods of administration which have made it the indispensable influence that it now is in the educational life of this community. The sale of the old High School Building made a fourth removal necessary and in March, 1901, the books were stored until the following July when they were placed upon the shelves of the temporary library building at the corner of Rockwell and East Third street, Northeast, which has since been occupied and on August 1st the library was again opened to the public. In 1896 a law was passed authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of \$250,000. The constitutionality of this law was questioned and a suit was brought causing delay until in 1898 a decision of the supreme court established the validity of the act and in October of that year the bonds were sold for \$295,250.00. The board of library trustees thereupon set actively about the selection of a site for the new library building, but before a decision was reached the suggestion of a comprehensive plan for grouping all of the important public buildings of the city met with such cordial favor by the community in general that in January, 1899, the Board by unanimous vote expressed its approval of the plan and its desire to so cooperate with other boards and commissions of the city that the Central Library building should become one of the group. Owing to the pressing need of money for other municipal purposes this decision, wise though it was, involved a long and indefinite delay in securing a permanent building adequate to the library needs of the city.

To meet this unfortunate condition, as best it could, the Board of Trustees decided to build the temporary building before mentioned upon land furnished by the city, at the corner of Rockwell and East Third streets, Northeast, and it was in this building that the library was opened again for public use as we have stated on August 1, 1901. This building is of brick and stone and has two stories and a basement. It has eighty-two feet front on East Third street, Northeast, and one hundred and twenty-five feet on Rockwell street. The children's and newspaper reading room were placed in the basement, the circulating department

and administrative offices on the main floor and the reference department and catalogue room on the second floor. It was thought that within five years as an extreme limit the new, permanent, building would be ready for occupancy and the temporary building was planned and erected with that limit in mind. It is now nine years since the building was first occupied with the result that it has long been hopelessly insufficient for pressing library needs. With the newspaper reading room and Library for the Blind in the Goodrich House two squares away, the repair department and bindery in a business block about the same distance in another direction, the accounting department occupying offices and the John G. White collection of Folklore now numbering over 10,000 volumes and rapidly growing with other valuable parts of the reference collection stored in the Society for Savings building, the patrons and employes are still so inadequately provided with room that anything approaching full usefulness and efficient administration of the library is impossible and many of its resources are only partially valuable. The appeals for more room made year after year in their published reports, by the Librarian and his assistants, become all but pathetic, when the further delay which is inevitable before an adequate building can be provided, is considered, for as yet the only progress toward a new and permanent building consists in a resolution of the City Council dated April 8, 1907, determining that it shall be erected on the site now occupied by the City Hall on Superior avenue, Northeast, immediately east of the Federal building. By this action the Library Board is authorized to prepare plans such that the northerly part of the building may be erected first and the southerly or Superior avenue front when the completing of a new City Hall shall enable the city to vacate the present City Hall building. Unfortunately the legal limit of municipal indebtedness being reached it has not been possible to carry out even this provisional arrangement. The aesthetic and other values of the grouping of the public buildings must needs be very great if only to compensate for the restriction upon the work and usefulness of the library which has thus necessarily been caused by plans so far in excess of the present financial resources of the city.

No richer opportunity could be offered a large philanthropy to render useful service to a city than is presented in the opportunity to provide this central library building without which the usefulness of the library must be severely restricted for many years to come. The public library as administered under modern methods has become such an aid and supplement to the schools of the country, from the kindergarten to the university, that the appeal it now makes is and has been widely recognized to be as distinctly educational as that of the school or college, but save for the gifts of Mr. Carnegie for branch library uses, the public library of Cleveland has not received any but public aid other than in the form of gifts of books.

It is pleasant to be able to record that if the library has suffered from want of a central library building, it has been unusually fortunate in the provision that has been made for branch library buildings through the munificence of Mr. Carnegie. The library was struggling along with the inadequate central facilities which have been described and with meager accommodations for branches located as opportunity presented for renting rooms, when in 1903, Mr. W. H. Brett, the librarian, to whom the city owes so much, obtained an interview with

Mr. Carnegie and presented to him the branch library needs of the city so persuasively, that though he had before declined to aid the Cleveland library, for the reason that he thought so rich a city should provide for its own needs, he repented and donated two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the erection of seven branch libraries upon the sole condition that the city should provide the sites for the buildings and should pledge itself to maintain them at a total cost of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars a year. This generous proposal was promptly accepted and the required pledge given by the library trustees and the City Council, and thereupon the fund was made subject to the call of the Library Board. The procuring of sites and erecting of buildings was pushed so energetically forward that on July 18, 1904, the Woodland branch building was opened to the public.

This building is located on the south side of Woodland avenue, a short distance east of its intersection with East Fifty-fifth street, Northeast, is of brick with stone trimmings, colonial in style with a frontage of eighty-two feet and a depth of one hundred and sixty-three feet, and is built upon a lot—as all library buildings should be—of sufficient size to provide a setting of lawn and trees. A wide corridor leads from the entrance to the office and the large room of the circulating department. On the one side of the corridor is the children's room and on the other is the reference room both separated from the corridor and the circulating department by plate glass partitions making supervision from a central point possible and practical. The building has a capacity for 25,000 volumes, there are three club rooms and ample provision is made for the comfort of attendants. Immediately in the rear of the circulating department is an auditorium with a seating capacity of more than six hundred. The building is in every respect admirably adapted to the purpose intended and of capacity sufficient to serve the section of the city to which it is devoted for many years to come.

On April 14 and 15, 1905, the St. Clair branch library building was opened to the public. It is a two story Colonial structure of red brick with terra cotta trimmings, and is triangular in shape, with a frontage of one hundred and forty-six feet on East Fifty-fifth street, Northeast, and one hundred and twenty-four feet on Marquette street, and has capacity for 16,000 volumes. The lower floor is occupied by the circulating department, the reference and children's rooms and the upper story is an auditorium with seating capacity for over four hundred.

The Broadway Branch building was opened to the public on January 15, 1906. It is located at the intersection of Broadway and East Fifty-fifth street, Northeast, is decagonal shape, of red brick and stone and is modern French renaissance in style, with a capacity to shelve conveniently 25,000 volumes. In addition to providing for the circulating department there is a children's room, a reference room, a club room, a work room and an auditorium with seating capacity for 450 persons.

The Miles Park branch building was opened for use on March 23, 1906. This building stands in a small park furnishing abundant light and pure air with an appropriate setting of grass and trees. It is sixty-nine by one hundred and three feet in size, is of buff pressed brick and is provided with the same rooms for the

library work as the other branch libraries, will shelve 22,000 volumes and has an auditorium having a seating capacity of a little more than four hundred.

On January 23, 1907, the Hough Avenue branch library building was opened to the public with appropriate public exercises. The building is located on the easterly side of Crawford road a short distance southerly from its junction with Hough avenue, is of red brick and stone trimmings, is one story in height and is a fine example of renaissance architecture. It is provided with large and attractive rooms for circulating, reference and children's departments, will easily contain 25,000 volumes, but is without an auditorium, although the lot is large enough to add a commodious one when the funds are available.

On February 22, 1897, the South Side branch was opened in a building built for library purposes according to plans approved by the board and leased to them on liberal terms by Mr. Frank Seither. This building is located on the corner of Clark avenue and Joseph street, is seventy-five feet in length by thirty-six in width and is of yellow brick with stone trimmings. It is not entirely suited to present day methods of library administration and is soon to give place to a larger one to be erected from the Carnegie donations.

On March 12, 1892, the first branch of the public library was opened and from its location on the west side of the river it has been known as the West Side branch. The description of this branch in the librarian's report for the year 1892, published with evident pride, shows better than pages I might write could do, the progress of our library and of library work in the eighteen years that have intervened. He says "The library occupies the *entire second floor* of the building No. 562 Pearl street; is ninety-eight by thirty-eight feet in size; is well lighted and has convenient study, toilet and janitor's rooms. The cases are placed against the wall on each side of the room. The reference books are placed in the cases at the east end and separated by a light railing." Thus one, not very large room, upstairs, without provision for the children, or clubs or for quiet for the reference reader, constituted the sole library provision for what was even then the great city on the west side of the river. But the local library development was moving fast and only six years later, in 1898, a really commodious and handsome building on Franklin avenue near Pearl street was provided for this same west side branch. This was built by the Peoples Savings Bank Company and leased to the library. This in turn is soon to give way to a building adequate to the needs of the great city beyond the river for many years to come. This building now in process of construction is located at the junction of Fulton road, Bridge avenue and Kentucky street on grounds so ample as to constitute a small park which the city under special contract is to beautify and permanently care for. A second donation of \$123,000 by Mr. Carnegie, made in 1907, has made it possible to build this west side library, and this west side library which in size and equipment exceeds many independent and important libraries and which will be the center of library work on the west side and also a handsome stone building of collegiate gothic architecture now nearing completion intended to replace the south branch before mentioned. How in the years we have been describing the rising wave of enthusiasm for library work has taken hold upon Cleveland is best shown by this single sentence from the letter of Mr. Carnegie transmitting his latest gift for branch libraries: "Mr. Carnegie

congratulates Cleveland upon exceeding even Pittsburg in proportion to the amount of population in library appropriation, placing Cleveland first of all."

In 1909 Mr. Carnegie added to his former gifts the sum of \$83,000 and had built for South Brooklyn a library at a cost of about \$10,000, afterward annexed, making a total of \$466,000 given to the Cleveland public and including \$100,000 given to the Library School of Western Reserve University, makes a total of \$566,000 given to Cleveland for library purposes.

Each of these branch libraries is equipped with circulating, periodical, reading and study rooms; each has its own collection of books; each is open full library hours and is in charge of a branch librarian and assistants.

With the extension of the work through branches thus satisfactorily progressing through the fostering munificence of Mr. Carnegie there still remains the most pressing need of an adequate central library. The most satisfactory development of the branch system will not obviate this need. A dignified and spacious building to house the valuable and growing reference library and the central circulating library many times larger than that in any of the branches, and the reservoir from which all draw, and also as a center for administration for book-buying and cataloguing becomes each year a more imperative necessity.

Three sub-branches were opened in the year 1900 and others have been established from time to time as the demands of population required until there are now open twelve of these centers for book distribution in various locations throughout the city. Five of these sub-branches are maintained in rented rooms; five occupy rooms in various religious and charitable institutions and six in high schools; one, the South Brooklyn, in a building provided by Mr. Carnegie before that village was taken into the city, and one at the Perkins children's library on St. Clair avenue. These are equipped with much smaller collections of books; with smaller staff, and are open from six to eight hours a day for the most part in the afternoon and evening, yet from these sub-branches there were issued in the year 1908, 541,099 volumes, being about one-fifth of the entire circulation of the library system—and of these nearly one half were for children. The library board also maintains six high school libraries consisting of reference books, school duplicate volumes and periodicals furnished by the school authorities and a deposit of books from the main library adapted to the use of teachers and scholars—in the East and West high schools the libraries are open to neighborhood use as well as to school use. These school libraries are open only during school hours. There are also twelve libraries maintained in schools of the grammar grade. Next below these school libraries in extent of equipment and service are the deposit stations, eleven in number, at each of which a limited number of books from the main library is kept for circulation. They are kept open from two to nine hours on from two to six days in the week, depending on the demand for books. Twenty-eight delivery stations are also maintained in various parts of the city. At these no collection of books is maintained but books are sent to them upon request made to the librarian in charge or to the central library. Three small collections are maintained at stations in factories; these collections range from fifty to two hundred and fifty volumes. The number of volumes circulated from the stations in 1909 was 32,575. Two

hundred and fourteen class-room libraries are maintained in the public schools and eleven in special parochial and Sunday schools.

In addition to all these sources of book distribution there are maintained fifty-five home libraries. These are small collections of books, which are sent to homes remote from other sources of book supply and are there distributed under the direction of a library representative. There were circulated in this manner last year 16,915 volumes, but this is no full measure of their usefulness as may be seen from the fact that in the registering and grouping of the persons using these libraries last year it was found that of the groups nine were German, eight Hungarian, seven Italian, four Bohemian, and three Russian, thus showing that through this agency more than through any other we are reaching and educating to the use of good books the newly arriving immigrants from foreign shores—a work than which it is difficult to imagine one more useful to the state and nation. With the central library and the collection of books for the blind added to these various agencies which we have described, it results that the public library of Cleveland is today maintaining three hundred and fifty-five agencies for the distribution of books for home reading, and twenty-seven of these have comfortable reading rooms and are provided with facilities for reference work such as the exigencies of each locality seem to require. All these taken together constitute what may best be called the physical equipment of the Public Library of the city.

THE BOOKS.

The nucleus of the Cleveland Public Library was the collection of books forming the library of the public schools established by state law. As a school library the books were little used, probably because they were, as has been said "too abstruse and finically didactic to interest the young people for whom they were intended." Twenty-two hundred volumes from this school library were transferred to the public library when it was established in 1869 and to these were added at the time 3,800 volumes purchased with the proceeds of the tax of one-tenth of a mill authorized by the Act of the General Assembly of the State passed in 1867, thus making a total of 6,000 volumes with which the public library work of the city was commenced. The growth of the library while not rapid in its earlier years was steady and sustained, as may be sufficiently seen by the growth in ten year periods as follows: In 1879 there were 26,000 volumes in the library; in 1889, 57,000 volumes; in 1899, 150,446 volumes, and in 1910, 385,530 volumes.

This collection of books gives the library a place among the comparatively few large libraries of the country, and while it is not fully rounded out and complete in its various branches, yet it has been built up slowly and in a practical way year by year to meet the various social, industrial, educational and artistic needs of this community for the benefit of which it is maintained and this it is believed that it does in an efficient and satisfactory manner. The collection of German books alone is now greater by five thousand volumes than the total number of volumes with which the library opened, forty years ago and there are smaller collections in the French, Spanish, Bohemian, Finnish, Hungarian, Italian, Krajner, Polish, Hebrew, Yiddish, and Slavic languages.

There are in English very ample, though of course not complete collections, in Fine Arts, Biography, Philosophy, Religion, Sociology, Education, History, Science, Poetry, Literature, Useful Arts, Travel and adult and juvenile Fiction. In recent years a small collection of books in raised letters for the blind has been added. Little attempt has been made both from lack of room and money to make the collection complete for special departments of study, but this will come as a later step of library growth and development. The only really notable collection of books which the library owns, are the books on folk lore, which are the gift of Mr. John G. White, whose long sustained interest in the library finds expression in these rare volumes, which have been gathered together literally from the four corners of the world and with a very great and judicious expenditure of valuable time and money. The collection numbers over 10,000 and Mr. White is continuing the work of building it, having added during the past year more than 2,000 volumes.

THE LIBRARIANS.

In the forty years since the public library was established it has had but three librarians. Mr. Luther M. Oviatt served from the opening in 1869 until 1875 when failing health compelled him to resign his office. He was succeeded by Mr. I. L. Beardsley, who continued in charge until 1884 when he resigned to accept employment in New York, and Mr. W. H. Brett was chosen to fill his place.

Mr. Oviatt had long been connected with the public schools of the city as teacher and principal before he became librarian. He was a graduate of Western Reserve College and brought to the work a thoroughly trained and well stored mind and a great love for reading and books. He rendered great service to the library in its early years both in management and in the selection of books during the years that he was in charge.

Mr. Beardsley was a man of extensive knowledge of books and wide business experience when he came to the library and the service he rendered during the nine years he was librarian was of great value.

The name of Mr. Brett we shall see is written large in the history of the library, to which he has given service of high intelligence and unsparing devotion for more than twenty-five years.

THE DEVELOPMENT.

The modern methods of library administration had not yet won their way to general acceptance when Mr. Brett was placed in charge of the library, and it was only far-seeing men, capable of understanding mankind in the mass and what would appeal to them, who then had sufficient of the pioneer spirit to introduce as they were proposed and developed, the novel methods which have since been so widely adopted and have accomplished so much.

While the library was small and the users of the books were few, access to the shelves was permitted, but when the collection of books grew larger and more valuable, and the users so many that the librarians could not know them personally it was thought no longer advisable or safe to permit this freedom, it

being assumed, as we shall see mistakenly, that under such conditions many books would be lost and many others displaced upon the shelves, and for these reasons in 1877 access to the books was denied the public. His annual reports for several years following the imposing of this restriction show Mr. Brett to have been restless under it, until in 1890 he announced, with evident satisfaction, that during the preceeding year the books of the circulating department, except fiction, had been arranged in alcoves and access to them by the public permitted. The next year he reports this plan of the "open shelf" as successful beyond anticipation; and he attributes an increase of more than forty-four per cent in the use of the books, very largely to the introduction of this privilege and enthusiastically adds that while it has met with great public approval, the loss of books has been less proportionally to their use than in past years when general access to them was denied. For half a dozen years after the introduction of this privilege there is constant reference to its working in the reports of the President of the Board and always with enthusiastic praise. In 1893 the librarian says that it continues to give increased satisfaction to those using the library, and that while it was at first looked upon as a radical departure from accepted library methods as applicable to large libraries in large cities, its workings had resulted so satisfactorily here in Cleveland in the increased use of the books, and in economy of administration that other large libraries were adopting it. The last specific praise of the innovation is in 1897 when the President reports that it still continues to work satisfactorily and commands the cordial approval of users of the library. Here it drops out of special notice because it had become an established and approved method of library administration. Surely it must be gratifying to the citizens of Cleveland, that in their home city this great advance in democracy, of justified confidence in our fellow men, should have been here first tried and should have succeeded so signally as to establish a permanent advance in the method of carrying good books into the lives and homes of the masses of the people.

Striking though this innovation was, it by no means monopolized the attention of the library authorities during the years they were testing its merits, for in the year 1890 also, the first small collections of books were deposited in seven of the grammar grade schools, to be issued by teachers to their pupils. These books were carefully selected and were so much sought for that as early as 1893, the use of "these little branch libraries," proved to the progressive management the pressing need of a system of branch libraries and delivery stations, in this city so widely extended that a large portion of its residents are practically out of reach of the main library.

The slight hint thus given of the value in library development of carrying the book to the reader, instead of insisting as the old way was, that the reader must come for the book or not use it at all, was promptly seized upon at its full value, and the Library Board again under the lead of Mr. Brett promptly began the development of a system of branch libraries, which through the endowments of Mr. Carnegie, now covers, in manner already described, the entire city with convenient branch library facilities.

In the year 1891 the library administration became so deeply impressed with the possibility of book distribution through the public schools that in that year

3,000 volumes were placed with the teachers of 61 schools, chiefly of the grammar grades for distribution to their pupils. This manner of reaching both the pupils and the families from which they come has proved so valuable that the number of these "Class Room Libraries" has been steadily increased until now there are 214 of them, and from them there were distributed last year 66,600 volumes.

While in this way the children of the community were being brought in contact with the books the feeling was growing from year to year that for largest usefulness this association was too close to the school with its tasks and that more provision should be made for making the children welcome at the library building by giving them rooms to themselves in which they would feel at home and be free to read books and look at pictures without disturbing older persons or feeling the restraint which their presence inevitably imposes. This feeling led to more and more effort being made to attract the children to the library buildings and with such success that in 1899, after describing how interest in the children is created and maintained by special exhibits of pictures and books the Librarian says: "The purpose is to give all children a cordial welcome, to make them feel at home, to give them all possible liberty consistent with the rights of others, and to lead them by gentle ways to the use of better books as they grow older," and then he significantly adds, "No part of the work is more interesting or hopeful."

This was the spirit in which was inaugurated in Cleveland the appeal of the library to the children, and it has been carried so enthusiastically and resolutely forward that now the central and every branch library building has its special "Children's Room" and the circulation of books among children is over forty per cent of the total circulation of the library. This great accomplishment has been effected by cultivating in various ways the interest of the children in the books. Low tables and chairs are provided for the little ones, supplies of photographs and picture books are placed at their disposal and the younger children are gathered about a trained and sympathetic librarian once or twice a week in what is called the "Story Hour," to hear told a story from some good book of history, biography, adventure, poetry or fiction. By these story hours the door of opportunity was opened last year to over 80,000 of the children of Cleveland and they were started encouragingly on the way to become reading men and women.

It is interesting to learn that we must have more chairs and tables for children in the branch library buildings located in the district of the city where the homes are poor than where they are of the better class;—how pathetic it is thus to discover that in the children's rooms of our library these little ones find their only experience of the comfort of home enlightened by sympathy and intelligence which we are apt to think is the possession of every child in America. So successful has this work with the children proved to be that based upon the Board of Education census of all of the children of the city we have an average for last year of ten juvenile books circulated for every child in the city between the ages of six and sixteen years, and thirty librarians trained for this work with the children are necessary to conduct this branch of the service.

Made complete by this latest phase of library development, the public library by this appeal to the children parallels the work of our schools from the kindergarten to the university, and then supplies a workshop fully equipped for the

advanced student in every walk of life, mechanical, technical or professional, and even more than the school it creates in the children of the city the taste for interesting and improving reading which has so sagely been said to be the first great object of training during childhood years, and without which any schooling, however systematic, is a failure.

Any history of the public library of Cleveland would be far from complete which failed to record the consistent and long continued effort which has been made to bring the administration of the affairs of the library into the charge of persons specially trained for the work and at the same time to dignify that work by thereby giving it a place comparable to that of teaching and the other learned professions. It was formerly thought that a high school training or at most a college degree amply fitted any man or woman to enter library employment, but recent years have proved beyond discussion that a special training for library work multiplies many fold the efficiency of any person for library service no difference what his or her previous training may have been. Thus a trained librarian is as much a necessity today as a trained teacher for our schools. Long before this now accepted fact was established, Mr. Brett urged the need and secured the introduction of preliminary examinations for entrance to the library in any capacity and seeing the value of training, called together in 1900 a small committee in which the library was represented by himself and the vice-librarian, Miss L. A. Eastman and in Western Reserve University by the librarian, E. C. Williams and Prof. A. O. Severance. This committee formulated a plan for a library school which being clearly presented to Mr. Carnegie by President Thwing led to the gift of \$100,000, as an endowment for a school in connection with the University. To the control of this school, Mr. Brett was called as Dean, and the library board wisely consented that he should devote whatever of his time was necessary to the management of its affairs. The result has been highly profitable to the City of Cleveland for almost every person now aiming to enter library employment takes a course, complete if possible, at the library school, and many of the employes who were engaged in the library before the establishment of the school have taken the special training which it affords, convinced as they are of the superior equipment which it furnishes. The establishment of this library school is a debt which the City of Cleveland, not less than the public library as an institution, owes largely to Mr. Brett, and the undivided purpose with which he has given his life to the profession which he adorns.

The affairs of the library were administered first directly by the Board of Education of the city through a committee of its own members, but in 1886 a wise provision of law transferred the administration to a public library board which is chosen by the board of education. The members of the library board, however, when once chosen are entirely independent of the control of the board of education, the only relation maintained between the two boards being an annual report in general terms made to the board of education.

This method of choosing the controlling authority of the library has proved an entirely satisfactory one for now the life of a generation. The men selected have for the most part been prominent in the professional and business life of the city and while few of them have had special knowledge of libraries or library work before their selection they have almost without exception given their

best efforts and of their time freely to the duties going with the position and for their selection much credit is due to the Board of Education. Above and better than all else these practical men of affairs have understood fully the value of obtaining and acting upon expert advice where their own training and experience were lacking and have therefore followed with wise judgment the plans matured and proposed by Mr. Brett. To this disposition is to be attributed in large measure the success that has come to the library work of the city, and it is another illustration of the wisdom of what Burke calls "A salutary neglect."

I have now described the physical equipment of the public library and the methods now used to bring the reader to the books and to carry the books to the reader, and I can imagine the question arising, What are the results achieved by all this expenditure of money and effort and organization? In 1889 the limit of usefulness of the public library under the old methods of administering it, seemed to have been reached. An annual circulation of 200,000 volumes seemed to be the limit that could be achieved; one year it would be a little greater and the next some less, but close observers had settled down to that circulation as the limit. Then came the open shelf, the branch library, the sub-branch and the deposit stations, then the school libraries and the great movement to interest the children, and then the home libraries, with the result that last year the circulation of books in this city was 2,198,499 volumes. To all this we must add that 1,315,535 reference workers visited our various libraries last year to consult books which could not be taken to their homes. Experience here and elsewhere proves that upon an average each of such persons uses at least two books during each visit, so that this attendance shows the use of certainly 2,631,070 volumes. This added to the circulation of the books brings the grand total of books used last year to 4,829,569 volumes; which represents in the aggregate the use of each of the volumes in the library more than twelve and one-half times within the year.

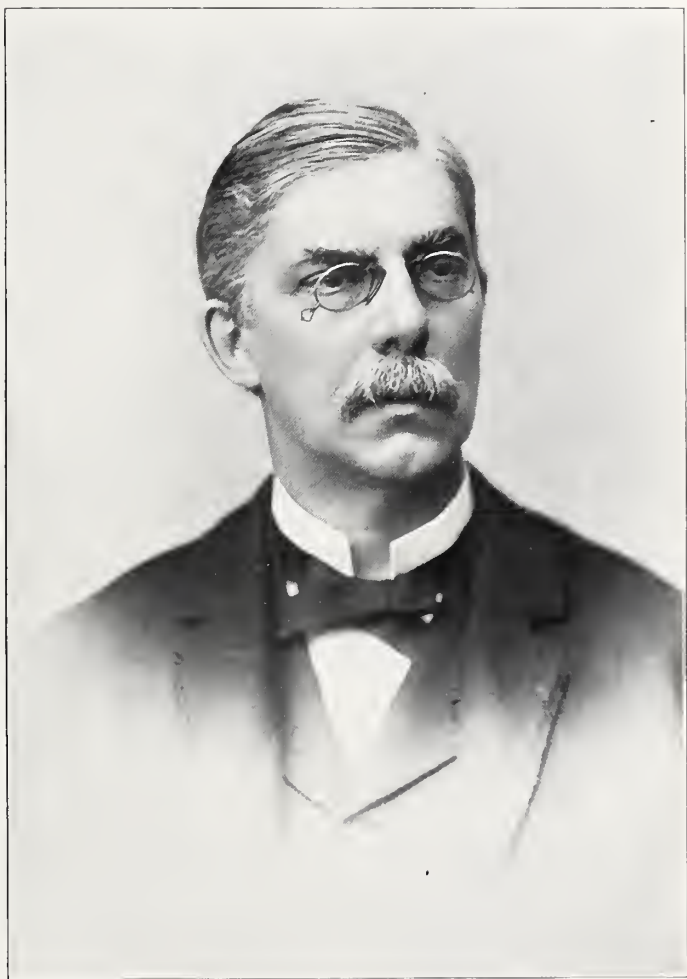
The efficiency of this administration will be yet more fully realized when it is remembered that Boston with nearly three times as many volumes in its public library as are in ours, and with a considerably greater population circulated only 1,647,846 volumes during last year, and it is interesting to add that this city, now eighth in population is third in circulation of its public library books, the circulation in New York and Brooklyn alone exceeding that of Cleveland, and having regard to the size of our library and the population of the city its circulation is easily first in the country. Surely this is an achievement in which every citizen of Cleveland may take a just pride.

CHAPTER LXI.

THE WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By Albion Morris Dyer, Curator of the Society.

The Western Reserve Historical society had its origin in the Cleveland Library association, an organization incorporated under laws of the state of Ohio about the middle of the last century. This association was the first per-



From a photograph courtesy Dr. J. P. Sawyer

JUDGE C. C. BALDWIN



manent institution of a literary or scientific educational nature in the city, although there are traces of earlier societies which may properly be regarded as the antecedents of the present organization. The first of these is found in the year 1811 when Cleveland was a pioneer settlement of twenty houses. This one had a short existence, but others succeeded it, one after the other, in various forms and under different names, the object being always the same, to provide literary entertainment for the community in the form of reading rooms and annual lecture programs, after the manner of the times. The reading rooms developed into a library and in the year 1845 a new society was formed which cared for this and other remnants of the earlier efforts. The new organization met with public approval and for a number of years it was the only public library in the community. To this association now widely and favorably known as Case library, the Western Reserve Historical society owes its legal and corporate existence.

The organization of the Historical society as a branch of the Cleveland Library association was the conception of Charles Candee Baldwin, perhaps the most distinguished man in public life known to this city. Amid the arduous duties attending his professional career Judge Baldwin found time for the pleasures and refinements of literary and scientific study. His interest in the discovery, exploration, and development of the Ohio and Erie region was especially keen. He saw the effects of the great struggle of natural forces which had been wrought here and he understood the nature of the human struggles that followed. His mind appreciated the interest and value of local details and circumstances which are easily overlooked or are soon lost and quickly forgotten. While an officer and trustee of the Cleveland Library association he formed a plan of having departments devoted to these studies with especial charge of searching out, collecting and preserving relics, documents, and other materials associated with these great changes in the nature and order of things about him. Pioneer associations were well known in Ohio. Annual local gatherings occurred in almost every county. No farmhouse could be found without its New England relics. Every farmer had his story of adventure in the wilderness. But these memories were passing away and the relics were being destroyed. Pioneer associations lacked elements of permanency and stability, and they were not well qualified to accumulate and preserve. Conditions of life were changing, and an organization of higher purposes, broader scope and more enduring character was needed. Such societies were successful in the New England states, and there was a place and work for one in the Western Reserve.

During the year 1866 Judge Baldwin began to perfect plans for the organization of the Historical society, and at the next annual meeting of the Cleveland Library association, of which he was an officer and trustee, the necessary changes in the constitution and by-laws of the association were made. He had already enlisted the enthusiasm of Col. Charles Whittlesey, a man of great energy and ability, in the support of the society. Colonel Whittlesey entered the directorate of the Library association. The amendments made in the constitution of the association authorized the formation of departments for special lines of study. Each department was to be quite distinct and independent, but all

were to remain under the auspices of the parent library. Thus the younger organizations would have the benefit of the prestige of the older society and nothing would be lost in case of suspension.

The preliminary meeting of the new society was held Thursday evening, April 11, 1867, at which Judge Baldwin unfolded his plans to his special friends, Colonel Whittlesey, Joseph Perkins, noted for his public benefactions, Judge John Barr, Henry A. Smith and A. T. Goodman, a writer and attorney-at-law, all members of the larger association. As a result of this meeting, a formal application was drawn up and signed with the requisite number of signatures to lay before the Library association for the formation of a department of history in accordance with the amended constitution.

The petition was received at the 1867 annual meeting of the Cleveland Library association, approved by the association and the necessary authority was given to carry out the plan. By a vote of the association the third story of the Society for Savings building on the public square was ordered to be engaged as a home for the historical department and authority issued to place certain historical books, papers, war relics and objects of interest in order to start a museum of local history in the new quarters. Officers were elected, and arrangements made for funds, and plans laid for furnishing and opening the rooms to members and to the public. By-laws were adopted, the first rule fixing the name, The Western Reserve Historical society, and defining the object of the society: "to discover, procure and preserve whatever relates to the history, biography, genealogy, antiquities and statistics connected with the city of Cleveland and the Western Reserve, and generally what relates to the history of Ohio and the great west."

The books of the society were formally opened for signatures of members who desired to aid in this laudable enterprise and public spirited citizens were invited to contribute to the support and success by donations of books, papers, heirlooms, curios, etc., as well as money. With this fair beginning the Western Reserve Historical society entered upon its career. A number of men prominent in the affairs of the city, business and professional, joined the society at once. They represented the best elements of the community socially and financially. Their names are an earnest of the high public approval which the society enjoyed at its origin: P. H. Babcock, F. M. Backus, C. C. Baldwin, D. H. Beardsley, J. H. A. Bone, J. C. Buell, H. M. Chapin, T. R. Chase, J. D. Cleveland, John D. Crehore, W. P. Fogg, A. T. Goodman, G. C. F. Hayne, L. E. Holden, W. N. Hudson, Joseph Ireland, J. S. Kingsland, George Mygatt, E. R. Perkins, Joseph Perkins, Harvey Rice, C. W. Sackrider, John H. Sargent, M. B. Scott, C. T. Sherman, Jacob H. Smies, Henry A. Smith, A. K. Spencer, Samuel Starkweather, Peter Thatcher, George R. Tuttle, H. B. Tuttle, Charles Whittlesey, Samuel Williamson, George Willey, S. V. Willson.

Judge Baldwin's idea was to place the work of the Historical society in the control of his friends; accordingly, Colonel Whittlesey was chosen its first president, and he continued in that office until his death, in 1886. Colonel Whittlesey spent his life in a wide circle of action. He was a man of great energy and public spirit, with wonderful capacity of combining these qualities for the production of results in his work. By nature he was a student and a

writer. He had the tastes of an antiquarian and the training of an engineer. He was a scientist with a West Point education and military experience. His especial equipment carried him into the profession of mineralogy and mining and his career was as a prospector for the investments of large capital. But his private enthusiasm was entirely for local archæology and history. He had more influence than any other man in the economic development of the lake mines. He made a geological survey of Ohio and the lake region, and projected most of the early railroads of the state. He was in every public enterprise. And wherever he went and in whatever he was engaged, he carried as a constant presence a cordial devotion to the interests of the Western Reserve Historical society.

These two men developed the society. They brought friends to its support. They enriched it with the results of their own collections. They made studies and researches and wrote of the results. They gave the society the benefit of their best thought and attention until their last day, and their association with the society still lives as its greatest possession. Judge Baldwin followed Colonel Whittlesey as president, remaining until his death in 1896, and both men bestowed upon the society the valuable literary accumulations of their lifetime.

Through the influence of the founders, many generous friends came to the support of the society. They were most fortunate in securing the cooperation of Leonard Case, a man of great wealth and civic pride. He furnished means for many important purchases and assisted otherwise in the advancement of the society. Some of the rarest treasures of the museum and library were secured through his help, most important being the special historical collections of the Cleveland Library association. Other friends joined in benefactions, and their names are recorded in the society's list of patrons. Henry Clay Ranney, patriarch of the Cleveland bar, was the third president, and following him Liberty Emery Holden, active leader in every public enterprise for the betterment of Cleveland. Mr. Holden was one of the first to sign the roll of membership, and he is the last surviving member of the original organization. To his constant attention and frequent favors is largely due the present honorable position of the Western Reserve Historical society. It so happens that all of the presidents, and nearly all the founders of the society were men of New England ancestry. Colonel Whittlesey was born in Connecticut and he came west with the pioneers in his infancy. Judge Baldwin's ancestors were the founders of Connecticut. The Ranney family were original proprietors of Middletown, Connecticut, and the name of Holden is among the first in the pioneer history of Connecticut as it is also in the first settlement of Ohio. The Western Reserve Historical society was founded by New Englanders to preserve and pass on to posterity the memories of New England. Mr. Holden retired from the presidency a few years ago, but his interest is still with the society, which still enjoys the benefits of his counsel and financial help.

Quoting from a manual, it may be said that "The work of the Historical society from the beginning took the form of searching out, and collecting material, and of preserving, arranging, displaying, and publishing the fruits of its research. In all these activities it has been signally successful. Its men went forth

on the strength of its resources and in the power of its prestige and gathered up great treasure of relics, records, manuscripts, books and papers at a time when these things were obtainable at first hand, and which otherwise might have been lost." The special function of the society has been to hold these treasures in trust as conservator for the future. While the society is private, supported entirely by private generosity, its ministrations are public. It is free for the use of students without restrictions or reservation except such as are required for safety and general convenience of the public.

The first efforts of the founders of the society was to collect a library for historical study. At first this was general in character but as other means of meeting this requirement developed in the city the Historical Society library became specialized. It consists of source books of information relating to the Ohio valley and lake region and of the Western Reserve. Exploration, travel, Indian history, archaeology, political growth, town and county histories, local activities, churches, schools and societies, family histories, genealogies, heraldry, English ancestry and geography. The source books of pioneer life are almost complete. French and English works of exploration and discovery, travel through the Ohio valley, Indian atrocities, etc., are all well filled. These books have all been carefully examined and identified and they are now being classified and catalogued according to expert modern methods of library administration.

Special efforts of the management in recent years has been directed to filling up sets of Ohio state and municipal documents and in supplying wants in the sets of northern Ohio newspapers. In this the society has been singularly successful, owing to the intelligence and activity of its present president, Wallace Hugh Cathcart. Under his direction, lists of all such publications have been carefully prepared and efforts unremitting have been made to locate and secure from every quarter what was needed to make these features complete. The society now has on its shelves complete files, or nearly complete, of all the departmental reports and annual publications of the state of Ohio, the city of Cleveland and other cities and these are open to examination of students of economics and political economy. The society plans to continue this work and to erect, in the future, a roomy fireproof stack to accommodate the issues in these lines for many years to come.

The collection of Ohio newspapers is the largest and most complete in America. President Cathcart's expert interest in this subject and his training as a bibliographer and collector has assisted materially in these accumulations. All the newspaper publications of the Western Reserve are represented by practically complete or partial sets. The Cleveland files are complete from the beginning. The newspapers are bound and arranged in stacks for convenient access and they are of great service to students of Ohio history. This collection also will be extended as time passes as it is the intention to keep alive this interest in the early newspapers of northern Ohio.

The collection of historical maps and atlases given to the Historical society by its founder, Charles Candee Baldwin, consisting of a large number of rare and valuable maps relating to North American discovery and exploration, has never been displayed to the public owing to certain conditions in the will of the donor.



From a photograph courtesy J. W. Walton

COLONEL CHARLES WHITTLESEY



It is believed that these conditions will soon be fulfilled and this rich collection of cartography made accessible to students of history. The maps were collected by Judge Baldwin in his studies of the geography of the great lakes and its importance is fully recognized. Besides there is a large and interesting collection of maps of the lake region which has been open to examination for several years. The society has a large collection of books and periodicals useful to workers in genealogy. These are so arranged as to be of service to all who seek, even without experience in such work, for information of their ancestors.

The richest treasures of the society are its manuscripts. Most important of these are the records of the Connecticut Land company and its instructions to agents and surveyors. Next are the field books and daily records and sketches made by the surveyors at work on the reserve. Then the finished manuscript plats and finally the official survey maps. Almost of equal importance are the papers and records left by the original holders of lands who settled at the various centers. These have been turned over to the society for preservation. They are replete with material information of the early days and early settlements of the Reserve. There are also many letters and documents relating to the Indian troubles on the border and the war of 1812. Some of these have been published by the society; others have been mounted and listed and the lists published, but there are large deposits of papers, etc., which are still to be examined and published when time and means will allow.

Among the most important collections of the Historical society are the economic pamphlets left by Colonel Whittlesey. These consist of several thousand reports and prospectuses of early railroad and mining projects of Ohio collected by Colonel Whittlesey in his work as an engineer. These pamphlets will prove of inestimable service to investigators of the commercial growth in the west.

The museum of the society contains a large quantity of material left by early settlers of the Western Reserve and by special workers in various fields of interest, more or less closely related to the objects of the society. Relics of pioneer period and remains of the aborigines and Indian inhabitants are the most interesting features. There are besides mementoes of the wars, tools, implements and curios displayed in cases and cabinets.

The publications of the society have been issued in the form of tracts which are highly esteemed among libraries as sources of local history and archaeology. These deal with Indian life, war of 1812, geology, and matters of local importance. A list of these publications, numbering nearly one hundred titles, is published in the society manual.

For many years the society remained at its home on the square, securing title to the property through a generous public subscription headed by John D. Rockefeller. Later the property was sold to the Chamber of Commerce and through the liberality of the Society for Savings the present commanding site on the University Circle was secured. A handsome fireproof building was erected and the society was installed in its new home in the winter of 1897-8. The building is well lighted and admirably adapted for the display of collections and for social functions of the society, while in the rear there is space for a modern book stack which may be erected for the document collections. There is a pleasant auditorium, and

a number of small rooms suitable for special collections, and in the basement a roomy vault for storing books and material that needs special care.

Owing to engrossing public interest, chief of which was the management of the affairs of the Monumental Art gallery in Wade park, with which he was closely identified. Mr. Holden withdrew from the presidency of the Historical society and President Cathcart was his successor. Mr. Cathcart is also of New England ancestry, his forefathers being first comers to Martha's Vineyard. He was born at Elyria and was educated at Granville. He is a trustee of Denison university, and is actively associated with the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and other public matters. He is engaged in business as the managing director of the Burrows Brothers Company but finds time to devote to many of the important details of the Western Reserve Historical society.

ROSTER.

Officers of the society have served as follows:

Presidents—Charles Whittlesey, 1867 to 1886; Charles Candee Baldwin, 1886 to 1895; Henry Clay Ranney, 1895 to 1901; Liberty Emery Holden, 1901 to 1907; Wallace Hugh Cathcart, 1907 to —. Vice presidents—M. B. Scott, 1867 to 1872; J. H. Salisbury, 1870 to 1880; Elisha Sterling, 1873 to 1883; William Perry Fogg, 1878 to 1896; D. W. Cross, 1880 to 1891; John Harris Sargent, 1883 to 1893; D. P. Eells, 1884; Sam Briggs, 1886 to 1892; W. J. Gordon, 1891 to 1892; R. B. Hayes, 1892; William Bingham, 1894 to 1904; John D. Rockefeller, 1892 to —; Henry B. Perkins, 1896 to 1902; C. A. Grasselli, 1902 to 1907; D. C. Baldwin, 1904 to —; H. A. Garfield, 1904 to 1905; Jacob B. Perkins, 1905 to —; O. J. Hodge, 1907 to —. Recording secretaries—J. C. Buell, 1867 to 1868; Alfred T. Goodman, 1868 to 1871; T. R. Chase, 1871 to 1872; C. C. Baldwin, 1873 to 1884; D. W. Manchester, 1884 to 1892; J. B. French, 1892 to 1893; S. H. Curtiss, 1893 to 1894; Wallace H. Cathcart, 1894 to 1907; W. S. Hayden, 1907 to —. Treasurers—A. K. Spencer, 1868 to 1869; George A. Stanley, 1869 to 1870; Samuel Williamson, 1870 to 1880; C. C. Baldwin, 1880 to 1883; Douglas Perkins, 1883 to 1886; John B. French, 1886 to 1893; C. C. Baldwin, 1893 to 1894; Moses G. Watterson, 1894 to 1895; Horace B. Corner, 1895 to 1907; E. V. Hale, 1907 to —. Corresponding secretaries—C. C. Baldwin, 1868, 1883-86, 1891; D. W. Manchester, 1887; A. L. Withington, 1894.

OFFICERS FOR 1909-10.

President, Wallace Hugh Cathcart. Vice presidents, John D. Rockefeller; David C. Baldwin; Jacob Perkins; Orlando J. Hodge. Corresponding secretary, George H. Kelly. Treasurer, Edwin V. Hale. Recording secretary, Warren S. Hayden. Curator, Albion Morris Dyer. Assistant librarian, Annette P. Ward. Finance committee, David Z. Norton, S. Prentiss Baldwin, Warren S. Hayden, C. W. Bingham, Ambrose Swasey, William G. Dietz. Trustees, term expiring May, 1910, F. F. Prentiss, Ambrose Swasey, Elroy M. Avery, William P. Palmer;

term expiring May, 1911, Charles W. Bingham, James Barnett, Henry C. Ranney, Edmund S. Burke, Jr.; term expiring May, 1912, S. Prentiss Baldwin, Liberty E. Holden, Webb C. Hayes, James R. Garfield; term expiring May, 1913, A. T. Brewer, William G. Dietz, Jephtha Homer Wade, C. A. Grasselli, W. G. Mather; term expiring May, 1914, Ralph King, David Z. Norton, Douglas Perkins, Price McKinney.

THE EARLY SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.¹

This important organization was formed in 1879, largely through the personal efforts of "Father" H. M. Addison, who had urged in numerous articles in the newspapers the bringing together of the early settlers to bring about "an intimate acquaintance with each other * * * and to secure the preservation of much unwritten history of our county and vicinity." On November 19, 1879, a meeting was held in the probate courtroom, and the association organized with Harvey Rice, president; Sherlock J. Andrews and John W. Allen, vice presidents; secretary and treasurer, George C. Dodge; and executive committee, R. T. Lyon, Thomas Jones, S. S. Coe, W. J. Warner, David L. Wightman.

Its first annual meeting was held May 20, 1880, in the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian church. Meetings have been held annually since that date. In 1883 the association began the collection of a fund for securing a monument to Moses Cleaveland. The statue now standing in the square was unveiled by the early settlers July 23, 1888. In 1896, during the Centennial celebration, the association bore a leading part. The old log cabin in the square that was the center of greatest interest, was the suggestion of "Father" Addison and the work of his colleagues in the association. It was dedicated July 21, by an appropriate "house warming." July 29 was "Early Settlers' Day." The association met in Army and Navy hall and listened to reminiscences of the pioneer days.

Of the charter members of this association, only the following are living today: J. M. Ackley, born in 1835, Dr. E. D. Burton, born 1825, Wm. J. Miller, born 1829, W. S. Dodge, born 1839. Its membership comprises an honor roll of those who laid the foundations of our city's prosperity.

Harvey Rice served as president until 1892, when R. C. Parsons succeeded him. Col. O. J. Hodge has been president the past seven years. The "annals" of the association contains invaluable historical material. The earlier numbers especially, contain the narratives of the pioneers who relate, in their own forcible manner, the story of the beginnings of the county. The "annals" also contain valuable biographical notices of the early settlers; and the later numbers are a valuable record of the early marriages in the county.

"Father" H. M. Addison, who was so active in starting this worthy organization, was born in Euclid township in 1818. In 1856 he came to Cleveland, where he engaged in journalism. He was one of the founders of the fresh air camp for children, and was active in many other fine enterprises. He died January 14, 1898.

¹ See "Early Settlers Association of Cuyahoga County, Ohio," by H. M. Addison, "Magazine of Western History," Vol. VIII, p. 281.

CHAPTER LXII.

CLEVELAND AUTHORS AND THEIR WORKS.*

Adams, Mrs. E. H.—Digging the Top Off and Other Stories; Jottings from the Pacific; To and Fro in Southern California.

Adams, Miss May E.—School Edition of Marmion; and other text-books in English.

Aikins, Prof. H. A.—Principles of Logic.

Akers, W. J.—History of the Cleveland Public Schools.

Allen, Florence Ellinwood.—Patris.

Ambler, H. L.—Facts, Fads and Fancies about Teeth.

Arey, Mrs. H. E. G.—Elements of Natural Philosophy; Home and School Training.

Avery, E. M.—First Principles of Natural Philosophy; Elements of Natural Philosophy; Teachers' Handbook of Natural Philosophy; School Chemistry; Elements of Chemistry; Complete Chemistry; School Physics; Elementary Physics; Physical Technics; First Lessons in Physical Science; History of the United States and its People; Cleveland in a Nut Shell.

Bainbridge, Mrs. L. S.—Round the World Letters.

Baldwin, Judge C. C.—Baldwin Genealogy; Western Reserve Historical Society Tracts; Contributions to Scientific Journals. For complete list of writings, see Tract 88, Western Reserve Historical society.

Banks, Rev. L. H.—Sermons.

Barnitz, Albert, 1835.—Mystic Delvings.

Bauder, L. F.—Passing Fancies.

Becker, Rev. William.—Sermons.

Beecher, E. N.—Lost Atlantis.

Bell, Archie.—Serahno.

Benedict, Clare.—Resemblance.

Benjamin, Prof C. H.—Modern American Machine Tools; Notes on Heat and Steam Machine Designs.

Bierce, Ambrose.—Black Beetles in Amber; Can Such Things Be?; Cobwebs from an Empty Skull; Cynic's Word Book; Fantastic Fables; In the Midst of Life (Tales of Soldiers and Civilians); Monk and Hangman's Daughter (with Dr. A. Danziger); Shapes of Clay.

Biggar, Dr. H. F.—Medical Text Books; Contributions to Medical Journals.

Bolles, Rev. J. A.—Family Altar; Holy Matrimony.

Bolton, C. E.—Civic Problems of Greater Cleveland.

Bolton, C. K.—From Heart and Nature; Saskia, Wife of Rembrandt; Love Story of Ursula Wolcott; On Wooing of Martha Pitkin; Brookline, History of a Favored Town; Private Soldier under Washington.

Bolton, Sarah K.—Orlean Lamar and Other Poems; The Present Problem; How Success is Won; Poor Boys Who Became Famous; Girls Who Became Famous; Social Studies in England; Stories from Life; Famous American Au-

* This list was prepared substantially as it here appears by the direction of Mr. Brett of the Public Library.

thors; From Heart and Nature Poems; Some Successful Women; Famous American Statesmen; Famous Men of Science; Famous English Authors; Famous European Artists; Famous English Statesmen; Famous Types of Womanhood; Famous Voyagers and Explorers; Famous Leaders Among Men; Famous Leaders Among Women; The Inevitable and Other Poems; Famous Givers and Their Gifts; A Country Idyl and Other Stories; Every Day Living; Our Devoted Friend, the Dog; European Artists; Emerson; Raphael; Travels in Europe and America (by C. E. Bolton, half completed at his death); The Harris-Ingram Experiment; Famous American Authors; Memorial Sketch of Chas. E. Bolton.

Bone, J. H. A.—Petroleum and Petroleum Wells; Contributions to Literary Journals.

Booth, Mrs. E. S.—Family of Three, and Other Poems; Karan Kringle's Journal; Wilful Heiress.

Bourne, Prof. H. E.—History of Mediæval and Modern Europe; Teaching of History and Civics.

Brennan, Rev. J. P.—Book of Prayer and Devotion.

Brett, Allen.—Reinforced Concrete Field Handbook.

Brett, W. H.—Relations of Public Library to Public Schools.

Brewer, A. T.—How to Make the Sunday School Go; True War Stories.

Brigham, Louise.—Book on Furniture.

Brooks, W. K.—Foundations of Zoology; Handbook of Invertebrate Zoology; Oyster.

Brown, Right Rev. W. M.—Church for Americans.

Browne, C. F. (Artemus Ward).—Business Letters; Shakers; Lectures.

Brudno, E. S.—Fugitive; Little Conscript; Tether.

Buell, Walter.—Life of J. R. Giddings.

Burnett, C. C.—Land of the O—O.

Burton, C. M.—Cadillac's Village; Chapter in History of Cleveland; In Footsteps of Cadillac; Sketch of Life of Antoine Cadillac.

Burton, T. E.—Financial Crises and Periods of Industrial and Commercial Depression; Life of John Sherman.

Cadwell, C. G.—DeBarr's Friends.

Carpenter, Frank G.—Geographical Readers: Africa; Asia; Australia; Europe; North and South America; Foods or How the World is Fed.

Carr, M. W.—History of Catholicism in Northern Ohio.

Case, Leonard.—Tables Showing Velocity or Effect of Shot, etc.; Treasure Trove.

Chesnutt, C. W.—Colonel's Dream; Conjure Woman; House Behind the Cedars; Marrow of Tradition; Wife of His Youth and Other Stories.

Cooke, Edmund Vance.—Chronicles of Little Tots; Impertinent Poems; Patch of Pansies; Rimes to be Read; Told to the Little Tots.

Corlett, Dr. W. T.—American Tropics; Scaly Diseases of the Skin; Vegetable Parasitic Diseases of the Skin; Text Book of Genito-Urinary Diseases.

Cottingham, W. H.—Business Success.

Covert, John C.—Treatise on the Silver Question.

Cracraft, L. D.—Between Me and Thee.

Crile, Dr. G. W.—Experimental Research into Surgical Shock; and numerous works on medicine.

Cristy, Rev. A. B.—Twenty-five Churches.

Curtis, Prof. M. M.—Kant and Edwards; Locke's Ethics; Philosophy and Physical Science; Philosophy in America.

Cutler, Prof. J. E.—Investigation into History of Lynching in the United States; Lynch Law.

Cutter, O. P.—Our Battery.

Daulton, Mrs. A. McC.—Wings and Stings.

Devereaux, Mary—Betty Peach; From Kingdom to Colony; Lafitte of Louisiana; Up and Down the Sands of Gold.

Doggett, L. L.—History of Y. M. C. A.; Life of Robert McBurney.

Donahay, Mrs. J. H. (Dickerson).—Wonderful Wishes of Jackey and Jean.

Dowling, Rev. G. T.—Ethics of Property and Rights of Man; Romanizing Tendency in Episcopal Church; Saturday Night Sermons; Wreckers.

Dutcher, A. P.—Sparks from the Forge of a Rough Thinker; Two Voyages to Europe.

Elliott, H. W.—Condition of Affairs in Alaska; Seal Islands of Alaska; Our Arctic Province.

Emerson, Prof. C. F.—History of the English Language; Middle English Reader; Outline History of English Language; Brief History of English Language.

Farmer, J. E.—Brinton Eliot; Essays on French History; Grand Mademoiselle; Grenadier; Versailles and Court of Louis XIV.

Farmer, Lydia Hoyt.—Aunt Belindy's Point of View; Christ and Cæsar; Doom of the Holy City; Boys' Book of Famous Rulers; Girls' Book of Famous Queens; Life of Lafayette; Knight of Faith; Moral Inheritance; Prince of the Flaming Star; Short History of French Revolution; Story Book of Science; What America Owes to Women.

Fogg, W. P.—Arabistan; Round the World.

Foran, Martin A.—Other Side.

Foster, H. A.—Hilda; Zululu, Maid of Anahuac.

Foster, L. G.—Whisperings of Nature.

Fowler, Prof. H. N.—History of Ancient Greek Literature; History of Roman Literature.

Freese, Andrew.—Early History of Cleveland Public Schools.

Fuller, Hubert B.—Purchase of Florida; Tax Returns in Ohio; The Speakers of the House.

Garfield, James A.—Works, Addresses, etc.; Northwest Territory.

Gehring, Albert.—Racial Contrasts.

Gilchrist, R. L.—Apples of Sodom.

Gilmour, Bishop Richard.—School Readers' Series.

Glasier, Miss Jessie C.—Gaining the Heights.

Gleason, W. J.—Historical Sketch of One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment; History of Cuyahoga County; Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Soldiers and Sailors Monument.

Goodman, John.—Mechanics Applied to Engineering; Poems and Selections.



Interior of Western Reserve Historical Society
in the old building on the Square



- Gordon, W. I.—Suggestion and Osteopathy.
- Guilford, Miss Linda T.—Margaret's Plighted Troth; Story of a Cleveland School; Use of a Life.
- Gundry, J. M.—Transplanted Nursery.
- Handerson, Dr. H. E.—Baas' History of Medicine; contributions to medical journals.
- Hanna, M. A.—Socialism and Labor Unions.
- Hanscom, Miss Alice E.—Perennia.
- Harris, Prof. Charles.—German Lessons.
- Hart, Prof. Albert Bushnell.—Introduction to Study of Federal Government; Epoch Maps; Formation of the Union; Practical Essays on American Government; Studies in American Education; Guide to Study of American History (with E. Channing); Salmon Portland Chase; Handbook of Historical Diplomacy and Government of United States; Foundations of American Foreign Policy; Actual Government; Essentials of American History; Era of Colonization.
- Hatch, Mrs. A. E.—Choice Receipts from Cleveland Health Protective Association.
- Haworth, Paul L.—Hayes-Tilden Disputed Presidential Election; Frederick the Great and the American Revolution; Contributions to Magazines; Nelson's Encyclopedia; New International Encyclopedia; Historians' History, and History of the United States and Its People.
- Hay, John.—Addresses; Castilian Days; William McKinley; Abraham Lincoln (with Nicolay, J. G.); Pike County Ballads, etc.
- Haydn, Rev. H. C.—Sermons; History of the Old Stone Church.
- Hense, Wilhelm.—Mufftie Kalendar.
- Herrick, Prof. F. H.—American Lobster; Home Life of Wild Birds.
- Hill, Emily, tr.—Picture Rocks of Lake Superior.
- Hill, Mrs. Marion.—Pettison Twins.
- Hinman, W. F.—Corporal Si Klegg; Story of Sherman Brigade.
- Hinsdale, Prof. B. A.—American Government; Art of Study; Horace Mann and Common School Revival in United States; History of Civil Government of Ohio; Genuineness and Authenticity of Gospels; Old Northwest; President Garfield and Education; Schools and Studies; How to Study and Teach History.
- Hodge, O. J.—Reminiscences.
- Hopkins, W. R.—Street Railway Problem in Cleveland.
- Hopwood, Avery.—Playwright. "Clothes," etc.
- Horn, Bishop Wm.—Sermons; Many Short Stories (in German).
- Hotze, C. L.—Lessons in Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene; Natural Philosophy; First Lessons in Physics.
- Houck, Rt. Rev. G. F. Msgr.—History of the Cleveland Diocese; Memoirs of and Labors of Amadeus Rappe, First Bishop of England.
- Howe, Fredrick C.—British City; City, the Hope of Democracy; Confessions of a Monopolist; Municipal Ownership in Great Britain; Taxation and Taxes in United States.
- Hunt, Mrs. A. W.—Leaden Casket.
- Ingham, Mrs. W. A.—Women of Cleveland and Their Work.

Ingham, Mrs. H. M.—Twenty Years' Work in the Woman's Christian Association.

Joblin, Maurice.—Cleveland, Past and Present.

Jones, M. L. tr.—Chiffon's Marriage.

Kaufmann, Wilhelm.—Ein Nordland Fahrt.

Keeler, Miss Harriet L.—Our Native Trees; Our Northern Shrubs; Wild Flowers of Early Spring; High School English (and Adams); Studies in English Composition (and Davies).

Kelley, Dr. S. W.—About Children.

Kendall, Ezra F.—Good Gravy; Spots of Wit and Humor; Tell It to Me; several plays.

Kennedy, James H.—Bench and Bar of Cleveland; Early History of Mormonism; History of City of Cleveland; contributions to Magazine of Western History.

Kirchner, A. R.—(A) Flag for Cuba.

Kiser, S. E.—Ballads of Busy Days; Budd Wilkins at Show, and Other Verses; Charles the Chauffeur; Georgie; Love Sonnets of an Office Boy; Thrills of a Bellboy.

Klemm, L. R.—Achte Knot.

Knowlton, F. S.—Hawthorne and Lavendar.

Kress, Rev. W. S.—Questions of Socialists and Their Answers.

Lawrence, James.—Angel Voices from the Spirit World.

Leggett, M. D.—Dream of a Modest Prophet.

Leonard, Rt. Rev. W. A. (Bishop of Ohio, 1848).—Bedell Lectures; Faithful Life; History of Christian Church; New York Church Club Lectures; Via Sacra.

Lewis, A. H.—American Patrician; Boss; Peggy O'Neal; Story of Paul Jones; Sunset Trail; Throwback; Wolfville; Wolfville Days; Wolfville Folks; When Men Grew Tall.

Linscott, Mrs. H. B.—One Hundred Bright Ideas.

Lorenz, Karl.—Scharedmal.

Ludlow, Rev. Arthur C.—History of Cleveland Presbyterianism.

MacHale, Rev. John.—Ballad History of Ireland.

Mackenzie, A. L.—Clarence Milton.

McIlvaine, Rt. Rev. C. P.—Correspondence with Rev. James Bolles.

McMahon, Rev. William.—Journey with Sun Around the World.

Martin, C. A.—Cana.

Mears, Rev. D. O.—Sermons.

Metzenbaum, Dr. Myron—Radium.

Michelson, Professor A. A.—Light and Its Uses.

Miller, Mrs. Ellen R.—Nature Stories.

Ming, Rev. J. J.—Data of Modern Ethics Examined; Morality of Modern Socialism.

Moody, Mrs. Helen (Watterson).—Child's Letters to Her Husband; Unquiet Sex.

Morgan, Mrs. Edmund Nash.—Though the Gods and the Years Relent.

Morgan, Rev. T.—Welsh Poems.

Morley, Professor E. W.—Atomic Weight of Oxygen; and numerous texts and monograph on chemical subjects.

Morris, R. A.—Washington, Lincoln, etc.

Moxom, Rev. Phillip S.—Aim of Life; From Jerusalem to Nicaea; Religion of Hope.

Mueller, J. E.—Erinnerungen.

Neff, Mrs. Elizabeth Clifford—Anglican Study in Christian Symbolism.

Neff, Mrs. Elizabeth Hyer.—Altars to Mammon; many short stories.

Newberry, A. S.—Caught on the Fly.

Newberry, Dr. John S.—Ohio Geological Survey; United States Geological Survey; many contributions to scientific journals.

Norton, Jessie.—Heartsease.

Ogden, Rollo—Life and Letters of E. L. Godkin; W. H. Prescott; Maria.

O'Brien, Rev. John—Emerald Isle.

O'Hare, Mrs. Teresa B.—Songs at Twilight.

Olmstead, Millicent—Daffy-Down-Dilly; Land of Never Was.

Orr, Charles—History of Pequot War.

Orth, Samuel P.—Five American Politicians; Centralization of Administration in Ohio; contributions to magazines and legal journals.

Paine, Dorothy—Little Florida Lady; Maid of the Mountains.

Painter, Mrs. J. V.—Chatelaine.

Parsons, Richard—Addresses.

Patteson, Mrs. S. Louise—Complete Manual of Pitmanic Phonography; Letters from Pussycatville; Pussy Meow.

Payne, William—Cleveland Illustrated.

Pechin, M. S.—Composition; Anniversary Book of American Revolution.

Peeke, M. B.—Born of Flame; Zenia the Vestal.

Pennington, B. L.—Short Stories.

Pepper, Miss Mary Sefton—Maids and Matrons of New France.

Platner, S. B.—Topography and Monuments of Ancient Rome; Latin Book.

Pratt, Miss Anna M.—Little Rhymes for Little People.

Pounds, J. B.—Hymns, poetry and religious stories.

Proudfoot, John.—Poems.

Rhodes, H. G.—Adventures of Charles Edward; Captain Dieppe; Flight to Eden; Lady and the Ladder; With Anthony Hope.

Rhodes, J. F.—History of the United States; many contributions to historical journals.

Rice, Harvey.—Founder of City of Cleveland, etc.; Mt. Vernon and Other Poems; Pioneers of Western Reserve; Incidents of Pioneer Life; Letters from Pacific Slope; Nature and Culture; Sketches of Western Life.

Riddle, A. G.—Ansel's Cave; Hunter of Shagreen; Recollections of War Times; Tory's Daughter; Alice Brand; Bart Ridgley; Castle Gregory; House of Ross and Other Tales; Law Students and Lawyers; Life of B. F. Wade; Life of J. A. Garfield; Portrait.

Roberts, E. A.—Official Report of Centennial Celebration of Founding of City of Cleveland.

- Robertson, G. A.—History of Bloomfield.
- Robinson, J. E.—Philippine Islands.
- Robison, W. S.—History of City of Cleveland.
- Rose, William.—Tin-Owl Stories, etc.
- Rose, Mrs. W. G.—Travels in Europe.
- Rosenberg, W. L.—Stuttering.
- Ruetenik, H. J.—Erlebnisse.
- Ryder, J. F.—Voigtländer and I.
- Sandford, S. N.—Historical Sketch of Cleveland Female Seminary.
- Schauffler, Rev. H. A.—Pastoral Leadership of Sunday School Forces; Teacher, Child and Book; Ways of Working.
- Schauffler, R. H.—Christmas; Lincoln's Birthday; Thanksgiving; Through Italy With the Poets; Where Speech Ends.
- Schloenbach, J. M.—Land of Fire.
- Shackleton, Robert (1860).—Great Adventurer; Many Waters; Quest of the Colonial; Toomey and Others.
- Short, R. L.—Algebra.
- Sill, Edward Rowland (Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio).—Hermitage and Other Poems; Poems; Prose (a volume of essays).
- Smiley, J. B.—Manual of American Literature.
- Snow, Mrs. Jane Elliott—Life of William McKinley; Women of Tennyson.
- Splan, John—Life With Trotters.
- Springer, N. S.—Cloudy Sky.
- Staley, Cady—Separate System of Sewerage; Treatise on Surveying.
- Stepler, Rev. J.—Feldblumen.
- Stevens, B. M.—Story of Women's Work in Cleveland.
- Stockwell, Professor J. N.—Eclipse Cycles; Memoir on Secular Variations of Planetary Orbits; Stock and Interest Tables; Theory of Mutual Perturbations of Planets, etc.
- Stratton, Mrs. J. M.—Cecil's Crown; Kitty's Jewels.
- Streator, Dr. M. L.—Pyramids.
- Street, Mrs. T. E.—To the April Baby.
- Stroup, Rev. N.—Text Book on Theology.
- Swasey, Ambrose.—New Process for Generating; Generating and Mechanical Science.
- Sweetser, Delight.—One Way Around the World.
- Taylor, B. F.—Summer Savory, etc.; Old Time Pictures, etc.; Between the Gates; November Days; January and June; Poetical Works; Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain; Pictures of Life in Camp and Field; Songs of Yesterday; Theophilus Trent; World on Wheels and Other Sketches.
- Thompson, Miss Adele E.—Beck's Fortune; Betty Seldon, Patriot; Brave Heart Elizabeth; Lassie of the Isles; Polly of the Pines.
- Thompson, A. H.—Examiner's Companion.
- Thorndike, A. H.—Elements of Rhetoric and Composition.



RES. OF J. P. KIRTLAND. EAST ROCKPORT, CUYAHOGA CO. OHIO

From an old lithograph

DR. KIRTLAND'S HOME IN 1873



Thwing, President Chas. F.—American Colleges—Their Students and Work; The Reading of Books; The Family (with Mrs. Thwing); The Working Church; Within College Walls; The College Woman; The American College in American Life; The Best Life; College Administration; The Youth's Dream of Life; God in His World; If I were a College Student; The Choice of a College; A Liberal Education and A Liberal Faith; College Training and the Business Man; A History of Higher Education in America; contributions to magazines.

Tower, O. F.—Chemical Analysis of Iron.

Townsend, E. W.—Beaver Creek Farm; Chimmie Fadden and Major Max; Daughter of the Tenements; Near a Whole City Full; Days Like These; Our Constitution; Reuben Larkmead; Seeds and Season; Summer in New York.

Trimble, George.—Lake Pilots.

Upton, Dr. H. S.—Insomnia and Nerve Strain.

Urann, Miss Clara A.—Centennial History of Cleveland.

VanHorn, F. R.—Mineralogy.

Wallace, F. T.—Nuggets; Experiences of a Forty-niner; Men and Events of Half a Century.

Walters, Eugene, playwright.—Paid in Full, etc.

Ward, M. A.—Life of Dante; Old Colony Day; Petrarch; People of Nineteenth Century.

Weseloh, Henry.—Gott in der Natur.

West, T. D.—American Foundry Practise; Metallurgy of Cast Iron; Moulder's Text-Book.

Whitney, H. H.—Some Verses.

Whittlesey, Charles.—Early History of Cleveland; Smithsonian contributions; many contributions to scientific and historical journals; many tracts, Western Reserve Historical Society; for list of writings see Tract 68, Western Reserve Historical Society.

Wilcox, Delos F.—American City; Municipal Government in Michigan and Ohio; Study of City Government; Ethical Marriages.

Williams, Right Rev. C. D. (Bishop of Michigan).—Valid Christianity for Today.

Wilson, Mrs. S. S.—Ohio.

Wolfenstein, Martha.—Idylls of Grass.

Woolsey, Sarah (Susan Collidge).—"What Katy Did" series and many juvenile stories; Few More Verses; Old Convent School in Paris; History of City of Philadelphia; Rhymes and Ballads for Girls and Boys.

Worthington, Rev. E. W.—Devotional Introduction; Ember Days.

Woolson, Constance Fenimore.—Anne; Castle Nowhere; Dorothy and Other Italian Stories; East Angels; Horace Chase; Jupiter Lights; Mentone, Cairo and Corfu; Transplanted Boy.

Wright, E. S.—Westward Around the World.

Wylie, Edna E.—Blue Valley Feud; Little Dream Playmate; Refining of Mary Ann; Theodor's Stepmother; Ward of Sewing Circle; Will of Caxton's.

Zerbe, Ida.—Pius from Plaisance.

Zorn, C. M.—Auf den Weg.

CHAPTER LXIII.

SOME CLEVELAND SCIENTISTS.

There have been some notable contributions to science and some important inventions made by Cleveland men.

The first scientific association in Cleveland was the Cleveland Academy of Natural Science, organized in 1845 at the suggestion of Dr. Kirtland. The first meeting was held November 24, 1845, when Dr. Kirtland was elected president; Sherlock J. Andrews, first vice president; Charles W. Heard, second vice president; William D. Beattie, third vice president. The curators were William Case, Hamilton L. Smith, Samuel St. John, Henry C. Kingsley, Rufus K. Winslow, Jared P. Kirtland, J. Lang Cassells, Charles Whittlesey. A creditable collection of geological, zoological and botanical specimens was gathered, which was at first stored in the Medical College, where the Academy met. For a number of years during the winter public lectures were given by members of the Academy. Among the many published contributions to science made by the members may be mentioned: "Description of New Varieties of Fish"; "The Classification of Diurnal lepidoptera of Northern and Middle Ohio"; "Classification of Fossil Coal Plants," by Dr. Newberry; "A Description of the Mosses Found in the Vicinity of Cleveland," by Professor Cassells; numerous observations of fishes, by Dr. Garlick; studies among the coal measures and the drift, by Dr. Newberry; a description of the mounted birds in the museum, by Dr. Kirtland. It was reorganized in 1869 into the Kirtland Society of Natural Science, which in 1870 became identified with the Cleveland Library Association. A few years later its collections were given to Case School of Applied Science.

Connected with these early societies are the names of four men, who were pioneers in scientific work. The first of these is Dr. Jared P. Kirtland, a distinguished naturalist, teacher and physician. He was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1795, and came to Poland, Trumbull county, on horseback, when he was fifteen years old. His father was the general agent of the Connecticut Land Company at that place. After studying medicine in Dr. Rush's noted school in Philadelphia, he practiced in Trumbull county for nearly twenty years and was several times elected to the legislature. In 1838 he was appointed naturalist of the first Ohio geological survey. He lectured one year in the Cincinnati Medical College and at the close of the year 1838, accepted a professorship in the newly organized Cleveland Medical College. Soon thereafter he bought an estate near Rocky river and this became a noted experimental farm, where were originated many new varieties of fruits, including several varieties of cherries and the well known Kirtland strawberry. Here the aged naturalist had a remarkable collection of trees and shrubs, and his flower garden was known throughout the state. Dr. Kirtland also made important discoveries in zoology. His first original contribution to science was on the classification of fresh water mollusks, while he was still a young physician in Poland. From his farm the doctor drove daily to his classes in the city until within a few years before his death, which occurred December 10, 1877. Tradi-



DR. JARED P. KIRTLAND



tion has handed down many beautiful and quaint stories concerning his simple habits and delightful personality.

Dr. Theodore Datus Garlick was another of the early group of Cleveland's scientists, who founded the Academy of Natural Science. He was born in Middlebury, Vermont, March 30, 1805, came to Cleveland in 1819, was engaged for a time as a stone cutter, became a physician, practicing for some years in Youngstown, and returning to Cleveland in 1853 to practice medicine. He was an authority on the artificial propagation of fish and his book published on that subject in 1854, remained the standard for many years. He urged upon the government the artificial propagation of brook trout and other fish, but met with rude rebuff and brutal treatment from government officials. He was also a widely known botanist, and possessed great skill as a modeler in clay, his anatomical models being widely used. In the collections of the Historical Society are a number of specimens of his handicraft, among them a bust of his devoted friend, Dr. Kirtland.

Another of this distinguished group and the one most widely known for his original contributions to science was Dr. J. S. Newberry. He was born in Cuyahoga Falls, graduated from Western Reserve college in 1846, and from the Cleveland Medical college in 1848. He practiced medicine but a few years. He was appointed assistant surgeon and geologist of the party sent by the war department in 1855 to explore the regions between the Columbia river and the Pacific ocean. This was the beginning of a brilliant scientific career. He became state geologist of Ohio and of the United States geological survey and professor of geology in the School of Mines in Columbia university. His studies covered every phase of geological research, but he will be longest remembered for his work in paleontology.

The fourth member of this interesting group was Col. Charles C. Whittlesey. He was a geologist, mining engineer and archæologist of great distinction. He was born in 1808, lived in Cleveland nearly all his life and died here in 1886. His little white cottage on Euclid avenue, near the present East 65th street, surrounded by clusters of choice shrubs, will be remembered by the older members of the community. He was a member of the first geological survey of Ohio, a pioneer in American archæology, and a civil engineer of many achievements. He was likewise the historian of our early Cleveland life, a writer of many tracts in the Historical Society series, and a voluminous contributor to scientific journals, including the Smithsonian Contributions, and founder of the Cleveland Academy of Natural Science, the Kirtland Society of Natural History, and the Western Reserve Historical Society.

To this group may be added the name of Dr. Elisha Sterling, who was born in New York state August 15, 1825, and died in Cleveland December 29, 1890. He came to Cleveland in 1827, graduated from the Cleveland Medical College, studied in Paris, where his skill attracted attention. He traveled over the continent, going over twenty-five hundred miles on foot studying natural science, and observing the people, their customs and manners. Through the friendship of Dr. Newberry, Dr. Sterling was appointed naturalist of the government expedition to California and Oregon. He was an adept taxidermist, an expert on fish culture, a contributor to scientific journals, one of the founders of the Kirtland Society,

and an "Arkite." He gained eminence in surgery, and was one of the cultured public-spirited men of his generation.

Dr. John Lang Cassels was prominent in scientific work, and associated with Dr. Kirtland on the faculty of the Medical College in 1843. He was professor of chemistry, and did pioneer work in the mineralogy of the Lake Superior mineral regions, which he visited in 1846. He made the journey to the interior of the peninsula by canoe under the guidance of an Indian. His prophecies concerning the riches of that region were received with smiles, but many Clevelanders reaped a golden harvest from his pioneer work.

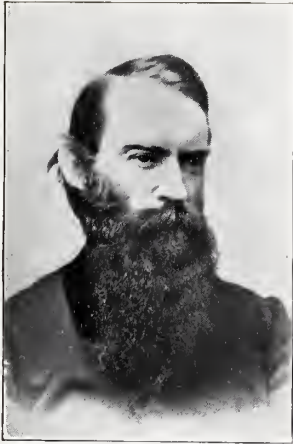
The later scientific work done in our city has centered about the laboratories of Case School of Applied Science and Western Reserve University. Among the distinguished scientists of America, Professor William E. Morley takes first rank as a chemist. Professor Morley was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1838, became professor of chemistry in Western Reserve College at Hudson in 1869, and when that institution was moved to Cleveland became also professor of chemistry in the Medical College. In 1906 he resigned these positions and moved to West Hartford, Connecticut, where he is engaged in research work. Professor Morley's special research was in determining the atomic weight of oxygen, and his work on that subject was published by the Smithsonian institution in 1895. Professor Morley has conducted many other notable researches, is a member of the learned societies of America and Europe, and an extensive contributor to scientific journals, and has been decorated by several European societies. Associated with him for many years was Professor Michelson, the distinguished physicist, who was professor of physics in Case School of Applied Science from 1883 to 1889, and is now a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago. These two distinguished scholars conducted researches in light and other subjects of physical science.

Professor C. F. Mabery, professor of chemistry in Case School, has for many years been prominent as an investigator in the composition of petroleum and the constituents of lubricating oils.

Professor Dayton C. Miller, professor of physics in Case School, has conducted notable experiments in the nature of sound and sound waves and other important work in experimental physics.

Cleveland being the center of great manufacturing interests, there have been a number of scientific discoveries of a practical nature. The Cowles brothers in 1884 laid the foundation for electric smelting. A good deal of practical work has also been done in the chemistry of steel and steel castings. Of mechanical inventions, there have been great multitudes. The most renowned invention made in Cleveland was that of the electric arc light by Charles F. Brush in 1876. Mr Brush was born at Euclid, Ohio, March 7, 1849, and graduated from the Engineering Department of the University of Michigan in 1869. He was the founder of the Brush Electric Company, has made many inventions for the practical application of electricity to the needs of society, was decorated by the French government in 1881 for achievements in electrical science, and in 1899 received the Rumford medal.

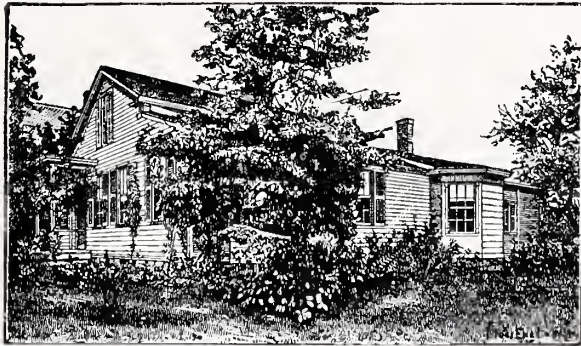
Many scientific instruments of great interest and importance have been made in the manufactory of Warner & Swasey. Both members of this firm are dis-



Dr. J. S. Newberry



Theodatus Garlick



HOME OF COL. CHARLES WHITTLESEY

This cottage stood on the north side of Euclid Avenue nearly opposite Dunham Avenue (East 66th) and not far east of the old toll gate, the old landmark of Colonel Whittlesey's day.



tinguished for their scientific work. They excel in all branches of telescope building and the making of instruments of precision, including range finders, gun sights, field telescopes, etc. Among others of their notable achievements, must be included the building of the thirty-six inch Lick telescope, the twenty-six inch telescope of the Naval Observatory at Washington, and the forty inch telescope of the Yerkes Observatory for Chicago University. Many new inventions have been recorded by both Mr. Warner and Mr. Swasey. This fortunate partnership was entered into in 1880.

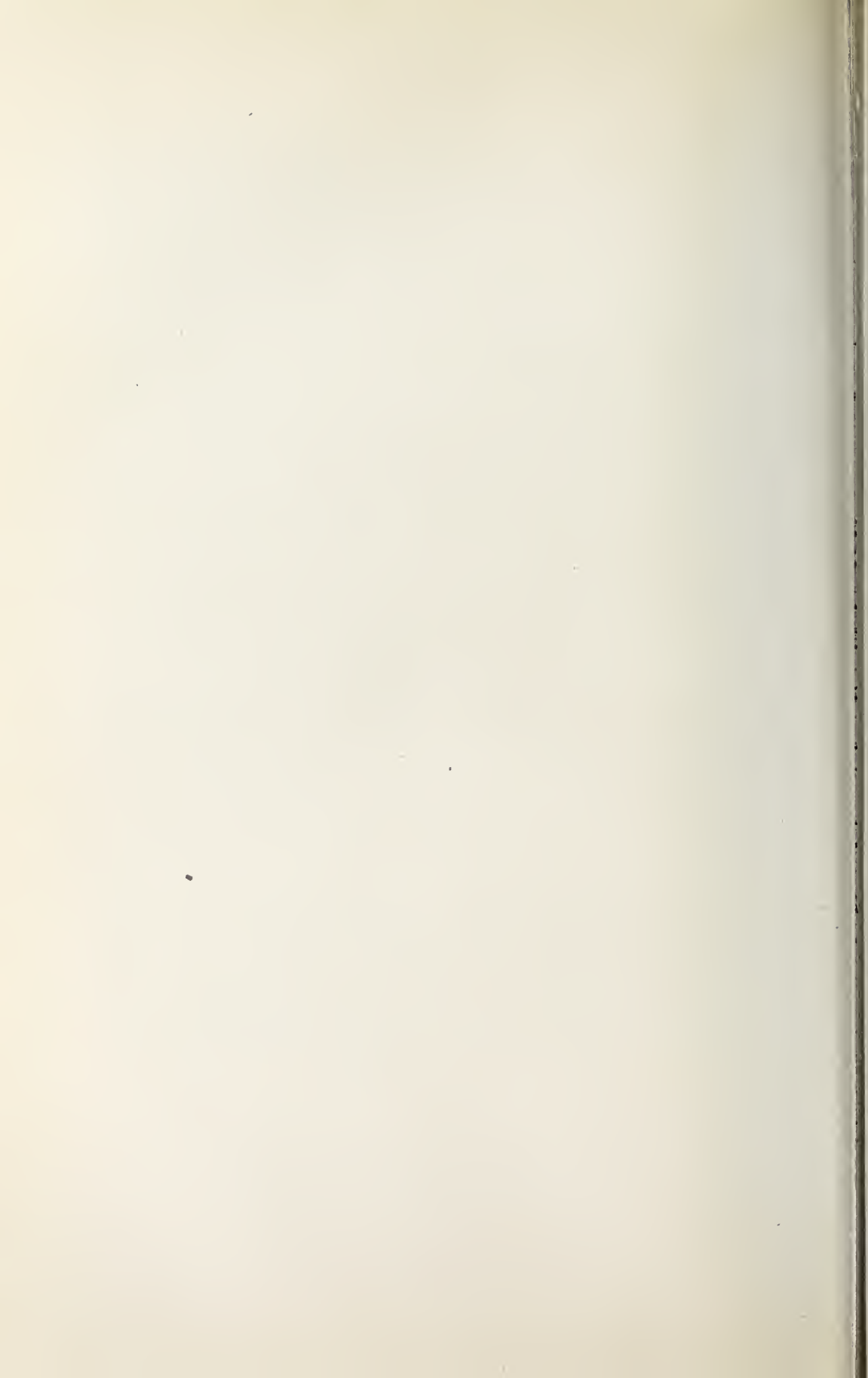
William Chisholm, Sr., has contributed a long list of successful industrial inventions. Mr. Chisholm was born in Scotland, August 12, 1835, came to Cleveland in 1852, became manager for the Cleveland Rolling Mills, and invented many processes for the manufacture of Bessemer steel into screws, spades, etc., and devised new steam hoisting and pumping engines and conveying machinery.

Alexander E. Brown has secured several hundred patents on hoisting machinery. He is president of the Brown Hoisting Machine Company, is a distinguished engineer, a member of the learned engineering societies of America and Europe and a writer upon technical subjects. The machinery made in his establishment is used in every part of the world.

Cady Staley, president of Case School of Applied Science from 1886 to 1902, was one of the engineers in the building of the Central Pacific Railroad and is the author of several works on engineering. He was born December 12, 1840, near Minaville, New York, and graduated from Union college in 1865.

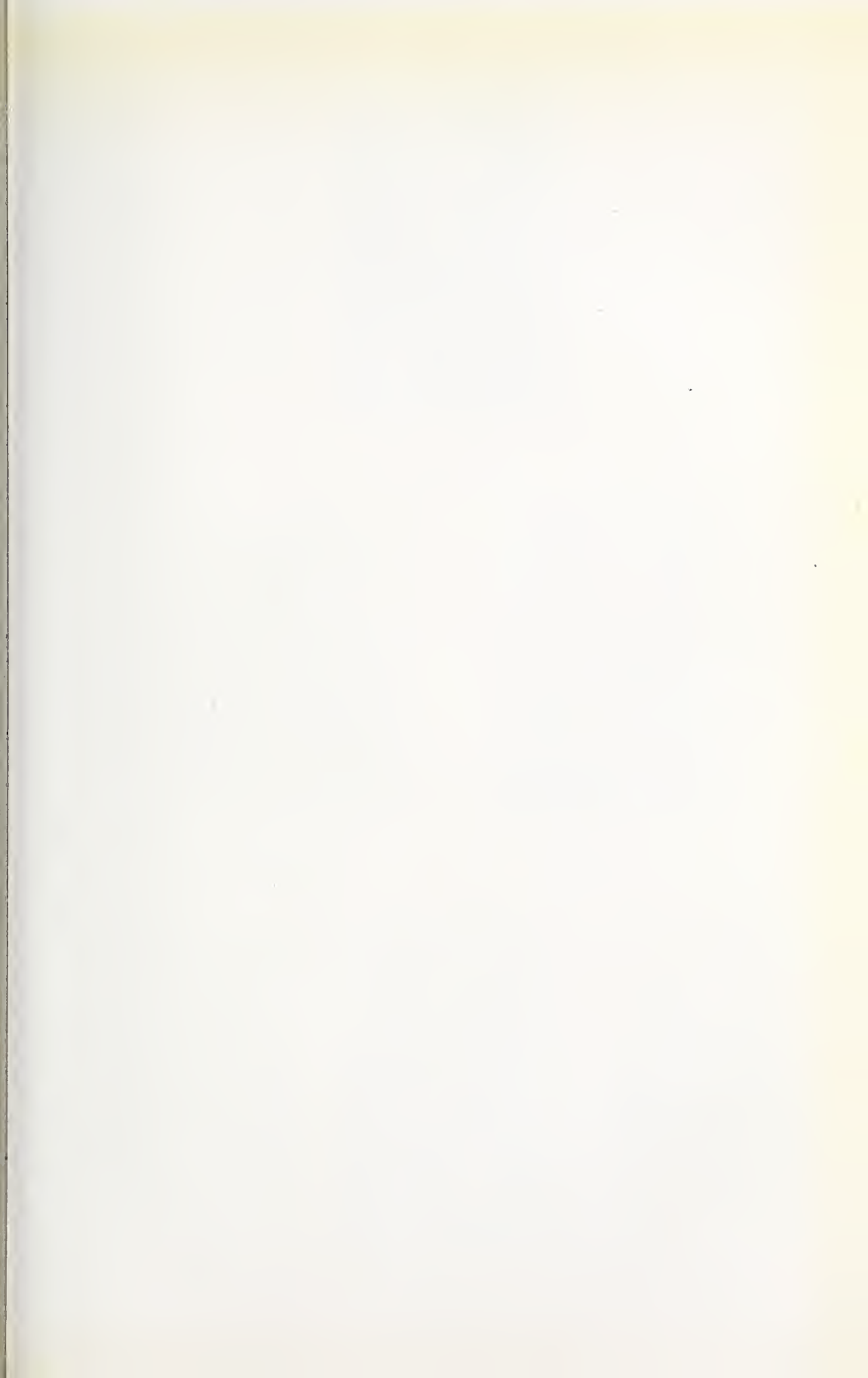
Two astronomers of distinction must be mentioned, Professor Charles S. Howe and Professor John N. Stockwell. Professor Howe, before becoming president of Case School of Applied Science, was professor of astronomy in that institution. He has contributed to astronomical and mathematical journals, has presided over several of the learned societies, and is a leader in the movement for industrial and technical education in America. Since he has been president of Case School of Applied Science he has been compelled to give up a great deal of his active scientific work.

Professor John N. Stockwell was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, April 10, 1832. He came to Brecksville in his youth and good fortune led him into an acquaintanceship with William Case. Their mutual love for astronomy and mathematics soon ripened the acquaintance into intimacy. Professor Stockwell secured the proper instruments for observation and began a series of original investigations that rank him among the foremost astronomers of the times. He is the author of many works on astronomy, a contributor to the American and foreign scientific journals and to the Smithsonian Contributions.



DIVISION IX.
FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.







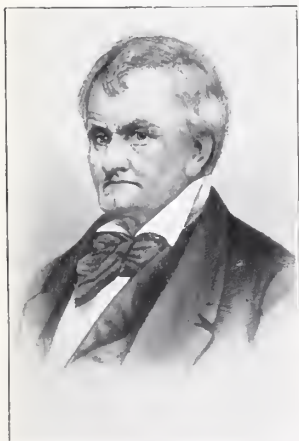
From original in Western Reserve
Historical Society
Amzi Atwater
Died in 1851



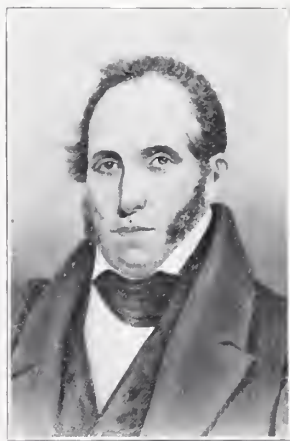
Joel Seranton
1793-1858



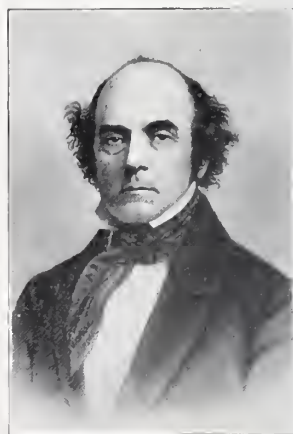
A. W. Walworth
1790-1844
General Store



Nathan Perry
1786-1865
General Store



Peter M. Weddell
1788-1847
General Store



Richard Hilliard
1797-1856
Dry Goods

PIONEER MERCHANTS

CHAPTER LXIV.

EARLY TRADE AND MERCANTILE DEVELOPMENT—THE GROWTH OF THE CITY.

A small log hut, as headquarters, was built by the traders in 1786, near the spring at the foot of Main street.¹ Harvey Rice states that "In 1797 Edward Paine opened the first dry goods store in Cleveland."² The straggling population of the village needed but few supplies. Judge Barr leaves a picture of mercantile Cleveland in 1803: "Bryant's log distillery, of course, attracted the attention of such Senecas, Hurons, Chippewas and Delawares as had a weakness for firewater. Alexander Campbell, who was doubtless a Scotchman, saw that here was a good place to traffic with the stoics of the woods. He built a rude store a little further up the hill near the spring but more toward the junction of Union and Mandrake lanes. * * * In this cluster of log shanties, the principal traffic of Cleveland was transacted. Here the red men became supremely happy over a very small quantity of raw whiskey, for which he paid the proceeds of many a hunt. If anything remained of his stock of skins after paying for his whiskey, the beads, ribbons and trinkets of Mr. Campbell's store absorbed the entire stock. Here squaws bartered and coquetted with the trader, who in their eyes was the most important personage in the country. Here the wild hunter in his dirty blanket made the woods ring with his savage howls, when exhilarated with drink. He shone forth for a moment in his native barbarity, ferocious alike against friend and foe."³

"Previous to the war, the principal business on the lakes was the transportation of salt and furs. In 1811 one hundred and twenty thousand dollars worth of the latter was taken by Captain Dobbins in the schooner "Salina," from Mackinaw; eighteen thousand barrels destined for the Pittsburg market arrived at Erie in a single season. Flour, pork, whiskey, high wines, intended

¹ Whittlesey's "Early History," p. 365.

² "Pioneers of Western Reserve," p. 61.

³ Whittlesey's "Early History of Cleveland," p. 390.

for the Indian trade, and the markets of Detroit and Mackinaw, came from Pittsburg and served as an offset to the fur trade of the former. From 1796 to 1802, what few emigrants and merchandise found their way into Ohio from the Atlantic settlements were conveyed hither mostly by Schenectady boats, following the routes of the original surveys. From 1802 to 1812, goods were brought from Albany to Black Rock by wagons; the merchants starting to New York in July. These goods were frequently detained on the way until the spring of the ensuing year."⁴

In 1808 Nathan Perry, whom Judge Griswold called "Cleveland's first great merchant," joined the group of traders and built a store and dwelling on the corner of Superior and Water streets. Within a decade he supplanted this with a brick building, the third brick building in Cleveland, where he carried on an extensive business. Nathan Perry possessed the genius of a trader. He had learned the dialects of the Indians and made the foundation of his fortune in fur trading. Perry was the first merchant in northern Ohio to do more than supply the scant local needs of his community. His mercantile enterprises extended over the Reserve and he soon became a rich man, investing his funds in real estate and leaving one of the largest estates in the city. He died June 24, 1865. Perry street was named for him.

In 1810 Harvey and Elias Murray built a frame store on Superior street near the Forest City block, and occupied it until Hull's surrender of Detroit, when it was used as a hospital for the soldiers. After the war it was again used for mercantile purposes. In 1855 it was torn down.

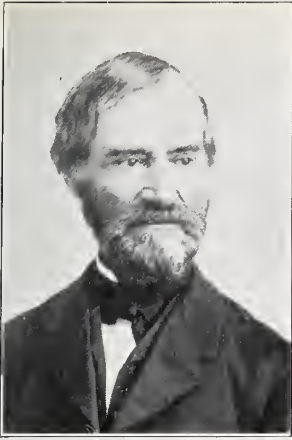
In 1809 Major Carter built a log warehouse near Union lane and in 1811 the Murrays built one near the mouth of the river. These served for storing the merchandise that was brought by schooner on the lake from Buffalo, or by laborious teams in "Pennsylvania wagons" or by packhorse, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, thence to Cleveland.

In 1814, J. A. and Irad Kelley built the first brick building in the town, a store on Superior street. In 1815 Noble H. Merwin came to Cleveland and built a log warehouse on the corner of Superior and Merwin streets. The next year he brought his family from Connecticut and purchased the "tavern stand" of George Wallace on the corner of Superior street and Vineyard lane. His house was known as "Merwin's tavern" and later as the "Mansion House." Merwin became one of the leading business men of the village, engaging in the provision trade and in forwarding. James Kingsbury kept a store in 1816. In 1817 the first frame warehouse was built by Leonard Case and Captain William Gaylord on the river north of St. Clair street. This was soon followed by one built by Dr. David Long and Levi Johnson, and still a third by John Blair. These latter were both below Gaylord's.

In 1818 Orlando Cutter arrived with twenty thousand dollars worth of merchandise, an enormous stock for those days. He sold it the following year to Merrit Seeley. In 1820 Peter M. Weddell establish a mercantile business here that developed into one of the largest in northern Ohio.

In 1821 mercantile Cleveland clustered around "Perry's Corners," Superior and Water street, where stood Perry's "little white store" and the Kelleys'

⁴ "National Magazine," December, 1845.



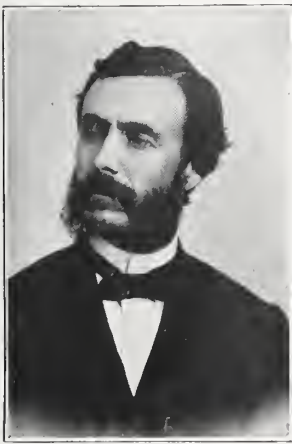
George Worthington
Hardware



A. Cobb
Druggist



William Bingham
Hardware



E. I. Baldwin
Dry Goods



G. N. Abbey
Crockery



N. E. Crittenden
Jeweler



P. H. Babcock
Wholesale Grocer



J. P. Robison
Packing and Provisions



Benjamin Rose
Packing and Provisions

PIONEER MERCHANTS

"big brick store," also Major Carter's "red tavern," built of logs and veneered with clapboards. In the marshes on the river were the scattered warehouses, small log or frame buildings. Those wishing to cross to the west side were ferried over from the foot of Superior street by "old Uncle Kit Gunn," in a primitive flat boat. Where the Weddell House later stood, "Uncle" Abraham Hickox had his blacksmith shop, with its noted sign "Uncle Abraham works here." From his shop to the lake was pasture land, enclosed with an old worm rail fence. The flats were a tangle of grape vines and forest, affording good hunting. From Erie street to "Doan's Corners" was woods. Curtis' tannery stood where A. P. Winslow later built his splendid home (Giddings avenue). On Erie street there was a clearing of about four acres, enclosed by a rail fence. A log house stood where the Cleveland Trust building now stands. From there to the Square which was "covered with bushes and stumps," there were no houses.⁵

In 1825, with a population of about five hundred, Cleveland began its real growth with the opening of the Ohio canal. With this development of population came a great many mercantile enterprises. The first city directory, 1837, when the town had about five thousand population, gives an opportunity for analyzing the occupations and industries of the city. There were seventy-one grocery stores, twenty-five dry goods and clothing stores, seven millinery stores, five hardware stores, four boot and shoe stores, supplying the town and its outlying farms. These were all small stores, confining their trade to one line of goods, excepting a few, which had combinations of "dry goods and hardware," "dry goods and groceries," "dry goods and shoes." Several wholesale grocers and wholesale dry goods stores had begun the distributing business which within fifty years developed into large proportions. Twenty-five forwarding and commission merchants indicate the principal mercantile industry of the town. The lone log warehouse of Carter had multiplied many fold with the advent of canal and steamboat. Ship chandlery also began to be a leading industry. The retail business was confined to lower Superior street, Water street, River street, with a few grocery stores and some millinery and tailor shops on St. Clair, Pittsburg, Prospect and Michigan streets. North of Superior street was the fine residence portion of the town. The wholesale and warehouse business was confined to River street and the wharf district.

This was still the day of the artisan. Here are some of the trades enumerated in the first Directory: sawyer, lath joiner, coach maker, agriculturist, laundress, joiner, millwright, shingle maker, turner, soap boiler, fancy dyer, hair dresser, watchmaker and jeweler, draper and tailor, tailoress, drover, house mover, upholsterer, rope maker, tallow chandler, chair maker, coach and gig trimmer, peddler, carter, hosier, shoemakers and locksmith. This catalogue of homely industries indicates a village that has not yet been turned over to the machine age.

BARTER AND TRADE.

In those years trade was by barter, money was scarce, and bank notes were of dubious value. Whiskey made in the rude distilleries, of the corn grown

⁵ See "Annals Early Settlers Association," No. 9, p. 34.

among the stumps passed as a medium of exchange at twenty cents the gallon in 1820. "In 1817-18, small change was very scarce, and the trustees of the village, to relieve the wants of the people, after consulting with the business men, concluded best to issue corporation scrip, called by the people 'Corporation Shinplasters,' to the amount of one hundred dollars, in denominations from six and a quarter cents to fifty cents. * * * A silver dollar was divided into nine pieces, each passing for a shilling, and a pistareen, worth eighteen and three-quarter cents, went for a shilling also."⁶

In 1818 Leonard Case advertised ninety acres for sale in Warrensville "which he will sell cheap for cash and salt, flour, whiskey, wheat or rye."⁷ In the same issue a merchant advertises that highest prices will be paid for oats "in salt or cash." In 1819 Nathan Perry announces his new brick store and that "he will receive in payment furs, pot and pearl ashes and good clean rye. * * * N. B. He wishes to purchase a quantity of pork, for which he will give five dollars per hundred for hogs weighing one hundred and eighty and upward, part of which will be paid in cash; a liberal discount will be made on goods for eastern money."⁸ A competitor, E. Taylor, in the same issue says he will receive in payment for goods purchased "pork, whiskey, rye, corn, tallow, butter and some first quality flour."

Another merchant has, "Now landing from the schooner Neptune three hundred barrels salt to be sold for cash or most kinds of country produce," and others advertise for cattle "for which they will pay a liberal price, either in salt or goods, or in what is termed money in the state of Ohio."⁹ Hubbard & Parson, "tin and sheet iron manufactory" let it be known that "all articles commonly taken at eastern factories, will be received in payment at a fair price: as rags, pewter, brass, copper, feathers, bristles, beeswax, furs, ginseng, dried peaches and apples, cash, etc."¹⁰ This seems an omnibus provision. Even the ladies were privileged to barter. In 1827 Mrs. Coolidge opened a millinery store opposite the Franklin House. "She has on hand an assortment of hats, caps, head dresses, etc., of the latest fashions. * * * Most kinds of country produce will be received in exchange for the above articles, viz.: Butter, cheese, dried apples and peaches, etc."¹¹ Those were good old days!

In 1825 a dealer asks for "thirty barrels of pickles," also for "pork, whiskey, hickory nuts, ashes, lye, potash, dried peaches and apples, rags, pork, barrels."¹² It was the custom for merchants to advertise the arrival of a cargo or consignment of goods in the hope of making quick sales.

The development of our national trade was reflected in our local market. Gradually the luxuries arrived at the mouth of the Cuyahoga. In 1837 "lemons, raisins, figs," were abundantly advertised, and a few years later Connecticut shad. Lake trout and white fish had always been abundant in season, but in

⁶ George B. Merwin in "Annals Early Settlers Association," No. 1, p. 66.

⁷ "Gazette," Vol. 1, No. 9.

⁸ "Register," December 7, 1819.

⁹ "Herald," Vol. 1, No. 41.

¹⁰ "Herald," May 26, 1826.

¹¹ "Herald," October 19, 1827.

¹² "Herald," June 11, 1829.

1851 W. L. Standart began to supply the market "the year round" without artificial refrigeration.¹³

"At an early date the few merchants here bought their goods mostly in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and transported them across the mountains, and in return for payment of their bills of goods sent back, by large four or six horse teams, pot and pearl ashes, skins, furs and beeswax as an offset to these credits."¹⁴ In the sail and steam boat days merchants were compelled to buy their entire stock in summer before navigation closed. Provisions for the year were also bought in summer, all on easy payments, with nine months' credit.

In 1840, when Gilman Folsom was given the contract to dig a channel from the old river bed to the lake for \$28,000, to be paid in Ohio city bonds, he paid his men seventy-five cents a day. They struck, however, for higher wages. Wages were not high, but the purchasing power of cash was relatively great.

By 1850 Cleveland was a prosperous commercial town. Its retail business was still confined to Superior street, where most of its stores were found, including twenty dry goods, six hardware, and eight drug stores; five book stores, five merchant tailors, four of its six jewelers, twenty-one of its twenty-five clothing stores, six hat and cap stores, twenty-one boot and leather stores, twenty-one of its twenty-two shoe stores, two crockery stores and twenty-two of its fifty-eight grocery stores. There were four "uptown" groceries, Herman's, corner Ontario and Prospect; Potter's, corner Ontario and Michigan; Remington's, corner Erie and Lake; and Pearson's, 61 Public Square. The residence section was moving eastward. The wholesale business was on Water, River and Merwin streets, where fourteen wholesale grocery houses were located, and five ship chandlers and thirty-three forwarding and commission merchants.

The next decade sees but little change in the geographical distribution of the stores. The drug and grocery stores are scattered over a wide area, to Garden, Pittsburg, Erie, Orange, Kinsman and St. Clair streets. The Public Square is invaded with a dry goods store and a drug store. Ontario street from Pittsburg street to the Square was a substantial business street, "the penny venders moving farther east to make room for more extensive dealers."¹⁵

In 1870 the movement eastward and the segregation of various commercial interests is well under way. The lumber yards, eighteen in number, are in the flats near the river. The wholesale district was moved from River to Water street, and River street was given over to commission houses. Between St. Clair and the lake was still a fine residence district. The retail invasion of Euclid avenue began. John Main had a drug store and Thomas O'Rourke a tailoring establishment on the avenue. The Public Square was no longer surrounded by dwelling houses. A butcher shop (Proper's), Cook's crockery store, the groceries of D. Hogan & Company and Jones, Potter & Company, the jewelry establishments of B. G. Dietz, John Goodman, A. S. Houck, L. Kruger, and R. J. Pugh, a looking glass factory (Hambrock & Hamel), four merchant tailor shops (George Wright, W. C. Lyons, W. B. Hancock, John Bartall), three milliners (Mrs. M. M. Arm-

¹³ "Herald," April 3, 1850.

¹⁴ R. T. Lynn, "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. 4, p. 248.

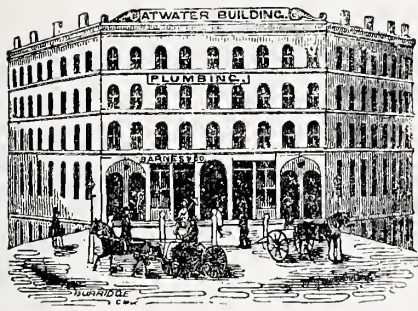
¹⁵ "Herald," July 16, 1867.

strong, J. L. Cook & Company, Mrs. C. A. Searls & Company), three musical instrument stores (G. O. Hall, Ernst Kaiser, A. Königslow), all faced the square. Physicians, sewing machine agents, lawyers and real estate and insurance men, had offices in the plain three and four story blocks that replaced the comfortable old houses.

Within another decade many of the larger retail and wholesale houses of today were well established. Superior street still claimed the most important ones. The tide flowed eastward, not on Superior street as was early planned, but down the narrower Euclid street. The rapid development of factories along the lake and the railroads parallel to it, made a "smoke belt," noxious to fine residences and to the best retail stores. So the wide stretches of Superior street were not lined by the finest modern buildings, and Perry's and Payne's broad acres remain almost vacant to this day. In 1880 Sterling & Company's carpet house, Charles Vaupel's drug store, C. A. Selzer's art store, Herman & Company's clothing house, William Seymour's and P. L. Miles' jewelry stores, Brainard's music house, the display room of the White Sewing Machine Company, had all invaded the sacred precincts of the avenue. These stores were stone or brick, most of them still standing, while some have given way to more modern buildings that followed the pioneer sky scrapers of the avenue, the Garfield building and the New England building.

By 1890 Erie street was no longer a retail frontier. With the pushing of the street car line to Perry street came the demolition of the fine old mansions that had been the glory of medieval Cleveland and from 1900 to 1910 the remarkable growth of population has lured the finest stores beyond Erie, has almost united the modest business colony that started at "Willsons Corners" many years ago, with the pioneer business colony that began at "Perry's Corners" in 1810, and with eager arms it is reaching over the sloping lawns toward the business center at "Doan's Corners." In a few years Euclid avenue will be transformed from the finest residence street in America into a great retail thoroughfare. That our magnificent avenue should thus fall prey to business avarice is due not merely to the commercial expansion that naturally accompanies a fast growing town and is seen in the metamorphosis of Broadway and Fifth avenue in New York and Broad street in Philadelphia, but also to the unwise policy of the villagers in neglecting to open ample cross streets connecting St. Clair and Prospect streets, at convenient intervals between the Square and Perry (E. Twenty-first) street, thereby providing opportunity for lateral expansion. With its inevitable metropolitan development, Cleveland must burst these confines.

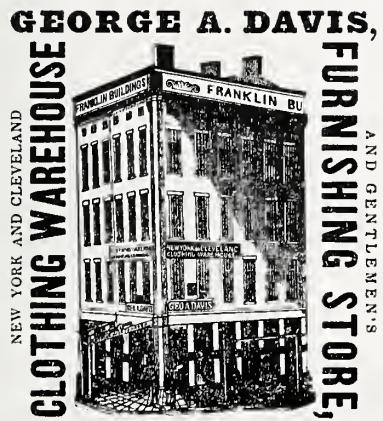
There was a good deal of rivalry between the towns of this region in the pioneer days. Cleveland's childhood was sickly. About 1820 Sandusky seemed to have an advantage over her. Pittsburg made quite an ado because she believed the Ohio canal should be built from Erie to Pittsburg. Erie was a rival of ancient date. The "Erie Gazette" in 1838 says of Cleveland: "But one building of any importance is going up. Cleveland has had its day, and reached the zenith of its popularity. * * * Erie is progressing steadily and surely to greatness and importance, while the mushroom city of Cleveland is retrograding almost as rapidly as it sprang up." The "Herald," in reply, says that there are no stores for rent and that during the year nine large warehouses



From an old cut
The Atwater block in 1857



From an old cut
Corner of Superior and Seneca
streets, 1859



North-West Cor. Superior & Water Streets, Franklin Buildings,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
All articles in his line will be sold on the lowest Cash
terms of any establishment in the western country
From an old cut

Corner of Superior and Water streets,
1848



From an old cut
An up-to-date business block on
Water street, 1856

EARLY CLEVELAND MERCANTILE ARCHITECTURE



were erected on the river. After the severe panic of 1837 the town began to take on new activity. In September, 1843, the "Herald" gives a picture of this growth. Within two years one hundred and fifty buildings had been built, a fine row of brick dwellings on St. Clair street built by George Worthington and Isaac Taylor "with iron railings, cut stone steps and neat courts." Captain Levi Johnson built his fine cut stone mansion corner of Water and Lake street. This was torn down in 1909. The stone was brought from Kingston, Canada, "at six dollars per toise of two hundred and sixteen feet." The old Mansion House on Superior street and Vineyard lane was torn down and two blocks of stores built for Atwater of New York; the rooms were rented at once. The third floor contained a "Music Hall" of "double the capacity of any in the city." This "Atwater Block" was the leading business block of its day. In 1844-45 two hundred and twenty-six buildings were erected.¹⁶ There was no speculation in lots and no vacant houses were to be had. In 1845-6 the new buildings included one hundred and forty-six houses, thirty stores, fifteen machine shops, two offices, the New England hotel and several factories.* This growth increased from year to year. It was the normal development of a healthy commercial town. In 1853 approximately seven hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars was invested in new buildings,¹⁷ mostly on Water, Superior and Merwin streets.

At this period the plain three and four story "blocks" still standing on lower Superior street, were built, also many fine residences. Captain Johnson's house alluded to above, was a good type of the sedate mansions built on Lake street. Walnut and Chestnut streets had many fine homes and St. Clair and Wood streets, indeed all the level tableland between Superior and the lake was considered available for the finest homes. Euclid became fashionable a little later. In 1849 Henry B. Payne built his mansion on Euclid street. It was considered "princely." Henry Gaylord built below Erie, the same year. The town was noted for its beautiful location. In the '40s and '50s multitudes of fine elms, oaks and maples were planted to make Cleveland "the Forest City." Even in its village days, travelers remarked upon its beauty. In 1840 Howe wrote: "It is one of the most beautiful towns in the Union and much taste is displayed in the private dwellings and the disposition of shrubbery."¹⁸ The mercantile architecture did not keep pace with the domestic architecture. It was often said that "Cleveland's residences are the finest, its business architecture the shabbiest in the United States."¹⁹ Only within the last decade are the mercantile buildings taking rank with the finest in the country.

COST OF LIVING.

In 1833 John Stair from London, England, wrote a letter which describes so graphically the conditions of that period that it is reproduced here in entirety.

¹⁶ "Herald," April 2, 1845.

* "Herald," September 24, 1845.

¹⁷ "Herald," October 18, 1853.

¹⁸ "Historical Collection," Vol. I, p. 498.

¹⁹ "Leader," February 17, 1869.

"County Cuyahoga, Ohio.
Newburg, August 16, 1833.

My dear Thomas:—

"The opportunity affords for sending a few lines by 'Cheapside' which I gladly embrace. You have thought it strange perhaps that I have not written you before but when I tell you that on every letter we send to England we have to pay 25 cents postage to New York and 27 cents for every one we receive (if brought by private hand and posted at New York, 25 cents), added to which the uncommon scarcity of money, you will cease to be surprised. Frequently men who are possessed of a good farm and considerable stock are weeks and months without a cent. They barter, or as they call it, trade, for almost everything, and are so accustomed to it that they don't feel it, but it is particularly trying to foreigners who have not the means to do so, consequently their resources are soon drained, unless they have sufficient to purchase a farm where by hard work they may soon supply nearly all their wants. Many raise all they eat with few exceptions, such as tea, coffee, etc. They raise their own wool and flax which are spun and woven by the women for clothing, so that a farmer is the most independent person in this country, and any person with a small income may live well for one-third that they can in England.

"Before I give you the prices of a few things, I should tell you that our accounts are kept by dollars (market thus \$) and cents. A dollar is equal to eight shillings York, or one hundred cents. For large Turkeys, 50 cents each; fowls one shilling, or 12½ cents each; roasting pigs, 25 cents each; mutton, beef, pork, veal, etc., 4 cents per pound; when bought by the quarter, 2@2½ cents per pound; butter, from nine cents to one shilling per pound; cheese, six cents per pound; groceries with the exception of tea, as dear as in England; Young Hyson, \$1.00 per pound; cows, from \$10 to \$25 each; horses, from \$30 to \$100 each; clothing of all kinds is dear. So you see, this is the poor man's country, but unless he has land or can labor hard, a man with a family of small children stands but a poor chance. Situations for single men are very scarce except as bartenders at taverns, clerks, etc. Shopmen are little better off in the old country with little more than their board and lodging.

"New York is quite overdone, so many stop there. We arrived there the 1st of September just as the cholera began to abate. Its ravages there, and, indeed, nearly all over the States, were very great. We were mercifully preserved all the way, although at several times lodging under the same roof with it, but without knowing it at the time. There were cases in every town we passed through. It has again broken out in the Southern States, and I expect will reach Cleveland, six miles from us, it being a place where so many emigrants land. It is a very increasing place, and for the size of it, the prettiest town I have seen in America. Its situation on the lake is so commanding that it will soon be a place of great importance, and the inhabitants are beginning to have a taste for the fine arts, so that a person who understood drawing, music, etc., so as to teach it well, might make money apace there. Mechanics of all description meet with employment.

"Education in this country is conducted very differently to what it is in the old country. Each state is divided into townships of five miles square. Each

township is again divided into districts and each district has a schoolhouse. These are called district schools and are taught by a female in the summer and by a man in the winter. The former is paid about \$6 per month and boards around at the houses of the different pupils, a week at each place. The male teacher gets from \$10 to \$20 per month, according to the size of the school, and boards around. In many places they have select or private schools. I have kept one here. * * * We are exceedingly tried for want of cash. I have taken but little more than \$5 in cash for education since I have been in the country—a little more than a sovereign (they fetch \$4.75)."²⁰

In 1838 flour was seven dollars and fifty cents the barrel, potatoes one dollar the bushel, good beef twelve and one-half cents per pound, pork the same. These were hard times prices and very high for "Cheap Ohio."

In 1840 flour was taken in lieu of New York exchange at three dollars and fifty cents the barrel. In June the papers give prices as follows: Cheese, four and one-half cents per pound; butter, nine cents; eggs, five cents per dozen; oats, thirty-seven to forty cents per bushel; dried apples, one dollar per bushel; sugar, seven and one-half cents per pound; Rio coffee, seven and one-half cents to eight and one-half cents per pound; spring steel, six cents per pound; nails, assorted, six cents per pound; sheet iron, six and one-fourth to seven and one-half cents; sheetings, seven and eight cents per yard; blue shirtings, eight and one-half to ten and one-half cents per yard; prints, eight and one-half to sixteen cents per yard; and forty-two to seventy cents per yard.²¹

On March 29, 1843, mechanics and workmen met to protest against the "present practice of paying mechanics and laboring men in orders and store pay." They resolved "that so long as money is the circulating medium of this country, it alone is the proper pay for the services of every class of the community." The men did not complain of low wages, because they said the times were hard, but they did want money, and declared that after April 5 they would not take anything else in payment. On April 5 they held a large mass meeting in the Square, preceded by a workingman's parade. The protest was only partially successful.²²

In 1848 (January 11), the papers give wholesale market quotations as follows: Flour, five dollars to five dollars and fifty cents the barrel; wheat, one dollar per bushel; corn, forty cents per bushel; oats, twenty-five and thirty cents per bushel; hogs, two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars twelve and one-half cents per hundred weight; lard, seven cents the pound; white fish, seven dollars the barrel; trout, six dollars, and pickerel five dollars; hams, four cents; beef, twelve cents the pound; apples, thirty-seven to sixty-two cents the bushel; sugar, New Orleans, six and one-fourth cents; loaf sugar, ten and one-half to eleven and one-half cents; eggs, fourteen cents per dozen; table butter, eleven to twelve cents. In July, 1848, cheese was six cents; butter, nine and one-half cents; eggs, ten cents; and pork, six dollars and twenty-five cents the barrel.

²⁰ "Annals Early Settlers Association," No. 4, p. 40.

²¹ From the Market Quotations.

²² See "Weekly Plain Dealer."

The following schedule is given to show what the yearly expenses of a fine retail store on Superior street were in 1853:

| | |
|--|---------|
| Rent of store | \$1,500 |
| Chief clerk | 600 |
| Assistant clerk and bookkeeper..... | 500 |
| Three other clerks | 300 |
| Insurance on stock | 300 |
| Taxes | 200 |
| Annual depreciation of stock, shopworn, styles, etc..... | 2,000 |
| Family expenses of proprietor | 1,000 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | \$7,000 |

This, it was figured, would require a sale of forty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars for the year on a fifteen per cent net profit basis.²³ The help figured on was all male, as women had not yet been driven by the stress of competition and a higher standard of living, into mercantile pursuits. The first woman employed as a "clerk" was quite a curiosity, and people peeped in at the store window to see her.

With the general prosperity of the '40s and '50s, rents went up. They were lowered a little in 1854. Houses within a half and three-fourths mile of the business center that had rented for four hundred and fifty dollars the year, dropped to two hundred dollars, and even to one hundred and fifty dollars.²⁴

In the decade of 1860, the great war affected the markets. March 7, 1860, the following prices prevailed: Flour, five dollars and fifty cents to six dollars and twenty-five cents per barrel; corn, forty-eight to fifty cents per bushel; hams, nine and one-half to ten cents per pound; dried beef, ten cents per pound; potatoes, thirty to forty cents per bushel; butter, thirteen cents per pound; eggs, twelve and one-half cents per dozen; sugar, New Orleans, seven and three-quarter to nine cents per pound; granulated, eleven to eleven and one-quarter cents per pound; coffee sugar, ten to ten and one-half cents per pound; New Orleans molasses, forty-six to fifty cents per gallon; Cuba molasses, thirty-eight to forty cents per gallon; Rio coffee, twelve and one-quarter to fourteen cents per pound; Java coffee, sixteen to seventeen cents per pound; layer raisins, three dollars to three dollars and twelve cents per box; rice, four and one-half to five cents per pound; lard oil, eighty-five to eighty-eight cents per gallon.

In 1863 prices had advanced; some of the food products had multiplied in value. The supplying of the increased demand for goods used by the army furnished plenty of work, however, and hard times were not so seriously felt.

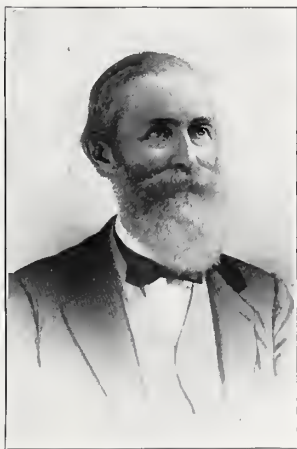
January 29, 1870, prices on staples follow: Flour, five dollars and twenty-five cents to seven dollars and twenty-five cents per barrel; hams, eighteen to eighteen and one-half cents per pound; dried beef, nineteen to twenty cents per pound; dressed hogs, ten and one-half to eleven cents per pound; butter, best table, twenty-eight to thirty cents per pound; eggs, twenty-six to twenty-eight cents per dozen; chickens, fourteen to fifteen cents per pound; turkeys, sixteen to eighteen cents per pound; potatoes, forty-five to fifty cents per bushel; apples,

²³ "Daily Herald," October 26, 1853.

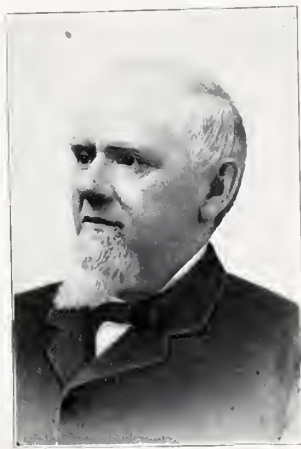
²⁴ "Daily Herald," September 26, 1854.



Amos Townsend,
Wholesale grocer, congressman



Solon Burgess,
Wholesale grocer



J. H. Morley,
Hardware and paint

PIONEER MERCHANTS



three dollars and twenty-five to three dollars and fifty cents per barrel; granulated sugar, fifteen and three-fourths cents per pound; white coffee sugar, fourteen and one-half cents per pound; New Orleans molasses, ninety to ninety-five cents per gallon; Cuba molasses, sixty to eighty cents per gallon; Rio coffee, twenty-one and one-half to twenty-six cents per pound; Java, thirty-five to thirty-six cents per pound; Hyson tea, ninety cents to one dollar and eighty cents per pound; gunpowder tea, one dollar and twenty to one dollar and ninety cents per pound; white fish, nine dollars per barrel; trout, six dollars and fifty cents per barrel.

While these prices have fluctuated with economic conditions, they have, on the whole, steadily advanced, reaching in many commodities the highest point this year, 1910, causing a "meat strike" in Cleveland that will be historic.

THE MARKETS.

Early in 1830 the village trustees passed an ordinance regulating the markets. Every week day was a market day for the sale of fresh meats, Wednesday and Saturday for the sale of vegetables and "other articles ordinarily exposed for sale in public market." The selling of goods was confined to the market house until 10 a. m. The "monopolizing" of stalls or places at the market was prohibited. This market was on Ontario street south of the Square.

In 1837, according to the first directory, there were "four public markets in this city, kept in good order and supplied with every article that can be desired at similar places." At the foot of Water street the "wood market" was located, where the farmers hauled the well seasoned maple, hickory, oak and ash, cut into cord wood. Often a dozen or more wagons stood there in the mud and slush waiting purchasers.*

In 1839 the city built a small market house on Michigan street and L. D. Johnson was appointed "market clerk."

From 1850 to about 1860 there was warfare between the market men, the hucksters, and the grocers. In 1854-5 the hucksters purchased their produce of the market gardeners before the people could get to the market, and then the hucksters sold their stock at greatly increased prices. August 9, 1855, the workmen had a "bread, meat and rent" meeting on the square and formed a "protective union" to fight the hucksters. The city council passed an ordinance intended to relieve the consumer. In 1856 a parcel of land was bought at the junction of Ontario, Kinsman, Pittsburg and Broadway for about one thousand five hundred dollars and the new Central Market House was soon completed. But the hucksters and market men liked their old stands on Ontario and Michigan streets and refused to move. The city passed ordinances granting liberal privileges to the users of the new market, and forbidding market teams using any but the "Central Market grounds." A "producer," however, could sell to anyone, anywhere, what he had produced. This was a hard blow to the Ontario street merchants and hucksters, and they raised a fund to defend those who were arrested for using Ontario street as a market. Several arrests were made,

* Annals "Early Settlers Association," No. 8, p. 165.

but Judge Tilden discharged the offenders on the ground that they were "producers."

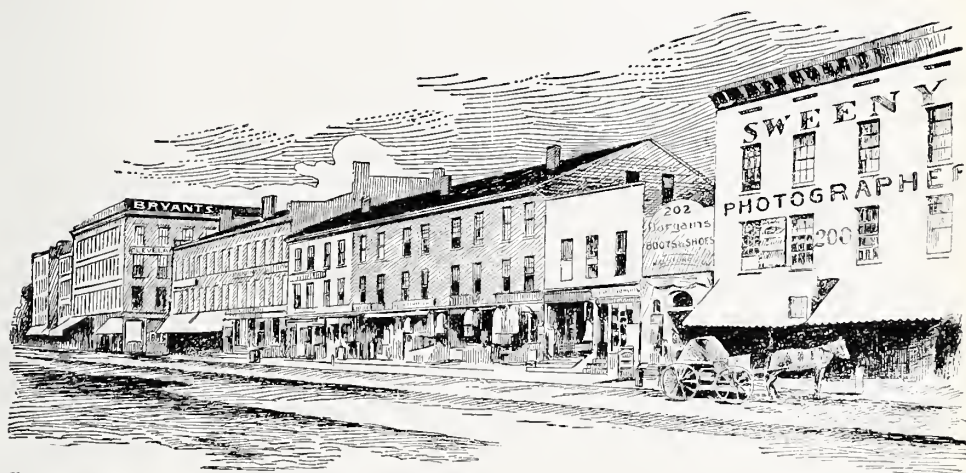
The Sheriff Street Market, the largest of the city markets, was built by a private corporation. In December, 1879, the Newburg Market house was opened. The lot upon which the building stands was purchased February 15, 1879, from C. P. Jewett and David Edwards.

In 1840 Josiah Barber and Richard Lord set aside for public use, a small parcel of land at the corner of Pearl and Lorain streets in their allotment. This was called "Market Square." In 1853 and 1864 David Pollock and James Webster each gave a strip, making the parcel one hundred and thirty-two feet on each side. Later James Webster added a strip thirty-two feet wide, extending from Market Square to Hudson street, later called Market street. When it was proposed to build a market house, David Pollock, one of the donors, in 1858, sought to enjoin the city but the court overruled him and a wooden market house was built in 1868. In 1898 the legislature empowered the mayor to appoint a market house commission, and J. B. Perkins, C. C. Hamilton and Otto I. Leisy were appointed. The council failed to approve the appointment. Nothing was done until Mayor Johnson in 1901 appointed H. G. Slatmeyer, John Goetz and A. G. Daykin, who sold in November, 1901, one hundred and ten thousand dollars in bonds, and purchased a site for the new market across Pearl street from the old. Here a massive building is now being erected.

AGRICULTURE, CUYAHOGA COUNTY FAIR.

Agriculture was the leading industry of the county until after the war. The Cuyahoga County Agricultural society was suggested in a notice in the "Herald," January 30, 1823, by John M. Henderson. On March 29, following, a meeting was held in the courthouse with Thomas Card, chairman, and Leonard Case, secretary. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and within a few months the organization was completed. The Cuyahoga County Agricultural Society occupied an important place in the early life of the county.

The first Fair was held October 30 and 31, 1829. It was held in the Square and in the courthouse. The cattle were arranged around the fence enclosing the various sections of the Square. On the second day the ladies department held its fair in the Old Stone Church. The officers of this first agricultural fair were Frederick Whittlesey, president; Merrick Snively, Moses Jewett, vice presidents; J. D. Weston, secretary; and James Houghton, treasurer. C. M. Giddings was chairman of the committee on agriculture; S. C. Aiken, chairman of the committee on horticulture; Royal Millard, chairman committee on silk and mulberry trees; Dudley Baldwin, chairman committee on manufacturing; and Moses Jewett, chairman committee on domestic animals. The prizes ranged from one to five dollars. The lists distinguish only two breeds of cattle, Durhams and "natives;" three breeds of sheep, South Downs, Merinoes and Leicesters; two breeds of pigs, Sussex and Berkshire; no breeds of horses were mentioned, premiums being given for "brood mares and stallions." This, then, was the beginning of the large horse breeding farms that have made the county famous.



From an old cut—courtesy "Waechter und Anzeiger"

SUPERIOR STREET ABOUT 1865

In the long three-story building to the left of the two-story shop, the city offices were housed for a number of years in the '40s and '50s



The most interesting of the exhibits, however, were in the ladies' department. Here we find premiums given for "woolen fulled cloth," "carpeting," and "woolen flannels." A number of the most prominent ladies in the community received prizes. It was thought that the silkworm could be profitably cultivated in America, and its culture became a fad among the ladies of the town and the surrounding community. Mrs. David Long, of Cleveland, received a premium of five dollars for a pair of silk hose which she had "made from the mulberry the present season." Mrs. Brainard, of Brooklyn, received a premium for "eight different colors of sewing silk, the silk manufactured by Mrs. Brainard and colored with dyes derived from the products of the farm." Mrs. Mary L. Severance, of Cleveland, received a premium for "specimens of silk twist." Messrs. Allen and Weston "for a basket of cocoons;" James Houghton for the "best half acre of mulberry trees."

The prizes for crops gives an interesting glimpse of the productiveness of the soil. The best wheat crop reported was one hundred and two-third bushels from two acres by Edward Richmond, of Euclid. Of oats, six and a half acres averaged eighty-three bushels per acre on the farm of W. Brown, of Rockport. Peleg Sherman, of Mayfield, raised one hundred and eighty-two and two-third bushels of corn from two acres, and David McDowell, of Mayfield, two hundred and forty-three and one-fourth bushels of rutabagas from a quarter of an acre. The sugar beet was also cultivated at this early date. Mr. Snively, of Euclid, raised two hundred and thirty-three and one-half bushels from a quarter acre. Frederick Whittelsey, of Newburg, raised the banner crop of winter wheat, two hundred and ninety-four and one-half bushels from ten acres.

The annual Fair increased in popularity and importance. In 1854 the State Fair was held here on the new fair grounds on Kinsman street (Woodland avenue). This was then the most complete fair ground in the state. It comprised twenty acres of land about one mile from the Square. "The surface, is mostly in turf, beautifully studded with shades." There were three halls, each one hundred and fifty-two by one hundred and sixty feet, and two large tents "one for dairy and farm products and the other for the speakers." Also a power hall and a police office and stalls for three hundred cattle. The fair in 1854 had two thousand, eight hundred and twenty-three entries and there were thirty thousand paid admissions. During these earlier state fairs it was the custom for the board of control to give a "State Fair Ball" some evening during the fair. When the Ohio State Fair was refused to Cleveland by the state board of agriculture, Cleveland decided to have a fair of her own. A meeting of citizens was held, and the Northern Ohio Fair Association was incorporated, February 26, 1870, by Amasa Stone, J. H. Wade, J. P. Robison, W. S. Streator, S. D. Harris, Azariah Everett, Amos Townsend, Wm. Bingham, Henry Nottingham, D. A. Dangler, Wm. Collins, Oscar A. Childs, L. L. Hickox, O. H. Payne, Alton Pope, and W. A. Fisher. Three hundred thousand dollars capital stock was issued and eighty-seven acres of land, on St. Clair street near Glenville, purchased and buildings erected. The first fair opened October 4, 1870. In the winter of 1880-1 the association wound up its business; the fair had not been financially successful. The famous Glenville driving track was started by the same Association, and its annual circuits drew the elite of the

horse world until 1905, when a state law against betting made the races unprofitable. In 1909 the tracks were dismantled and the grounds allotted.

This track was famous throughout the country, not alone as a model turf but as one of the cleanest, most sportsmanlike ovals in all the circuits. Here was organized the first amateur driving club in America, the forerunner of numerous gentlemen's driving organizations in other cities. Some of the most famous horses, whose names are still bywords in the racing world, ran on this track. Among them was the great Maud S. In 1885 she made her record of 2 minutes, $8\frac{3}{4}$ seconds to sulky on the Glenville track. Smuggler here defeated Goldsmith Maid in one of the most sensational races ever ran on the American turf. Thousands witnessed it and a poem was written on the race that is an epic of race track literature. Lou Dillon and Cresceus, great horses, made their records here.

The following are some of the leading records established on the Glenville track: Maud S., driven by W. W. Bair, August 2, 1884, $2.09\frac{3}{4}$; Maud S., driven by W. W. Bair, July 30, 1885, $2.08\frac{3}{4}$; Cresceus, driven by Geo. H. Ketcham, July 26, 1901, $2.02\frac{3}{4}$; Jay-Eye-See (five year old record), August 3, 1883, $2.15\frac{1}{2}$; Lou Dillon (five year old record), July 31, 1903, $2.02\frac{3}{4}$; Sunol (four year old record), July 31, 1890, 2.15 ; Hamburg Belle (race record), August 25, 1909, $2.01\frac{1}{4}$. In addition nearly all existing wagon records were broken on the old Glenville track by Lou Dillon, Angus Pointer, Major Delmar, Morning Star and others.

GARDENS.

There were many worthy gardens in the vicinity of Cleveland. The soil to the east and west of the city is peculiarly adapted to gardening and truck farming. The sandy loam of the ridges and the heavier loams of the intervening stretches have nurtured many fine gardens. At first gardens were cultivated out Kinsman street and Garden street toward Willson avenue and on St. Clair street toward the Glenville district. When population drew these cultivated areas into the city, the truck farmer was compelled to move eastward toward Willoughby and westward on Lorain street and Detroit street, where the finest truck farms are now located.

Small fruit and orchards of peaches, plums, apples and pears thrived here before the '60s. Seth Doan, in 1846, wrote: "One of the first nurseries of apple trees in this vicinity was from seed saved by me and my brother, Timothy, Jr., from a basket of apples brought from Detroit, which he bought at two dollars. Some of the finest orchards in Euclid and the neighboring townships have their origin from these seeds."²⁵ John Haman states that, "Judge Kingsbury's orchard bore a few apples" in 1806.²⁶ This is no doubt the first orchard crop in the county. In 1848 a record peach crop was raised. Soon thereafter the blight destroyed most of the trees and they were not replaced until many years later. The southern shore of Lake Erie has long been known as favorable for raising grapes.

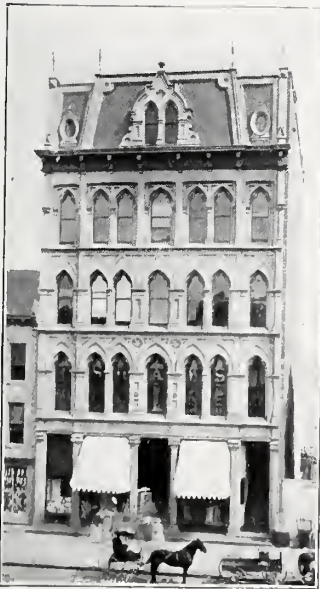
Among the early greenhouses were those of Alexander Skedd built in 1840-41, on Ontario street between St. Clair street and the lake; the "Cleveland Nursery and

²⁵ Whittlesey's "Early History of Cleveland," p. 437.

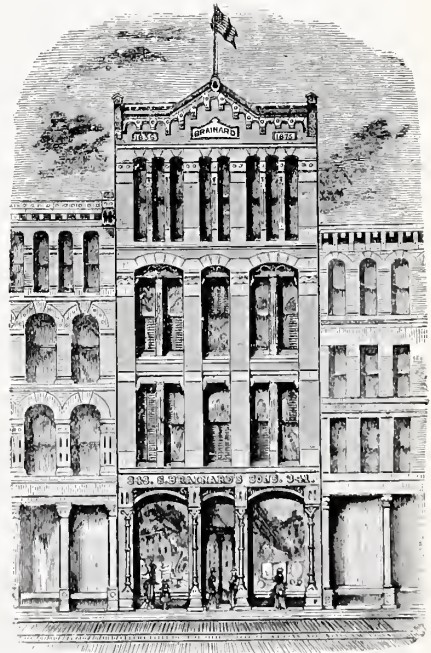
²⁶ *Supra Cit.* p. 429.



From a photograph
One of the original blocks on Superior
street. Torn down, 1868.



From a photograph
Finest business block in city in
early '70s



From an old cut
Brainard's music store, one of the first
business houses to invade Euclid avenue,
1875

EARLY CLEVELAND MERCANTILE ARCHITECTURE

Greenhouse," three miles east of the town, 1840; the Cleveland City Seed Store, Greenhouse and Nursery was on Superior street, east side of the Square, 1841, with James Houghton in charge.

F. R. Elliott was among the most noted and earliest of the horticulturists in this section. He owned a fine estate on Detroit street.

In the '30s Rev. E. F. Willey laid out a beautiful farm of twenty-five acres on Kinsman (Woodland) street, called the Willey Gardens, from which he supplied the Cleveland market with fine vegetables. The gardens were leased to Thompson and Wood about 1836. Nathan Perry opened the street that bore his name in 1837, from St. Clair to Euclid road, and there on a ten acre tract he began the development of a nursery for shrubs, flowers and greenhouse plants.²⁷

Dr. Jared P. Kirtland, the eminent naturalist, purchased an estate in Rockport and soon he possessed one of the most noted experimental farms in Ohio. His flower garden was a perennial delight. His work on small fruits and fruit trees is perpetuated in many new varieties, the product of his rare skill. The "Kirtland raspberry" was one of his most popular contributions to horticulture.

In 1860 there were some splendid gardens in the city. Among the finest were the gardens of Mr. Gordon, with their extensive greenhouses. Mr. Wade's place, on Euclid and Case avenues, was noted for many years, as it is still noted, for its magnificent fruits and flowers. Mr. Wade entertained many distinguished men in his home. It is recorded that when General Grant paid a short visit to our city, he was driven to the Wade home, where he received "large bouquets of flowers and bunches of grapes." General Stager's garden was noted particularly for its superb lawn. He prided himself that it was as good as any in England.

Mr. Hulburt's garden, on Euclid avenue, contained many splendid trees, including rare rhododendrens. His lilies were also famous, and he was one of the first in the county to raise grapes under glass. Joseph Perkins, on Euclid, had a garden filled with grapes and flowers. The garden of Mr. Scowden, also on Euclid, was known for its arbor of "rustic work" then greatly in vogue.

William Case in his rare garden, known as the "Case Garden," made a specialty of small fruit and greenhouse plants. His strawberries and raspberries were especially fine and he developed several new varieties.

The west side also had its noted gardens. That of Dr. Kirtland was known the country over. Many varieties perpetuate his skill in horticulture. He had a remarkable collection of rare trees and shrubs. Governor Wood had an estate with a garden of fine fruits and the Merwin garden, next to Governor Wood's, was known as the home of several new varieties of raspberries. Elliott's gardens, Captain Spalding's and S. B. Marshall's were also sought by horticulturists during those years.

REAL ESTATE.

With the commercial development of the city came naturally a rapid rise in real estate prices. Only a few instances will be here noted to indicate the rapid growth of our city. The Connecticut Land Company sold its original lots of two acres each for fifty dollars. The company was very much disappointed be-

²⁷ City Directory, 1837, p. 47.

cause no market was found at this price and it was many years before the original lots found ready purchasers.

In 1830 land on Euclid avenue near Sheriff street sold at two dollars a foot front. About the same time land on Euclid near Murison sold for one hundred dollars an acre. In 1825 Judge Cowles sold Leonard Case a tract in Cleveland Center on the flats at seven dollars an acre. In 1817 Leonard Case bought a home on Superior street a few rods east of Bank street with a lot sixty-six feet front for one thousand, two hundred dollars. It was sold about 1890 for three thousand dollars a foot.* Leonard Case also bought sixty acres of swamp land on Euclid avenue between Case and Willson for two hundred dollars. It was worthless for farming but the growth of the city made it one of the most valuable residence tracts in the city.²⁸

The boom of 1836-37 brought inflated prices. The Buffalo Land Company's tract on the flats west of the Cuyahoga sold for two hundred and fifty dollars a foot front in 1836. This was probably the highest price ever paid in those early days. The city of Gilnett was projected during this period of inflation at the mouth of Rocky river, and St. Johnsville at the mouth of the Chagrin river, and surveys were even made for prospective cities at the mouth of Euclid creek and Doan's brook.²⁹ The collapse of the boom left land on the flats virtually worthless.

About 1819 Leonard Case purchased the two-acre lot on the Square where the postoffice is, for about one hundred and thirty dollars per acre and it was then considered a fair price. February 1, 1836, Mrs. Jane Merwin leased for ninety-nine years to her son, George B. Merwin, and his two minor children, the forty foot frontage on lower Superior, where the Mansion House stood, for an annual rental of one thousand, three hundred and fifty dollars.³⁰ This was no doubt the first ninety-nine year lease executed in the city. In 1820 fifty feet on Superior street east of Water was sold by Nathan Perry to Timothy Scoville for three hundred dollars. Ten years later Philo Scoville purchased it of his father for six hundred dollars. This was a fair valuation of what was then the best business property in the city. The corner of Seneca and Superior street, one hundred feet square, was purchased by Judge Norton and B. L. Spangler in January, 1853, at four hundred and fifty dollars a foot, the entire lot costing forty-five thousand dollars. This records a great advance in twenty-three years from the Scoville purchase. R. H. Lodge, who came to the city in 1846 and afterward developed the well known Silver Lake summer resort, told me that he had an opportunity to purchase the southeast corner of Ontario street and the Public Square, where the Park building now stands, for one thousand, one hundred dollars in 1850. Mr. Lodge's father had one of the largest gardens in Cuyahoga county from 1855 to 1872 on Willson avenue and Cedar, about sixty acres, leased of Judge Willson at a yearly rental of one thousand, two hundred dollars. Land values increased gradually until just before the panic of 1873, when there was a slump in values that was fatal to many business men of Cleveland. Since then the development has been rapid.

* Annals "Early Settlers Association," volume 3, p. 709.

²⁸ "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. 1, p. 41.

²⁹ "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. 1, p. 99.

³⁰ "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. 5, p. 439.



JOSEPH HAYWARD,
Fresh Barr Mill Stone Manufacturer,
No. 45 Market-Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dealer in Bolting Cloths and Mill Furnishing generally.

From city directory, 1837

CARRIAGE & WAGON Eagle Marble Works, MANUFACTORY. Opposite Miller's Block.



JACOB LOWMAN,

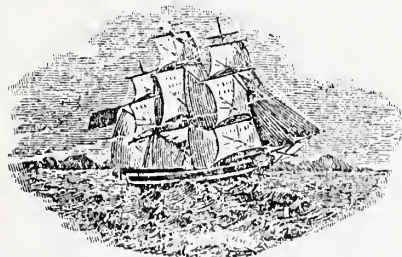
No. 11, 13, and 15 Vineyard Lane,
CLEVELAND, O.

From city directory, 1845



From city directory, 1845

V. SWAIN, SAIL MAKER.



IMPORTER OF RUSSIA AND HOLLAND

SAIL DUKE,
AND RUSSIA BOLT ROPE.

SAILS, AWNINGS, AND FLAGS
of all descriptions, made to order on the shortest notice.

Advertisement from city directory, 1845

Courtesy Cleveland Public Library

SOME PRIMITIVE CLEVELAND MANUFACTURES

Nothing adds the touch of romance to the prosaic details of the development of an industrial city as does the story of one, whose life actually spans all the years of growth. There are men now living who have seen Cleveland, the city, grow out of Cleveland, the hamlet, who have witnessed the incredible sorcery of steam and electricity transform the quiet farms between Erie street and Willson avenue and miles beyond into busy city streets with their noise and confusion. This almost inconceivable development is brought vividly to mind when one occasionally opens the paper and reads of those who remember the village days. In the "Cleveland Leader" of January 16, 1910, mention is made of Mr. and Mrs. Myron J. Isham, "who have spent sixty-six years of married life in Cleveland, nearly all of the time on Union street." Mr. Isham says: "I first came to Cleveland on an Indian pony when I was eight years old. Those were great days. Father used to market at a little store located on a hill where the central viaduct now stands. That was the only store in that place. Brush and small trees covered the present Public Square. I remember one day when I came to town to see the first steamboat on the lake enter the harbor. That certainly was a big day."

Dr. J. C. Reeve of Dayton last year told me how he came to Cleveland from the east in the early '30s. It took him two days to come from Buffalo by steamer. Cleveland then had less than one thousand, five hundred inhabitants. He worked for Harris on the "Herald," with Edwin Cowles. The papers were carried to the subscribers after press. Cowles and Reeves divided the town between them, Cowles taking everything west of Bank street and Reeves everything east. He delivered only three papers east of Erie street, one of them to Mr. May, whose house fronted Superior street on Erie, one on Euclid avenue and one on Chestnut street. These personal recollections are the most graphic proof of the rapid material advancement of our civilization, and of our municipal growth.

CHAPTER LXV.

MANUFACTURES.

Cleveland is primarily a city of manufactures. In the two elements that combine to develop an industrial city, the natural and the personal, Cleveland has been fortunate. At her gateway stretches the placid lake, affording the opportunities of a seaport; just to the south is the verge of Ohio's vast coal measures; the stately preglacial valley of the Cuyahoga made Cleveland the terminus of the Ohio canal, giving the town its first impetus to prominence; this wide valley, moreover, offered splendid opportunity of easy approach to the city from the south by the railways, and now its open acres, still unoccupied, are being rapidly preempted by vast industrial enterprises; the broad stretches of level land encircling the city have made possible its easy expansion and the development of large areas of cheap factory sites; while the great trunk lines between the east and the west must skirt the southern shores of our lake. So that on this favored spot center railway lines from all directions, here can be cheaply brought together the iron of the north and the coal of the south, and all manner of raw material, to be manufactured in model factories, with ample room about them, into the finished

product and sent to the waiting markets of the world. And our city has never lacked the personal element; the organizer of industry, to take advantage of these natural facilities, and the inventor whose discoveries form the foundation of some of our greatest industries.

It will be impossible to trace in this chapter the development of every industry, for these are almost innumerable in number and variety. The chapter will deal first with the earliest industries, will briefly touch upon the beginnings of the greatest, and will rapidly survey the development of manufactures as disclosed by the United States census.

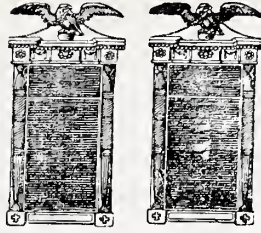
EARLY INDUSTRIES.

During the pioneer days household necessities were made by hand labor. Cloth was woven from the wool raised on the farm; boots were made from leather tanned on the place; furniture was shaped and the house was built from the trees of the great forest. In November, 1799, W. W. Williams built the first flour mill in this vicinity on Mill creek in Newburg, where there was ample water power. The mill stones were cut from the Berea grit ledges on the banks of the creek and hollowed tree trunks served for guiding the water to an undershot wheel. The mill was purchased later by Samuel Huntington. In 1797 the Bryants, David and his son Gilman, quarried grindstones from the ledges of Vermillion, thirty-eight miles from the Cuyahoga and shipped them to the east by boat. In 1800 they began the first manufacturing plant in Cleveland, when they started a whiskey still long known as "Bryant's distillery." It was located at the foot of Superior lane, where a spring conveniently emptied into the river. The still did a flourishing business for many years in spite of the law prohibiting the sale of liquor to the Indians who then frequented the river. The farmers found it much easier to transport their grain in the form of whiskey to eastern markets.

With the growing of the village came the artisans whose crafts stood in lieu of the machine industry of today. Samuel Dodge was Cleveland's first carpenter and builder, and he built the first frame building in town, a barn for Samuel Huntington, in 1801. It stood south of Superior street overlooking the valley. Dodge street was named after this enterprising builder who became one of the leading men of the community. Soon afterwards "Uncle Abram Hickox" came to Cleveland and built the first blacksmith shop, a rude log hut which stood on the corner of Superior and Bank street. His virile personality was potent in shaping the affairs of the town. The village added to its artisans as the demand increased. Of manufacturing for distant markets there was little or nothing. About 1817 Abel R. Garlick began the manufacturing of "French Burr Mill Stones" on Bank street; he quarried the stone at Mill creek, in Newburg. A few years later this stone was cut into flagging. This was one of the first industries in Cleveland for the supplying of a distant market.

The first manufacturing corporation organized in Cleveland under a state charter was the Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company, chartered March 3, 1834, with one hundred thousand dollars authorized capital, a very large sum for those years. The incorporators were: Charles Hoyt, Luke Risley, Richard Lord and Josiah Barber. The plant was located on the corner of Detroit and Center

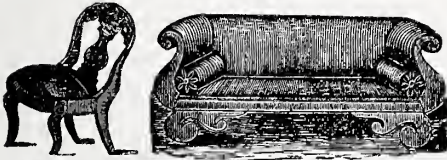
Looking-glass, Portrait & Picture Frame
MANUFACTORY.



JOSEPH SARGENT,
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT & PICTURE FRAME
Manufacturer,
22 Superior-Street, opposite the Franklin-House,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Advertisement from first city directory, 1837

WM. HART,



CABINET & CHAIR
MANUFACTURER,

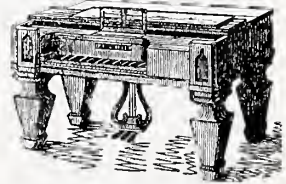
No. 59 Water Street, Cleveland, O.,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c. Also, TURNING of every description done at short notice.

Advertisement, city directory, 1850

J. SCHNEIDER

PIANO FORTE



MANUFACTORY,

No. 40 Seneca St. North, Cleveland.

A general assortment of the very best Instruments, with all the latest improvements in fashion and tone, kept on hand. Repairing and Tuning done on short notice.

From city directory, 1850

CLEVELAND
STEAM BOILER SHOP



H. C. MORRIS,

Respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to build

HIGH & LOW PRESSURE,

PROPELLER & LOCOMOTIVE

STEAM BOILERS,

Advertisement from city directory, 1845

Courtesy Cleveland Public Library

SOME PRIMITIVE CLEVELAND MANUFACTURIES

streets. It was prosperous from the beginning. It was the first furnace in this vicinity to utilize steam power instead of horse power for "blowing" the furnaces. It not only did a general foundry business, but early manufactured a patent horsepower device. In 1841 it made cannon for the government. In 1842 Ethan Rogers entered its employ and developed the manufacture of construction machinery to be used in building railroads, and later, the manufacture of locomotives. At this plant was built the first locomotive west of the Alleghenies. It was used on the Detroit & Pontiac railway. Here were made the first locomotives used by the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, and the Cleveland & Painesville railways. The first successful lake screw propeller was the "Emigrant," and its machinery was made in this establishment. Thus Cleveland's first manufacturing corporation abundantly kept pace with the rapid expansion of machine development.

The directory of 1837 enumerates the following: "There are four very extensive iron foundries and steam engine manufactories in this city, also three soap and candle manufactories, two breweries, one sash factory, two rope walks, one stoneware pottery, two carriage manufactories and two French burr mill-stone manufactories, all of which are in full operation."

"The flouring mill now being erected by Mr. Ford will, when finished, be the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the state of Ohio." This was the first steam flouring mill in Cleveland. It stood on River street and was destroyed by fire a year after its completion. A few years later Younglove & Hoyt built a paper mill on the canal near Pittsburg street.

One of the earliest industries for supplying distant markets was the making of candles and potash. It assumed considerable proportions in the '40s and '50s.

In 1840 the federal census gives the following view of the manufactures in the county. As Cleveland was the leading town, we may assume that the figures apply approximately to the city. There were two cast iron furnaces, producing 200 tons, consuming 1,310 tons of fuel, employing 102 men and using a capital of \$130,000. The annual value of the stone product was \$18,822; twenty-eight men were employed and \$2,000 of capital invested. Of pot or pearl ashes, 113 tons were made during the year. The value of machinery made was \$43,600; the value of hardware and cutlery \$25,000, and of metals refined \$31,500. In the manufacture of brick and lime \$12,500 was invested; twenty-six men employed, and the value of the product \$8,540. There were four woolen manufactories, with a capital of \$12,400 and an annual product of \$14,400, and eighteen men employed. In the thirteen tanneries twenty-one men were employed; capital, \$6,800, 845 sides of sole leather and 3,680 sides of uppers were tanned. There were manufactured 113,000 pounds of soap and 82,000 pounds of tallow candles, ten men employed and \$4,000 of capital. Two distilleries produced 80,000 gallons of whiskey, and one brewery 50,000 gallons of beer. There were six flour mills, fifteen grist mills, seventy sawmills, one oil mill, and all of these combined made \$183,875 worth of product and employed 104 men.

The "value of goods made at home" was given at \$24,200. The county was still agricultural, its farm products were worth many times the value of its factory products.

Here we have the picture of a town with the beginnings of iron and machine shop manufacturing, but whose principal industries were the transforming of the raw products of the farm into marketable commodities, such as soap, potash, candles, leather, woolen goods, whiskey and flour.

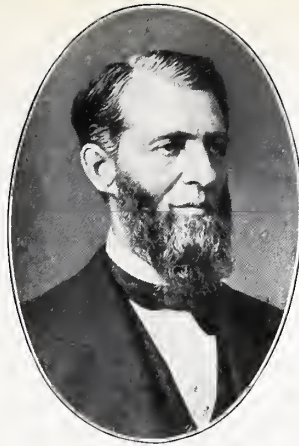
In 1845 there were in the city three breweries with an annual output of 117,000 gallons; four soap and candle manufactories, making 450,000 pounds of soap; and 30,000 pounds of candles; one flouring mill, grinding 36,000 barrels per year; six iron foundries, four lard oil factories, making 25,420 gallons of oil and 89,800 pounds of stearine candles; several saleratus factories, making 300 tons per year, and a linseed oil factory producing 11,000 gallons per year. There was considerable diversity of industry; a chair factory, rope walk, spar and block factory, millstone factory, umbrella factory, scale factory and plane factory. Slaughtering was assuming large proportions. Two thousand one hundred head of beef were slaughtered and packed for the distant market, and ten thousand sheep.*

In 1850 there were three soap and candle factories, two breweries, six carriage and wagon works, fourteen copper, tin and sheet iron shops, three saleratus works, two looking glass manufactories, two lard and oil plants, two piano forte manufactories, five foundries and machine shops, two plane factories and one each of pump, boiler, millstone, umbrella, trunk factories, one wig maker, one gold pen manufactory, one brass foundry, one silk and wool dye works and one lighting rod establishment.

In 1860 the federal census enumerates the principal industries in the county as follows:

| Manufactures | No. of Estabs. | Capital Invested | Cost of Raw Material | No. Male Employed | No. Female Employed | Cost of Labor | Value of Products |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Agricultural implements.. | 6 | \$ 19,400 | \$ 53,000 | 92 | .. | \$ 28,800 | \$ 130,500 |
| Boots and shoes..... | 19 | 66,189 | 86,979 | 217 | 73 | 77,952 | 222,830 |
| Brass foundries..... | 2 | 6,400 | 18,000 | 19 | .. | 5,376 | 28,000 |
| Brick..... | 8 | 12,450 | 10,285 | 88 | .. | 10,710 | 42,650 |
| Bridges..... | 1 | 15,000 | 50,340 | 50 | .. | 36,000 | 104,000 |
| Chemicals..... | 1 | 1,000 | 13,807 | 2 | .. | 624 | 15,032 |
| Clothing..... | 27 | 235,000 | 367,892 | 452 | 506 | 180,000 | 621,133 |
| Cooperage..... | 21 | 16,750 | 12,457 | 66 | .. | 17,820 | 37,431 |
| Copper smelting..... | 1 | 10,000 | 252,500 | 15 | .. | 6,000 | 266,500 |
| Flour..... | 21 | 220,200 | 859,448 | 74 | .. | 24,396 | 1,008,126 |
| Furniture..... | 13 | 81,400 | 29,278 | 138 | 4 | 52,692 | 111,500 |
| Chairs..... | 4 | 56,500 | 17,950 | 180 | .. | 54,840 | 99,000 |
| Grindstones..... | 6 | 77,000 | 10,900 | 115 | .. | 34,680 | 58,000 |
| Gunpowder..... | 1 | 42,000 | 71,500 | 11 | .. | 5,100 | 80,000 |
| Hardware..... | 1 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 10 | .. | 3,600 | 5,000 |
| Hosiery..... | 1 | 800 | 1,000 | 2 | .. | 480 | 2,000 |
| Iron, bar and sheet..... | 3 | 280,000 | 735,000 | 374 | .. | 153,600 | 1,209,500 |
| Iron castings..... | 5 | 77,800 | 35,150 | 55 | .. | 20,200 | 74,170 |
| Iron stoves..... | 1 | 50,000 | 38,000 | 65 | .. | 30,000 | 100,000 |
| Iron railing..... | 1 | 800 | 1,225 | 4 | .. | 600 | 2,400 |
| Lumber..... | 50 | 108,700 | 66,420 | 167 | .. | 41,448 | 158,657 |
| Machinery and engines... | 17 | 151,400 | 142,854 | 274 | .. | 105,696 | 318,947 |
| Coal oil..... | 1 | 2,000 | 5,000 | 3 | .. | 1,800 | 8,000 |
| Paper—printing..... | 3 | 132,000 | 98,800 | 88 | 6 | 29,544 | 193,250 |
| Sewing machines..... | 1 | 7,000 | 1,500 | 10 | .. | 3,600 | 6,000 |
| Soap and candles..... | 9 | 55,500 | 181,683 | 52 | .. | 17,596 | 230,540 |
| White lead..... | 2 | 17,500 | 39,630 | 13 | .. | 4,560 | 50,200 |
| Woolen goods..... | 1 | 2,500 | 1,300 | 4 | 1 | 1,632 | 3,000 |
| Woodenware..... | 5 | 53,000 | 85,795 | 155 | .. | 36,024 | 172,719 |

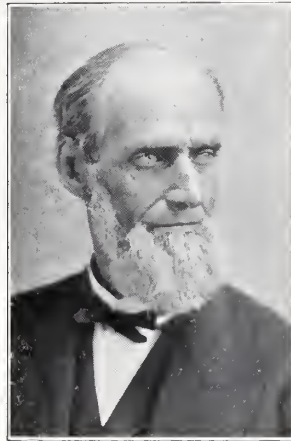
* "City Directory," 1845.



C. G. King



S. H. Sheldon



B. W. Jenness



James McDermott
Building stone and quarry
interests

PIONEER LUMBERMEN

This table indicates that most of the industries that have since developed into greatness had their beginning about 1860. Here, then, is the real starting point of industrial Cleveland. The older industries of making burr stones, pot and pearl ashes, of saleratus and of candle and lard oil, were yielding to the newer industries that dealt with iron, oil and clothing. The town has 43,417 inhabitants. The next decade was to see it started on its way toward a great manufacturing center. Before passing to the census of 1870, it will not be out of place to briefly mention some of the leading manufactories that were organized at this period:

In 1839 Whittaker & Wells built a furnace near the pier. In 1846 M. C. Younglove set up the first power press in Cleveland in the Merchants Exchange building on Superior street, where Luetkemeyer's hardware store now stands. The manufacture of saleratus in 1850 was conducted by Charles A. Dean on St. Clair street, W. A. Otis & Company, near the hill below the light house, D. H. Lamb and A. A. Wheeler on the flats near Center street. In 1849 the gas works were built and Cleveland provided with its first illuminating gas. In 1850 Sizer's Foundry was established and continued under that name until 1866, when S. Merchant succeeded in the proprietorship. The Lake Shore foundry was incorporated about this time, with buildings at the foot of Alabama street. The company made a specialty of car and bridge castings and water and gas pipe.

In 1852 Cleveland & Bishop began the manufacture of organs. In August, 1856, the first hydraulic press for making brick was installed in the yards of A. W. Duty, in East Cleveland. The machine had a capacity of ten bricks a minute, thirty-six thousand a day.

In 1856 began a public movement for making Cleveland an important iron center. A committee of citizens was appointed at a mass meeting called to "boom the city." The committee reported that iron was the destined industry for Cleveland, because the ore and the fuel could meet here cheap and in abundance. A subcommittee was appointed to negotiate further and a charter was secured for a blast furnace a site donated and sixty thousand dollars subscribed.¹

In 1849 Michigan granted a charter to the Cleveland Iron Co. But little business was done until in 1853 when it was reorganized under the laws of Ohio as the Cleveland Iron Mining Co. with a capital of \$500,000. The officers were: J. W. Gordon, president; Samuel Mather, vice president; and H. B. Tuttle, secretary. The ore was largely shipped to Pittsburg. In 1854, 4,000 tons were mined.

In 1852 Henry Chisholm founded the firm of Chisholm, Jones & Company, for the manufacture of railway and bar iron. Later the firm was merged into a corporation, the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, which expanded into one of the largest steel manufactories in the United States. It is of interest to know that Bessemer steel was first blown in the Newburg plant, October 15, 1868, which was some years prior to the making of Bessemer steel in Pittsburg.

In 1852 William A. Otis with J. M. Ford formed a partnership for the manufacture of iron castings, with a foundry on Whiskey Island. From this developed the firm of Otis & Company and subsequently the Lake Erie Iron Company

¹ "Daily Herald," 1856, Vol. 22, No. 48.

and the Otis Iron & Steel Company. In 1859 Mr. Otis built the first rolling mill in the city.

In 1858 the following firms were manufacturing iron in Cleveland: Ford & Otis, furnaces; Cleveland Boiler Plate Company; Cleveland & Erie Railway Works; the Railroad Iron Mill Company; Morrill & Bowers Car Factory; Sizer Car Wheel Manufacturing Company; Cleveland Agricultural Works; Chapman's Foundry; Boat Machine Shop; and the Cuyahoga Steam Furnaces.

In 1860 Thomas A. Reeve began the Novelty Iron Works, for the manufacture of iron bridges, frogs and crossings and general machine work.

In 1861 the Lake Superior Iron Company was incorporated, S. P. Ely and H. B. Tuttle were active in its organization. The Jackson Iron Company was organized the same year. It was composed largely of New York capitalists. The Cleveland agent was Samuel H. Kimball.

In 1863 the list of new corporations increased to sixteen and from that year forward they have multiplied rapidly. Among the largest developed within the succeeding decade are the following: The Cleveland Foundry, established in 1864 by Bowler & Maher, joined later by C. A. Brayton. In 1864 Sherman, Damon & Company began the manufacture of both hot and cold pressed nuts, washers, chain links and rivets. At this time the Union Steel Screw Company was incorporated by Amasa Stone, Jr., William Chisholm, Henry Chisholm, A. B. Stone and H. B. Payne, with a capital of \$1,000,000.

In 1866 Hovey Taylor & Son began a foundry business on Central place. This developed later into the successful Taylor & Boggis Foundry. In 1868 the Cleveland Spring Company was organized, with \$200,000 capital, for the manufacture of steel springs for locomotives, cars, wagons and carriages. Among its early directors were E. H. Bourne, William Corlett, John Corlett, H. M. Knowles and S. Bourne.

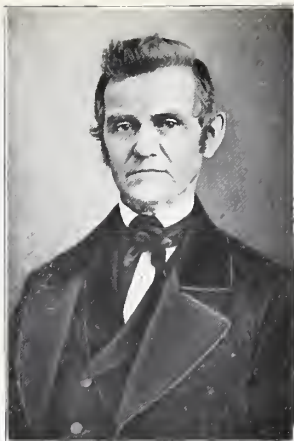
The King Iron Bridge & Manufacturing Company was organized in 1871, by Zenas King, Thomas A. Reeve, A. B. Stone, Charles E. Barnard, Charles A. Crumb, Dan P. Eells and Henry Chisholm. The business had been founded by Zenas King in 1858, when he manufactured the first iron arch and swing bridges made in this part of Ohio.

A number of small oil refineries had early located in Cleveland. In 1861 John D. Rockefeller and Henry M. Flagler formed a partnership, amalgamated many of the refineries and in 1870 expanded into the Standard Oil Company, with Cleveland as headquarters. The first directors were: John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, Samuel Andrews, Stephen D. Harkness and William Rockefeller. The capital stock was \$1,000,000 and the refineries were established in Kingsbury Run. From Cleveland this remarkable business organization has spread to every state in the Union and to every land in the world.

In 1839 E. Grasselli commenced the manufacture of chemicals in Cincinnati. In 1866 he came to Cleveland and established a plant for the manufacture of acids to be used in connection with oil refineries. These works have expanded into enormous plants located on Broadway and Independence road, with many factories in other cities and other lands, under the management of Caesar A. Grasselli.



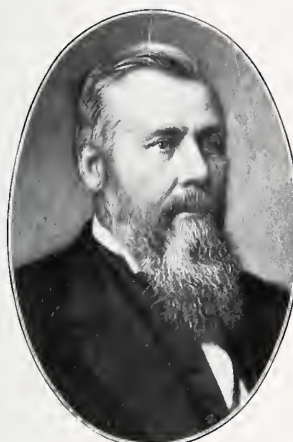
Charles A. Otis, Sr.



W. A. Otis



Thomas Jopling



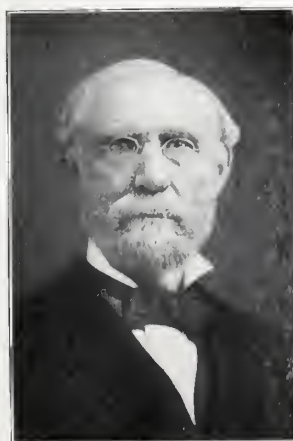
William Chisholm



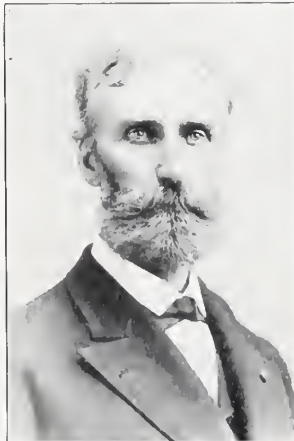
A. B. Stone



Henry Chisholm



Charles Hickox



Fayette Brown



James Pickands

PIONEER IRON MASTERS



In 1870 the White Manufacturing Company was organized for making sewing machines.² Its incorporators were Thomas H. White, Rollin C. White, George W. Baker, Henry W. White, and D'Arcy Porter. The works were located on Canal street. Their development has been one of the features of industrial Cleveland. The Wilson Sewing Machine Company established a factory here. Some years later the Standard Sewing Machine Company was organized and built a plant on Cedar avenue near the Cleveland & Pittsburg crossing.

The development of the iron industry would have been impossible without cheap coal. The first coal was brought to Cleveland in 1828 by Henry Newberry, father of Dr. John Newberry, by canal from the Tallmadge banks. It was novel to the villagers and they refused to buy, although a wagon load was taken from door to door and its virtues carefully explained. "No one wanted it. Wood was plenty and cheap and the neat housewives of Cleveland, especially objected to the dismal appearance and dirt creating qualities of the new fuel. Once in a while a man would take a little as a gift, but after the wagon had been driven around Cleveland all day not a single purchaser had been found. At length after nightfall Philo Scovill, who was then keeping the hotel known as the Franklin house, was persuaded to buy some, for which he found use by putting grates in his bar room stove. Such was the beginning of the coal business in Cleveland. The new fuel found favor for the small manufacturing and mechanical industries of the period but it was long before the matrons of Cleveland would tolerate it in private residences."³

In 1829 "Ohio mineral coal" was offered for sale at the wood-yard of George Fisher. In 1851 "Tallmadge coal" was sold for \$2.50 a ton. It was brought to Cleveland on the canal. In 1845 the Brier Hill mines were opened by David Tod, Dan P. Rhodes and C. H. Andrews. This coal was shipped on the Ohio & Pennsylvania canal to Akron, thence to Cleveland. The Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad offered better transportation and Mahoning coal came in abundance. In 1852 the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad opened the coal fields of Columbiana county, the Salineville vein and "Pittsburg No. 8." In 1860 Dan P. Rhodes began the mining of coal in the Massillon district and its tonnage was brought to Cleveland by canal, until the Valley railroad was completed. Later the building of the Wheeling & Lake Erie opened the fields farther south. In 1865 Cleveland's coal receipts were 465,560 tons; in 1884, 1,831,112 tons; in 1908, 6,581,879 tons.

1870.

The following table exhibits the leading industries in 1870 in the county (U. S. Census Reports):

| Kind of Industry | No. of Estab. | Hands Employed | Capital | Wages | Value of Material | Value of Products |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Agricultural implements.... | 3 | 115 | \$ 259,000 | \$ 66,500 | \$ 54,900 | \$ 145,500 |
| Boots and shoes..... | 9 | 123 | 67,200 | 69,372 | 58,157 | 202,290 |
| Brass | 3 | 34 | 64,520 | 10,900 | 29,510 | 63,200 |
| Brick | 23 | 188 | 42,800 | 44,870 | 31,938 | 113,700 |
| Bridges | 2 | 105 | 175,000 | 70,000 | 246,555 | 536,000 |

² The first sewing machine shown in Cleveland was exhibited in August, 1851, at the Weddell House, where "its wonderful performance can be seen," recites the alluring notice. The exhibitor wanted to sell the rights for Ohio. It caused great wonderment but many objected to the new contrivance, because it would throw many men out of work. Within a few decades the city led in the manufacturing of sewing machines.

³ Quoted by Kennedy, "History of Cleveland," p. 230.

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|-----|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Clothing, men's | 53 | 412 | 195,800 | 125,883 | 251,415 | 510,745 |
| Clothing, women's | 24 | 116 | 15,255 | 13,000 | 38,560 | 77,644 |
| Coal oil | 16 | 209 | 520,000 | 120,759 | 3,611,046 | 4,283,065 |
| Cooperage | 63 | 606 | 233,700 | 280,769 | 678,001 | 1,051,785 |
| Flour | 13 | 84 | 744,500 | 44,387 | 1,647,015 | 1,903,155 |
| Furniture | 25 | 203 | 194,400 | 105,624 | 127,022 | 376,475 |
| Chairs | 4 | 98 | 97,000 | 45,500 | 50,000 | 129,500 |
| Iron, forged and rolled..... | 8 | 578 | 1,190,000 | 390,500 | 1,544,265 | 2,290,784 |
| Iron nails and spikes..... | 3 | 46 | 65,150 | 15,100 | 100,705 | 127,480 |
| Iron pipe | 2 | 32 | 47,500 | 10,500 | 84,749 | 169,000 |
| Iron, pig | 2 | 86 | 120,000 | 50,000 | 315,200 | 398,000 |
| Iron castings | 12 | 320 | 808,000 | 232,950 | 614,421 | 1,097,000 |
| Iron stoves | 4 | 156 | 355,000 | 80,000 | 100,002 | 270,000 |
| Lumber | 41 | 189 | 153,400 | 54,000 | 315,500 | 486,212 |
| Machinery | 14 | 145 | 150,100 | 68,250 | 42,405 | 178,445 |
| Machinery, R. R. repairing.. | 3 | 960 | 1,225,000 | 482,675 | 514,395 | 997,070 |
| Engines and boilers..... | 11 | 252 | 159,300 | 141,554 | 173,707 | 406,300 |
| Packing (meat)..... | 5 | 98 | 205,800 | 53,500 | 1,160,435 | 1,261,870 |
| Paints, lead, and zinc..... | 4 | 33 | 185,000 | 21,000 | 132,100 | 244,400 |
| Paper | 3 | 172 | 390,000 | 56,466 | 347,701 | 531,175 |
| Sewing machines | 2 | 138 | 46,000 | 91,800 | 37,790 | 290,000 |
| Steel Springs | 1 | 56 | 70,000 | 25,000 | 65,000 | 100,000 |
| Varnish | 1 | 5 | 20,000 | 2,000 | 8,000 | 23,000 |
| Woodenware | 3 | 300 | 354,000 | 127,000 | 202,900 | 397,500 |
| Woolen goods | 5 | 124 | 251,000 | 35,000 | 118,512 | 211,100 |

In this decade the marvelous development of the oil industry has driven out the candle and lard oil business. A collateral business, cooperage, was developed. The iron business continued to develop faster than the others. The making of bridges, stoves, paper, woodenware and woolen goods continued to increase, while the sewing machine and paint industries grew with great rapidity. The meat curing and packing business began in this decade and at once assumed important proportions. The making of machinery and engines on the other hand did not increase rapidly nor did the making of clothing, boots and shoes, agricultural implements and furniture. These industries were stationary. Of the industries developed in the decade, the following are the largest.

The packing business received its greatest stimulus with the organizing of the Cleveland Provision Company by W. G. Rose, one of Cleveland's great business men, interested who was also in all good charities. The varnish business was begun by Francis H. Glidden, who came to Cleveland in 1867. In 1875 he began to manufacture varnish in a small factory. Other factories followed. The paint business had its beginning when Henry A. Sherwin about 1870 formed a partnership with Edwin P. Williams and started a small paint factory on the banks of the canal near Seneca street. This was the beginning of a business that now has factories in many other cities and "covers the earth" with its products. The woman's clothing business began in 1874, when D. Black & Company, wholesale dry goods merchants began the manufacture of cloaks. They made a few linen dusters and a small number of evening coats. This business also has assumed an important place among the industries of Cleveland. The manufacture of tackle blocks was developed in this period. This has grown into an important industry, its products are sold all over the United States and large numbers are exported.

1880.

In 1880 the status of manufactories is indicated as follows (United States Census Reports):



Peter Thatcher



William Bowler



Zenas King



R. P. Myers



David A. Dangler

PIONEER MANUFACTURERS OF IRON AND MACHINERY



| Kind of Industry | No. of Estab. | Capital | Hands Employed | Wages | Value of Material | Value of Products |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Agricultural implements.. | 3 | \$ 101,200 | 47 | \$ 16,006 | \$ 53,930 | \$ 85,420 |
| Brass | 6 | 37,500 | 83 | 35,200 | 60,000 | 118,140 |
| Brick and tile..... | 21 | 89,100 | 278 | 74,914 | 37,169 | 159,450 |
| Bridges | 4 | 347,000 | 577 | 180,122 | 504,348 | 925,063 |
| Cars, R. R., St. car, & rep'r. | 4 | 144,500 | 216 | 103,925 | 461,000 | 661,000 |
| Clothing, men's..... | 73 | 1,086,600 | 2,057 | 634,319 | 1,488,780 | 2,687,409 |
| Cooperage | 11 | 42,575 | 194 | 88,625 | 334,315 | 474,050 |
| Drugs and chemicals.... | 6 | 563,000 | 207 | 63,400 | 323,875 | 557,500 |
| Flour | 6 | 120,000 | 71 | 34,200 | 988,659 | 1,105,768 |
| Furniture and chairs..... | 28 | 326,600 | 427 | 167,251 | 183,199 | 470,835 |
| Hardware and cutlery.... | 11 | 146,000 | 196 | 76,081 | 114,201 | 275,500 |
| Knit goods and hosiery... | 5 | 27,000 | 200 | 21,960 | 421,000 | 97,550 |
| Iron and steel..... | 10 | 2,839,042 | 2,999 | 1,960,237 | 6,491,506 | 9,435,432 |
| Foundry and machine shop | 53 | 1,961,038 | 2,539 | 946,877 | 1,786,420 | 3,820,685 |
| Bolts, nuts, etc. | 5 | 307,500 | 364 | 153,023 | 482,926 | 68,074 |
| Iron forging | 3 | 305,000 | 206 | 86,500 | 323,000 | 523,000 |
| Iron railing | 4 | 28,200 | 33 | 8,884 | 23,800 | 45,500 |
| Architectural iron work.. | 3 | 11,500 | 37 | 18,844 | 42,274 | 84,354 |
| Malt liquors | 23 | 1,286,200 | 330 | 162,325 | 699,666 | 1,249,502 |
| Lithographing | 4 | 100,700 | 157 | 70,600 | 124,100 | 223,000 |
| Oil, lubricating | 5 | 655,850 | 128 | 56,123 | 850,102 | 1,163,174 |
| Paints | 10 | 423,500 | 234 | 113,214 | 801,334 | 1,202,480 |
| Printing and publishing... | 11 | 693,300 | 426 | 258,590 | 236,947 | 666,509 |
| Slaughtering & meat p'k'g | 12 | 447,000 | 406 | 192,892 | 4,886,771 | 5,427,938 |
| Varnish | 4 | 432,500 | 53 | 32,695 | 563,939 | 691,245 |
| Wire work | 4 | 118,500 | 105 | ..... | 200,500 | 287,000 |
| Woodenware | 3 | 108,500 | 208 | 52,500 | 158,000 | 232,500 |

Several items are lacking in this table. The development in this decade was strictly along the lines of the previous decade. The industries that developed most rapidly are iron, paint, clothing, hosiery and knit goods, lithographing and car building.

1900.

The census of 1890 does not provide adequate tables for comparison, so that the data of 1900 must next be used. This shows the following development:

| Kind of Industry | No. of Estab. | Capital | No. Employed | Wages | Cost of Material | Value of Product |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Bicycle | 12 | \$ 817,204 | 670 | \$ 258,803 | \$ 419,917 | \$ 862,024 |
| Boots and shoes | 5 | 229,597 | 459 | 135,766 | 336,272 | 552,335 |
| Boxes | 9 | 403,902 | 361 | 158,961 | 503,845 | 817,592 |
| Brass | 9 | 117,097 | 168 | 82,432 | 143,863 | 276,647 |
| Brass ware | 3 | 478,519 | 299 | 199,131 | 217,965 | 654,800 |
| Bridges | 3 | 1,131,158 | 551 | 331,044 | 1,041,898 | 2,416,595 |
| Carriages and wagons.... | 43 | 481,147 | 497 | 277,066 | 277,971 | 729,292 |
| Cars and repairs..... | 7 | 564,011 | 1,229 | 663,671 | 513,764 | 1,209,947 |
| Chemicals | 6 | 2,156,143 | 370 | 342,423 | 909,722 | 1,729,313 |
| Clothing, men's | 118 | 1,815,369 | 1,567 | 600,028 | 1,871,254 | 3,410,299 |
| Clothing, women's | 77 | 1,598,155 | 2,580 | 1,063,834 | 2,444,826 | 4,213,298 |
| Confectionery | 24 | 432,405 | 549 | 182,834 | 669,999 | 1,705,311 |
| Electrical appliances | 26 | 3,884,076 | 2,041 | 1,009,191 | 1,601,653 | 3,357,923 |
| Flour | 4 | 390,500 | 75 | 51,650 | 683,535 | 776,326 |
| Furniture | 18 | 968,884 | 479 | 277,218 | 510,501 | 1,029,569 |
| Hardware | 7 | 1,457,340 | 1,709 | 789,771 | 483,422 | 1,653,347 |
| Hosiery and knit goods... | 5 | 239,439 | 548 | 141,704 | 387,215 | 748,012 |
| Iron and steel | 15 | 14,616,917 | 7,128 | 4,245,557 | 13,490,450 | 24,276,197 |
| Foundry and machine shop | 127 | 1,688,326 | 9,377 | 5,280,926 | 6,698,074 | 15,428,053 |
| Stoves | 4 | 1,867,307 | 1,198 | 619,685 | 1,053,234 | 1,905,391 |
| Bolts and nuts..... | 7 | 712,045 | 1,355 | 623,233 | 1,555,760 | 2,405,856 |

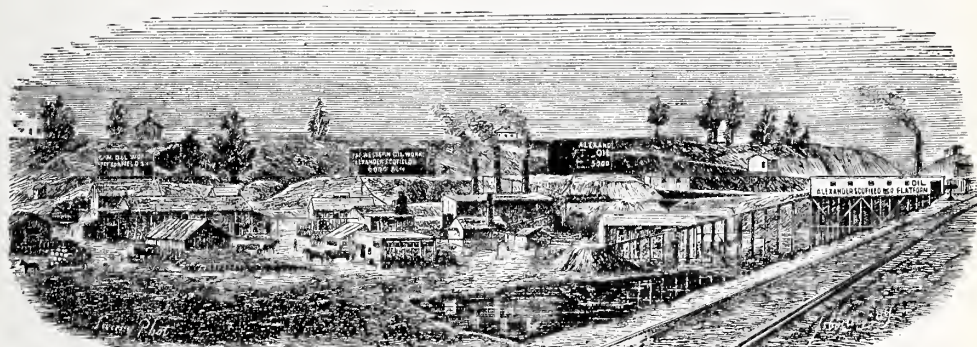
| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|-----------|-------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Forgings | 5 | 1,906,496 | 938 | 518,259 | 964,599 | 1,874,029 |
| Architectural & ornamental | 11 | 467,528 | 517 | 295,013 | 458,124 | 875,908 |
| Malt liquor | 10 | 3,788,202 | 572 | 555,334 | 840,394 | 4,033,915 |
| Oil | 13 | 664,509 | 223 | 178,228 | 831,769 | 1,421,089 |
| Paints | 9 | 1,346,195 | 564 | 417,096 | 1,303,492 | 2,192,253 |
| Petroleum refining | 4 | 5,893,718 | 618 | 369,890 | 1,973,473 | 2,963,169 |
| Printing and publishing... | 69 | 1,107,409 | 1,031 | 637,625 | 700,052 | 1,759,320 |
| Rubber goods | 3 | 1,230,079 | 741 | 299,374 | 1,045,927 | 1,494,369 |
| Sewing machines | 3 | 2,575,208 | 839 | 560,973 | 860,832 | 1,759,320 |
| Shoddy | 4 | 1,244,896 | 421 | 191,314 | 945,318 | 1,308,167 |
| Slaughtering & Meat p'k'g | 10 | 1,877,288 | 1,750 | 370,909 | 6,759,023 | 7,514,470 |
| Tools | 8 | 984,053 | 627 | 316,894 | 264,504 | 890,342 |
| Varnish | 7 | 485,770 | 115 | 128,760 | 433,900 | 710,218 |
| Wire work and cables.... | 12 | 895,129 | 821 | 329,187 | 562,126 | 1,137,416 |

Here is graphically shown the enormous development of all the leading industries during the two decades. The demand for the bicycle made Cleveland the leading center for its manufacture, the Lozier Company being especially active in that direction. With the invention of the arc light by Charles F. Brush and the development of electricity came the establishment of large electric plants. The development of the rubber industry brought several factories to Cleveland and the growth of the manufacture of clothing brought the collateral industry, the manufacture of shoddy.

1905.

The census of 1905 indicates the leading industries as follows:

| Industries | Estabs. | Capital Invested | Salaried and Officers and Clerks Av. No. | Salaries | Wage Earners Av. No. | Wages | Value of Annual Product Including Custom Work and Repairing |
|--|---------|------------------|---|-------------|-------------------------|--------------|---|
| All industries | 1,617 | \$156,509,252 | 6,883 | \$8,308,099 | 64,095 | \$33,471,513 | \$172,115,101 |
| Automobile bodies and parts | 3 | \$ 441,445 | 19 | \$ 18,359 | 296 | \$ 158,974 | \$ 367,101 |
| Automobiles | 7 | 2,653,837 | 127 | 175,749 | 1,504 | 868,399 | 4,256,979 |
| Boots and shoes | 5 | 326,944 | 27 | 22,862 | 541 | 194,912 | 786,376 |
| Boxes, wooden packing.... | 10 | 609,433 | 30 | 35,968 | 448 | 211,712 | 1,074,769 |
| Brass castings and brass finishing | 12 | 263,875 | 15 | 19,260 | 253 | 155,914 | 756,250 |
| Brassware | 4 | 1,198,702 | 30 | 42,085 | 296 | 146,917 | 641,569 |
| Bread and other bakery products | 138 | 1,880,506 | 91 | 80,573 | 1,230 | 611,276 | 2,982,284 |
| Brick and tile | 8 | 362,750 | 5 | 9,000 | 252 | 140,681 | 345,700 |
| Cars, and general shop construction and repairs by steam R. R. companies.... | 6 | 490,151 | 95 | 75,670 | 1,313 | 757,420 | 1,681,287 |
| Chemicals | 5 | 808,683 | 199 | 300,799 | 506 | 307,950 | 1,372,571 |
| Clothing, men's | 70 | 1,594,581 | 84 | 122,361 | 1,482 | 641,612 | 2,978,547 |
| Clothing, men's buttonholes. | 3 | 9,800 | ..... | ..... | 19 | 7,748 | 20,435 |
| Clothing, women's | 78 | 2,583,041 | 368 | 389,666 | 3,394 | 1,682,248 | 7,427,553 |
| Confectionery | 8 | 511,386 | 26 | 43,654 | 412 | 105,943 | 1,715,100 |
| Cooperage | 9 | 209,250 | 10 | 22,720 | 167 | 89,050 | 392,195 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies | 30 | 1,893,422 | 210 | 217,853 | 1,235 | 547,894 | 2,652,987 |
| Foundry and machine shop products | 134 | 21,864,859 | 1,078 | 1,480,022 | 9,782 | 5,539,366 | 18,832,487 |
| Furniture | 26 | 605,732 | 53 | 63,591 | 543 | 345,457 | 961,473 |
| Gas and lamp fixtures..... | 7 | 391,307 | 51 | 65,650 | 289 | 111,607 | 569,454 |
| Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting | 7 | 52,875 | 10 | 10,920 | 80 | 47,759 | 232,400 |
| Hardware | 8 | 2,320,804 | 133 | 169,356 | 2,027 | 968,377 | 2,206,421 |
| Hosiery and knit goods.... | 6 | 926,049 | 40 | 48,600 | 1,025 | 374,914 | 1,957,350 |
| Iron and steel, blast furnaces | 3 | 7,100,022 | 89 | 111,762 | 941 | 627,065 | 6,118,685 |
| Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills | 9 | 23,920,596 | 533 | 574,092 | 8,577 | 4,956,088 | 32,279,437 |



From an old cut

OIL REFINERIES, 1866, KINGSBURY'S RUN
The beginning of a world-wide industry

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----------|-----|---------|-------|---------|------------|
| Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers and rivets not made in rolling mills or steel works | 8 | 3,745,155 | 114 | 193,711 | 1,962 | 807,379 | 3,620,854 |
| Iron and steel forgings..... | 7 | 884,169 | 30 | 37,403 | 479 | 264,487 | 912,019 |
| Liquors, malt..... | 9 | 5,949,399 | 112 | 216,758 | 601 | 503,417 | 3,986,059 |
| Lumber, planing mill prod- ucts, including sash, doors and blinds | 27 | 1,267,918 | 72 | 93,159 | 636 | 410,318 | 2,744,847 |
| Paints | 11 | 2,185,566 | 141 | 135,348 | 478 | 248,649 | 2,599,793 |
| Plumbers' supplies | 11 | 491,654 | 60 | 65,457 | 386 | 182,910 | 681,903 |
| Printing and publishing, book and job | 89 | 1,626,150 | 222 | 249,484 | 1,273 | 724,776 | 2,366,858 |
| Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals | 73 | 1,993,657 | 580 | 602,178 | 748 | 538,314 | 3,350,688 |
| Shoddy | 4 | 731,247 | 18 | 30,888 | 367 | 136,908 | 1,084,594 |
| Slaughtering and meat pack- ing, wholesale | 8 | 2,203,486 | 135 | 121,403 | 924 | 532,738 | 10,317,494 |
| Stoves and furnaces, not in- cluding gas and oil stoves. | 10 | 690,898 | 44 | 46,522 | 503 | 272,608 | 840,673 |
| Stoves, gas and oil | 7 | 3,209,495 | 95 | 122,822 | 1,024 | 584,192 | 2,164,290 |
| Structural ironwork | 11 | 1,486,031 | 77 | 87,774 | 823 | 410,797 | 2,012,130 |
| Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. | 253 | 1,111,114 | 73 | 69,308 | 1,381 | 578,570 | 1,875,914 |
| Tools, not elsewhere specified | 8 | 1,887,412 | 57 | 80,990 | 807 | 388,502 | 1,224,223 |
| Varnishes | 9 | 975,814 | 74 | 109,519 | 97 | 55,656 | 1,000,674 |
| Wirework, including wire rope and cable | 15 | 1,784,529 | 119 | 104,190 | 817 | 368,019 | 1,606,967 |

The astonishing development of the automobile adds the largest single item to this list. This industry is so important that a word as to its beginning will not be out of place. On March 24, 1898, Alexander Winton sold the first gasoline automobile made in Cleveland, and one of the first ever manufactured in the United States. This was the beginning of an industry that in 1909 made 5,800 cars, valued at \$18,750,000. In 1896 Frank Stearns manufactured his first machine from a patent he had carefully wrought out. About the same time the Gaeth machine was manufactured on West Twenty-fifth street. In 1898 the Stearns Company was organized and cars put on the market. The Baker Company was organized at this time for the making of electric machines, by R. C. White, F. R. White and Walter C. Baker. Their first factory was a small building on Jessie street. In the fall of 1898 the first White Steamer was made at the factory of the White Sewing Machine Company on Champlain street. The machine was designed by Rollin White. In 1901 the Peerless Company began the manufacture of their car, in the old Peerless bicycle plant where they had previously manufactured motors for the DeDion-Bouton Moterette Company, which failed in 1900, the Peerless Company taking their business. In 1903 the Royal car was first made, when E. D. Sherman, president of the Royal Company, purchased the old Hoffmann Automobile Company. In 1904 the Rauch & Lang Electric Automobile Company was started. Within this decade the development has been marvelous. All of the factories have been compelled to increase their capacities until now they are among the largest and finest in the United States.

There are many important subsidiary factories developing by the side of the more important such as the making of buttons, of cloth sponging and finishing and of shoddy, following in the wake of the manufacture of clothing and cloth; making flavoring extracts for the confectioners; lamp fixtures and glass staining; millinery, models and patterns. The variety of things made in Cleveland covers

almost every human want. In the range of its manufacture our city stands unique among the important manufacturing centers in the country.

The following table shows the large steps in the industrial development of Cleveland:

| Year | No. of Estab. | No. of Hands Employed | Capital Invested | Wages Paid | Value of Materials | Value of Products | Population |
|--------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1840* | .... | 543† | \$ 155,982 | \$..... | \$..... | \$..... | **7,648 |
| 1850†† | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,034 |
| 1860* | 387 | 4,455 | 2,676,963 | 1,333,118 | 4,029,015 | 6,973,737 | 43,417 |
| 1870 | 1149 | 10,063 | 13,645,018 | 4,539,065 | 10,861,357 | 27,049,012 | 92,829 |
| 1880 | 1055 | 21,754 | 19,430,989 | 8,502,935 | 31,629,737 | 84,860,405 | 160,146 |
| 1890†† | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 261,353 |
| 1900 | 2927 | 64,220 | 98,303,682 | 33,624,834 | 71,597,595 | 139,849,806 | ***381,768 |
| 1905 | 1617 | 70,978 | 156,509,252 | 41,780,612 | ..... | 172,115,101 | ***450,000 |

Graphically the steps have been as follows: Two decades of hand industry, two decades of primitive manufacture, preparing the products of the farm for the market, followed by two decades of the development of iron and steel, which development is continued to the present day. The decade of 1870 was the decade of oil; the decade of 1880 that of meat packing and electrical appliances; the decade of 1890 that of clothing and paints; and the decade of 1900 has been the decade of the automobile.

With her splendid lead in so many diversified industries Cleveland ought not to suffer retardation in her industrial growth.

An excellent summary of Cleveland's industries was prepared for the "Geographical Journal" by Professor W. M. Gregory, of the Normal School. It is partly reproduced, by permission.

"The commodities used in Cleveland's industries are handled with great facility, by the seven trunk-lines of railroads, the belt line, freight and passenger boats, the five electric lines and the one hundred and twenty-nine miles of paved road leading into the city. The city's transportation advantages and its location near the coal fields make it the greatest inland shipper of coal on the Great Lakes. What Newcastle is to the European coasts, so is Cleveland to Ontario and the Northwest. The boats are loaded with coal at the rate of a car a minute. The car being handled by an unloader which is made in Cleveland shops.

"Cleveland produces annually product of nearly \$200,000,000 in value. There are more than 2,000 kind of these manufactured articles, from the 1,617 factories, in which over 65,000 wage earners toil.

"The most important industry is iron and steel which is almost one-half of the entire production, and more than twice as large as any other industry. Andrew Carnegie, who loves Pittsburg has nevertheless pointed out, that for the manufacture of iron and steel products, Cleveland is the ideal city on the American continent. In justification of his idea, the statistics already indicate a migration of the steel center to the south shore of Lake Erie. Many smaller industries have

* County.

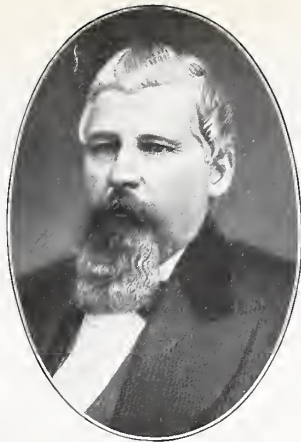
† Manufactures and trades.

‡ Includes value of repairing and custom work.

** With Ohio City.

*** Estimated.

††† No data.



S. V. Harkness



D. W. Cross



John Huntington



D. P. Rhodes

PIONEERS IN COAL AND OIL INTERESTS



developed here because of the great supply of iron and steel. Some of these dependent industries, are: eleven bridge and building steel plants, 134 foundries; ten wire plants; multitudes of machine shops.

"The products of these shops are second in value to the major iron industry. The vast output of nails, spikes, screws, tacks, drills and bolts has given the title of the 'Sheffield of America,' to Cleveland.

"The manufacture of clothing, knit goods, etc., is the third industry of the city; more than 148 establishments are devoted entirely to clothing for men and women; there are eleven cloak and suit houses, a dozen skirt factories and over 15,000 finished garments are made each day. The factories are remarkable for their sanitation, skill of the workman, and the quality of the articles.

"The products of the slaughtering and packing houses are fourth in value, eight concerns consuming over 3,000 animals each day, while eleven institutions cater solely to the city's demand for sausage. The electrical curing of meats, a Cleveland invention, will bring some radical changes in the packing house business.

"The blast furnaces produce nearly 2,000,000 tons of pig iron each year, and its value ranks fifth with the other industries. There are more than ten of these iron furnaces, and their annual consumption of coke, limestone and ore keeps busily employed an army of men and a fleet of boats.

"The manufacture of automobiles is a new industry that has developed far beyond the dreams of the originators. Cleveland is the second largest producer of automobiles in the United States and many of the high grade machines which are manufactured in the seven shops of the city have been gradually developed by the numerous inventions of home men. From the factories of this city, more than ten complete machines pass out each day and the total value of these machines is sixth in rank with the other industries. The malt liquor business is the seventh industry of this city and the production is ample for the home demand.

"Cleveland produces such a large number of different articles, that in the commercial world it is the 'City of Varied Industries.' Metal working machinery is one of the various specialties. A great many kinds of steam hammers, lathes, slotters, punches, benders, rolls, drills, chisels, shears, and forges are built for home use and many of these machines are exported to France, Germany and England. The finer mechanics of the city have constructed the delicate mountings on the great Lick and Yerkes telescopes, as well as those of many of the smaller observatories in this country and abroad.

"In direct contrast to the delicate instruments of precision of the observatories, are the hoisting, dredging, conveying and ship unloading machines. The latter of these are built only in Cleveland and are distributed to all parts of the world. The two most successful types of the unloaders are the Brown Hoist and the Heulett. One of the machines will take 628 tons of ore out of the hold of a boat in one hour and place it in the stock-piles and several of them working on the same boat at once can take a cargo of 12,000 tons out of an ore freighter in four or five hours.

"Cleveland is a great ship building port, and some authorities consider it the 'Clyde of America.' The old river bed of the Cuyahoga is the site of the present

ship yards. This is the cradle of the steel ore boats. Here may be seen the lake giants in all stages of construction.

"Among the smaller industries are several which supply the builder with the indispensable materials of stone and lumber. The building stone is obtained from the largest sandstone quarries in the world which are located near Cleveland, in Cuyahoga and Lorain counties. They were first operated nearly seventy-five years ago, and since then, enough stone has been quarried to build several American cities. The stone has been used to build thousands of blocks, bridges, churches, and buildings in all parts of the United States and is exported to Canada. The Berea, Amherst and 'Gray Canyon' are some of the various grades of building stone obtained from the quarries which cover thousands of acres and are from thirty to two hundred feet in depth. These various quarries about Cleveland have a daily capacity of over 300 cars of stone and Cleveland is the center of the sandstone industry of the United States.

"Lumber business is important to a city of rapid growth. The Cuyahoga river is of value in the lumber trade because of the facility with which lumber boats can discharge cargoes. The lumber yard interests control and operate more of the available river front than any other industry on the flats. There are more than forty-two lumber yards in the city, two-thirds of these are along the river. One Cleveland concern is the largest importer of foreign woods in the middle West. The lumber is consumed by hundreds of industries and is the backbone of the building trades. Furniture, window sashes, automobile bodies, boxes and sewing machine cabinets are among the important consumers, one factory having a capacity of ten thousand boxes daily.

"For the housewife, Cleveland makes more vapor stoves and gas ranges than any other city of the country. It stands first in sewing machines and chewing gum. It is a great distributing point for millinery furbelows, and face massage preparations. The oil refineries of the city supply kerosene, gasoline, paraffine, dyes, disinfectants, lubricants, flavoring extracts, floor oils and soaps. For the home beautiful, paints and varnishes are made daily by the ton and car load, in many establishments, one of which is the largest paint factory in the world."

CHAPTER LXVI.

BANKS.

The Commercial Bank of Lake Erie was Cleveland's first bank. The first record books of this bank are in the collections of the Western Reserve Historical Society. On the fly leaf of one of these ancient volumes the following entry is made: "This ledger, with the two journals and letter book, are the first books used for banking in Cleveland. They were made by Peter Burtzell, in New York, for the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, which commenced business in August, 1816, Alfred Kelley, president and Leonard Case, cashier. The bank failed in 1820. On the 2nd day of April, 1832, it was reorganized and resumed business, after paying off its existing liabilities, consisting of less than ten thousand dollars

The Great Viaduct, from a point near Pearl St., looking North—From the Cleveland Leader.



From an old cut

A VIEW OF THE RIVER AND THE SUPERIOR VIADUCT, 1878
The first picture of the Superior viaduct

due the treasurer of the United States. Leonard Case was chosen president and Truman P. Handy, cashier. The following gentlemen constitute its directory: Leonard Case, Samuel Williamson, Edward Clark, Peter M. Weddell, Heman Oviatt, Charles M. Giddings, John Blair, Alfred Kelley, David King, James Duncan, Roswell Kent. T. P. Handy, John W. Allen. Its charter expired in 1842. The legislature of Ohio refusing to extend the charter of existing banks its affairs were placed by the courts, in the hands of T. P. Handy, Henry B. Payne and Dudley Baldwin, as official commissioners who proceeded to pay off its liabilities, and wind up its affairs. They paid over to its stockholders the balance of its assets in lands and money, in June, 1844. T. P. Handy was then appointed trustee of the stockholders, who, under their orders, distributed to them the remaining assets in June, 1845. Its capital was five hundred thousand dollars. The books were prior to 1832, kept by Leonard Case, cashier."¹

The incorporators of this bank were John H. Strong, Samuel Williamson, Philo Taylor, George Wallace, David Long, Erastus Miles, Seth Doan, Alfred Kelley. They represented the largest financial interests of the village in 1816. Its first habitation of the bank was a small building on the corner of Superior and Bank street. Alfred Kelley, the first president of this first bank, in what is today a city of banks, was from the time of his arrival in Cleveland in 1810, one of the city's forceful men. He was born in Middletown, Connecticut, November 7, 1789, educated in Fairfield academy New York, read law, came to Cleveland and was admitted to practice on his twentieth birthday and the same day was appointed public prosecutor. He was the first lawyer to hang out his shingle in the county. While Samuel Huntington was the first lawyer to make his residence in Cleveland he never actively engaged in practice here. Alfred Kelley was the first president of the incorporated village of Cleveland. He represented the county in the legislature almost continuously from 1814 to 1822. In the latter year he was appointed a canal commissioner and in 1830 he moved to Columbus, where he died December 2, 1859. He was the Father of the Ohio canals, was the promoter of many railroads, including the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati railway, of which he was the first president, and the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula railway, of which he was a director and was interested largely in the financial affairs of the city.

The reorganization of this bank, in 1832, was due to the distinguished historian, George Bancroft, who was then in Washington where he heard that its charter was good for several years and that the prospects for a bank in Cleveland were of the best. He provided, with others, capital of two hundred thousand dollars and sent Truman P. Handy, one of Cleveland's ablest and wisest bankers, to be its cashier. Cleveland has thus become a double debtor to this national historian.*

In 1834 The Bank of Cleveland was established.² It had a capital of \$300,000. In 1837 its place of business was No. 7 Superior street. Its officers were: President, Norman C. Baldwin; cashier, Alexander Seymour; teller, T. C. Severance; bookkeeper, H. F. Brayton; and the directors were: Samuel Cowles, Lyman Kendall, Fredrick Wadsworth, John M. Wollsey, Joel Scran-

¹ Presented to the Historical Society of Cleveland by T. P. Handy, January, 1877.

* "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. V, p. 212.

² "Herald," No. 761.

ton, Charles Denison, Benjamin F. Tyler, D. C. Van Tine, N. C. Baldwin, A. Seymour, Joseph Lyman. In 1837 the directory gives the "banking hours, 9 till 1 a. m. and 2 till 4 p. m."

Banks met all manner of vicissitudes in those earlier years. These banks were organized under Ohio's first banking act, passed in 1816. The law was not adequate, especially was it weak when their stability was doubted. People refused to believe them to be as safe as the family stocking. There were not adequate laws to protect the conservative banker. There was not a stable banking currency and the air was surcharged with the wild optimism of speculation. In the papers are given lists of "Bank Notes Exchange," listing various notes of the state banks, also of "bad banks" and of others that "may be considered good."

"In April, 1836, the banks of Cincinnati refused to receive the notes of any bank outside of the city. 'Wild cat,' 'red dog,' 'coon box' and such titles were common. Some companies were chartered by the legislature for manufacturing and mercantile purposes and proceeded to flood the country with their notes and others issued them in quantity without any charter. * * * If you wished to go a hundred miles from home, the money to defray your expenses would cost two, five or perhaps ten per cent in exchange for the local currency, and it required an expert to avoid taking counterfeit notes, which abounded." ³

The panic of 1837 swept nearly all the banks of the west into ruin. The Bank of Cleveland that year issued "post notes." Shippers issued notes payable on demand to be received for charges of transportation. The canal shippers of Cleveland combined under the name of "The Ohio Canal Towing Company," pledging themselves to the redemption of their notes. Rumors concerning the insolvency of the banks became current early in the year but were denied persistently by the papers. On May 19, 1837, a meeting of citizens was held to consider measures relative to the suspension of specie payments by the banks. Frederick Whittlesey presided at this meeting, which resolved that it "cordially approved of the determination of the banks in this city to suspend specie payment for the present, while we sincerely regret that circumstances have rendered such a cause expedient." ⁴ A committee was sent to the banks to secure a statement from them and the following report was given to the committee:

Commercial Bank of Lake Erie—

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Loans and Discounts | \$1,306,600.69 |
| Liabilities | 768,567.16 |

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| Surplus | \$ 538,033.43 |
|---------------|---------------|

Bank of Cleveland—

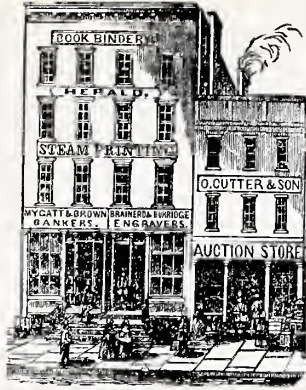
| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Loans and Discounts | \$ 718,983.00 |
| Liabilities | 634,919.64 |

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| Surplus | \$ 34,264.36 |
|---------------|--------------|

By August of this fatal year "shin plasters" had made their appearance as substitutes for specie. They were "little dirty printed due bills, payable in meat,

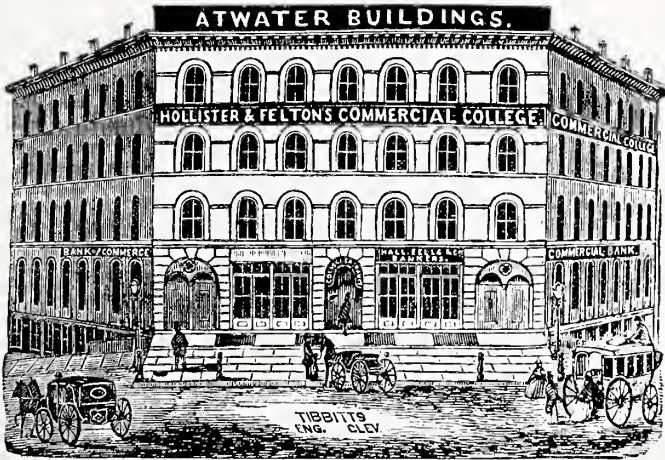
³ J. J. Jouney, "State Bank of Ohio," "Magazine of Western History," Vol 2, p. 157.

⁴ "Herald," Vol. 19, No. 1.



From an old cut

The "Herald" Building, 132 Bank Street, near Superior, and private banking house of Mygatt and Brown



From an advertisement in the "Cleveland Herald." Original in Western Reserve Historical Society.

The Original Atwater Block as it appeared in 1858. This was the home of several Cleveland pioneer banks and one of the most important business blocks in the town.



From an old cut

Society for Savings Building on the Public Square. Afterwards occupied by the Western Reserve Historical Society. Chamber of Commerce now occupies the site.



From an old cut

National Bank Building, Superior and Water Streets, the most imposing business block of its day.



groceries and goods of all kinds, to provide for small transactions in the almost total absence of silver coins.”⁵ The end of the year saw the Bank of Cleveland close its doors. Harvey Rice, Benjamin Harrington, and William Williams were appointed special commissioners to wind up its affairs. They were discharged in December, 1844, and turned over the remaining funds and assets to Zalmon Fitch as trustee for the stockholders. The remnants were small.

The Bank of Lake Erie weathered the storm but the majority of business houses in Cleveland succumbed to the panic. The newspapers are filled with the notices of foreclosures, sixty-one sheriff sales are advertised in one issue. There are also notices of many Cleveland business men, who availed themselves of the provisions of the bankruptcy law passed as an alleviative to the wounds caused by the disaster. Our struggling town was hard hit and for five years it made practically no progress.

In 1845, under the leadership of Alfred Kelley, senator from Cuyahoga county, a new and more carefully drawn banking law was passed by the legislature, providing a board of bank commissioners to examine all applicants for charters and making annual reports. This law with its crude safeguards was quite successful in eliminating the grosser evils of rash banking practices. The legislature, however, still took it for granted that banks are inherently weak and liable to collapse; that they were a sort of necessary evil. The prime weakness of the law was pointed out by a contemporary critic. “The Ohio law, as if apprehensive of a want of soundness in the issue it authorizes, ostensibly to facilitate the business of the community, restricts the issues to an arbitrary amount, based on no real or pretended estimates of the wants of the community. By what process the idea is arrived at that Ohio requires \$6,000,000 of bank capital and no more, is in no way made manifest.”⁶

A number of banks were soon chartered in Cleveland under this act.

The City Bank of Cleveland was incorporated May 17, 1845, as an independent bank with a twenty year charter. Its charter was really that of the Firemen's Insurance Company, with the power to do a general banking business but not to issue notes. Reuben Sheldon was the first president and T. C. Severance, cashier. Its capital was \$200,000, reduced to \$150,000 in 1856. In 1848 it moved from its old quarters in 52 Superior street to 21 Superior street. George Mygatt and Lemuel Wick were successive presidents. Elisha Taylor and Melancthon Barnett, vice presidents, and W. H. Stanley, Albert Clark, J. B. Meriam and John F. Whitelaw, cashiers. On February 12, 1865, it closed its business and the following day resumed as The National City Bank of Cleveland, with a capital of \$200,000, and the same officers as the old bank. In 1875 W. P. Southworth was president and John F. Whitelaw, cashier. In 1890 Mr. Whitelaw became president; P. H. Babcock, vice president; and E. R. Date, cashier. In 1904 T. W. Burnham became vice president. The present capital is \$250,000.

The Merchants Bank was the first branch of the State Bank to be organized in Cleveland. Its charter dates from June 25, 1845, with a twenty year period, and a capital of \$112,500, later increased to \$125,000. Its officers were P. M. Weddell, president; Prentiss Dow, cashier; D. C. Baldwin, teller; and its

⁵ Judge Cleveland, “Annals Early Settlers Association,” Vol. 3, p. 709.

⁶ Hunt's “Merchants Magazine,” 1845, p. 375.

place of business was in the old Atwater building. In 1848 the officers were S. J. Andrews, president; T. P. Handy, cashier; H. F. Taintor, teller. T. M. Kelley became president in 1852 and Truman P. Handy in 1864, and the bank was removed to the corner of Superior and Water streets, the "old bank corner," where a new building had been erected for it. George Mygatt and W. L. Cutter served as cashiers. On December 27, 1864, the Merchants National Bank was organized and on February 7, 1865, began business and absorbed the Merchants Bank. The officers remained the same: T. P. Handy, president; and W. L. Cutter, cashier. E. R. Perkins later became president. In 1869 the capital was increased to \$600,000 and in 1879 to \$1,200,000. This bank occupied the finest banking rooms in Cleveland in those years, on the corner of Superior and Water street. This building is still standing, a relic of the ornate architecture of the middle period.

The charter of the bank expired in December, 1884, and its successor, the Mercantile National Bank, was at once organized with a capital of \$1,000,000. Its charter expired in 1905.

The Commercial Branch Bank was organized in September, 1845, as a branch of the State Bank, with a twenty year charter and the following officers: W. A. Otis, president; Truman P. Handy, cashier; and J. J. Tracy, teller. Its capital was \$162,500. Its place of business was the Atwater building. Later its capital was increased to \$175,000. Subsequently T. P. Handy became president; Dan P. Eells, vice president; and A. S. Gorham, cashier. When its charter expired on March 1, 1865, its business was taken over by The Commercial National Bank, organized December 1, 1864, with a twenty year charter that was renewed in 1884. Its capital was \$600,000, raised in 1870 to \$800,000, and in 1874 to \$1,250,000, and in 1890 to \$1,500,000. Its officers have been: President, William A. Otis, Dan P. Eells, Charles A. Otis; vice presidents, Dan P. Eells, Joseph Colwell; cashiers, A. S. Gorham, Joseph Colwell, D. Z. Norton and W. P. Johnson. In 1905 its charter expired and The National Commercial Bank was organized, with Joseph Colwell president, C. L. Murfey and W. P. Johnson, vice presidents; and L. A. Murfey, cashier. Its capital is \$1,500,000, and its present officers are: W. G. Mather, president; C. L. Murfey, vice president; L. A. Murfey, cashier.

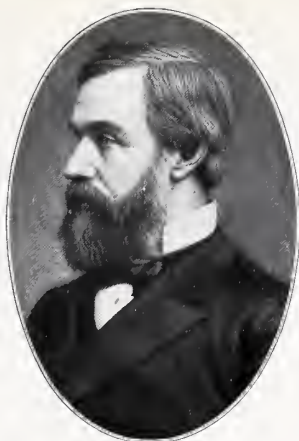
The Canal Bank of Cleveland was organized as an independent bank in 1845, with an allowed capital of \$200,000. Its place of business was 50 Superior street and its officers were: E. F. Gaylord, president; S. H. Mann, cashier; John L. Severance, teller. I. L. Hewitt later became president and T. C. Severance cashier. In November, 1854, the bank closed its doors. The people's mistrust of paper money led to a run and the court appointed Isaac L. Hewitt, H. W. Huntington and W. J. Gordon assignees. There were some ludicrous incidents connected with the suspension.⁷

Chronologically, the next bank to organize was the noted Society for Savings. Its charter was granted in March, 1849, and on August 2d following, business was begun in a humble room, scarcely twenty feet square in the rear of the Merchants Bank on Superior and Water streets. The bank was unique, for it had no capital and was, by the suggestion of Charles J. Woolson, virtually a mutual society for savings and its first deposit, ten dollars by Mrs. D. E. Bond, was indicative of the motive of saving. The bank soon outgrew the experimental

⁷ See Kennedy's "History of Cleveland," p. 348.



George Mygatt



Daniel P. Eells



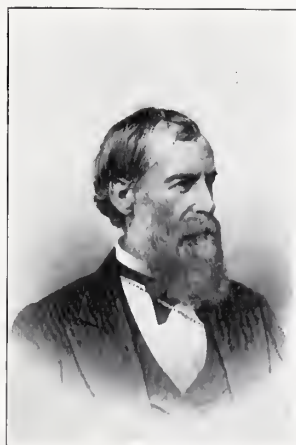
Samuel H. Mather



Truman P. Handy



Jacob Perkins



Joseph Perkins



Edwin R. Perkins

GROUP OF PIONEER BANKERS AND FINANCIERS



stage and in the autumn of 1857 needed new quarters and removed to the corner of Bank and Frankfort streets. In 1867 the society erected a building on the Square, where the Chamber of Commerce is now located. In 1888 it completed its present adequate building, the first of the great bank buildings that have given fame to our city. The incorporators were Nathan Brainard, James H. Bingham, James A. Briggs, Henry W. Clark, Ralph Cowles, John A. Foot, James Gardner, John H. Gorham, Josiah A. Harris, Morgan L. Hewitt, Joseph Lyman, Samuel H. Mather, Wm. A. Otis, Alexander Seymour, Daniel Shepard, Charles J. Woolson, and Lewis Handerson. The first officers were: John W. Allen, president; Reuben Hitchcock, Dudley Baldwin, F. W. Bingham, vice presidents; J. F. Taintor, treasurer, S. H. Mather, secretary. The presidents have been, John W. Allen, F. W. Bingham, W. A. Otis, Sherlock J. Andrews, Samuel Williamson, Samuel H. Mather, Albert L. Withington and Myron T. Herrick; secretary, S. H. Mather; secretary and treasurer, S. H. Mather, Albert E. Withington and John H. Dexter.

The Forest City Bank was organized in 1853, with an authorized capital of \$500,000, subsequently increased to \$650,000. Its offices were on Superior street. Officers, presidents, J. G. Hussey, A. Cobb, John Crowell; cashiers, A. W. Brockway, William Stanley, S. B. Sturgess; tellers, E. L. Jones, S. L. Severance. It closed its doors in 1863.

The Bank of Commerce received a charter in 1844 or 1845 but did not open its doors for business until 1853. Parker Handy was the first president, succeeded in a few years by Joseph Perkins. H. B. Hulburt was the first cashier. It began with a capital of \$100,000, raised in 1861 to \$250,000, and in 1863 to \$600,000. In 1864 it became the Second National Bank, with the same list of officers. In 1874 the capital was increased to \$1,000,000. The bank began business in the Atwater block. In 1870 it occupied the northeast corner of Superior and Water street. The following have been its officers: Presidents, Joseph Perkins, Amasa Stone, Jr., S. T. Everett; vice presidents, H. B. Hulburt, Joseph Perkins, S. T. Everett; cashiers, J. C. Buell, H. Garretson, K. Clinton, H. C. Deming. In 1882, on the renewal of its charter, it also renewed its old name and became the National Bank of Commerce. In 1899 it took the name it now holds The Bank of Commerce National Association. Its banking home is in the Western Reserve building, the first modern office building erected in that part of the city. Its capital was raised in 1899 from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. Officers: Presidents, S. T. Everett, Joseph Perkins, J. H. Wade, General G. A. Garretson; vice presidents, Joseph Perkins, J. H. Wade, G. A. Garretson, William Chisholm, W. J. Lawrence; cashiers, George A. Garretson, F. E. Rittman and George S. Russell.

With the opening of the Civil war came financial conditions that tested banks to the utmost. The weak ones began to topple. A list of Ohio banks published by the government in 1860, gives ten as "broken," twenty-three as "closed," thirty-one "worthless." The Cleveland banks fortunately withstood the strain. Out of these conditions the national bank act was evolved.

The First National Bank was organized May 23, 1863, a pioneer among Cleveland national banks, for the law provided that banks chartered under its provisions should be designated by number. The new bank took over the business of the private banking house of S. W. Chittendon & Company. Its first direc-

torate was composed of George Worthington, Philo Scoville, James Pannell, William Hewitt, Edward Bingham, S. W. Chittendon, A. K. Spencer, W. L. Carter and W. W. Gaines, and its first officers were: George W. Worthington, president; and S. W. Chittendon, cashier. Since that date the following have served as officers: Presidents, George Worthington, William Hewitt, Philo Scoville, James Barnett; vice presidents, William Hewitt, James Barnett, Solon Burgess and T. H. Wilson; cashiers, A. K. Spencer, Henry S. Whittlesey, T. H. Wilson and J. R. Geary. The bank was at first located at 117 Superior street, later in the Perry-Payne building, and last year it occupied its present magnificent building on Euclid avenue. The capitalization in 1863 was \$300,000; in 1869, \$400,000; in 1874, \$500,000; at present it is \$2,500,000.

Its officers are: president, John Sherwin; vice presidents, Thomas H. Wilson, A. B. Marshall, Fred J. Woodworth; cashier, Charles E. Farnsworth.

Peoples Savings Bank Company, corner Franklin avenue and West Twenty-fifth (Pearl) street, was organized in March, 1869, capitalized at \$200,000. It was the first bank located on the west side. Officers: President, R. R. Rhodes; vice presidents, L. Schlather, W. C. Rhodes, G. H. Warmington; secretary and treasurer, A. L. Withington.

On the 1st of August, 1868, a new kind of bank was organized by authority of an act of legislature "to enable associations of persons to raise funds to be used among their members for building homesteads and for other purposes." The new corporation was called The Citizens Saving and Loan Association, and was the first of many such organizations, later called building and loan associations, to be organized in Cleveland. Unlike many of the others, it has developed and persisted to this day. The first officers were: President, J. H. Wade; vice presidents, Herman Luetkemeyer and E. M. Peck; secretary and treasurer, Charles W. Lepper. Its organized capital was \$1,000,000, and originally it was housed on Bank street but soon moved to the Atwater block on Superior street, the old building that had housed many banks. In 1877 it again moved to 123 Superior street in old Case Hall, and later to 84 Euclid avenue. Subsequent officers follow: Presidents, H. B. Payne, F. W. Pelton, D. Z. Norton; vice presidents, H. B. Payne, G. W. Howe, H. W. Luetkemeyer; treasurers, W. S. Jones, Horace B. Corner.

In 1902 it was joined by The Savings and Trust Company, which had opened for business in May, 1883, in the Benedict building. This was the first institution organized in this state under the law permitting trust companies. Its capital was \$750,000, and its officers were: President, C. G. King; vice president, D. Leuty; secretary and treasurer, H. R. Newcomb. Later Mr. Leuty became president and H. Tiedeman, vice president.

This consolidation was further joined by the American Trust Company, organized in 1898, with Ryerson Ritchie, president, and Howard White, secretary and treasurer. In 1900 W. G. Mather became president and E. V. Hale, secretary and treasurer. The bank had its rooms in the American Trust building on the Square.

The consolidation of the three banks was termed The Citizens Saving and Trust Company. Its capital is \$4,000,000 and its officers follow: Chairman, J. H. Wade; president, H. R. Newcomb, succeeded lately by D. Z. Norton;



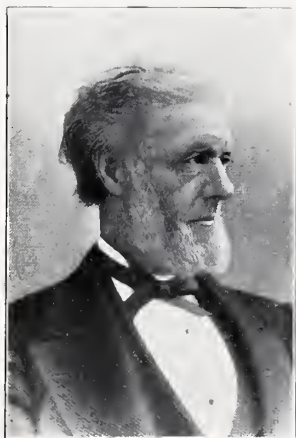
B. Harrington



Hiram Garretson



E. B. Hale



Selah Chamberlain



A. K. Spencer



James Pannell

GROUP OF PIONEER BANKERS AND FINANCIERS

vice presidents, D. Z. Norton, William G. Mather, D. Leuty, H. B. Corner; secretary, J. R. Nutt; treasurer, E. V. Hale. It now occupies its monumental banking house on Euclid avenue near Erie, the features of which are its two mural paintings "The Sources of Wealth" by Kenyon Cox, and "The Uses of Wealth," by Albert Blashfield.

The Ohio National Bank was organized in January, 1876, with a capital stock of \$600,000, which was reduced to \$400,000 in 1877. The bank began business in the old Atwater block, but in July, 1877, it moved to 119 Superior street. Its officers were: Presidents, Robert Hanna, John McClymonds; vice presidents, A. Cobb, Alvah Bradley, James Farmer; cashiers, John McClymonds, H. C. Ellison.

In 1888 it was merged into The State National Bank, with a capital of \$500,000. James A. Farmer was its first president, succeeded by M. A. Bradley, who was its first vice president. H. C. Ellison was its first cashier. He later became vice president. In 1904 it merged with the Euclid Park Bank.

From 1870 to 1880 numerous building and loan associations were organized. In 1876 there were eighteen of them doing business in Cleveland. The panic of 1873-74 wrought havoc with business in Cleveland, but its banks weathered the storm. Real estate speculation received a great blow and the papers are filled with the notices of delinquent tax sales.

The Peoples Saving and Loan Association was organized in March, 1869, and was one of the first banks to do business on the west side. Its capital was \$100,000. It now occupies a substantial building on Pearl street. Its officers have been: Presidents, D. P. Rhodes, John H. Sargent, Hiram Barrett, R. R. Rhodes; secretary-treasurer, Albert L. Withington, George E. Hartnell.

The South Cleveland Banking Company was organized in 1879, with a capital of \$150,000. It began business in the C. and N. railroad block in Newburg. Its officers have been as follows: Presidents, Joseph Turney, C. P. Jewett, E. W. Connell, U. G. Walker; vice presidents, William H. Lamprecht, H. W. Caine, J. R. Havells; secretary and treasurer, William H. Lamprecht, James Walker, U. G. Walker and W. G. Duncan. In 1910 it closed its doors and a receiver was appointed to wind up its business.

The Cleveland National Bank was organized in May, 1883. Its authorized capital was \$500,000. It began business at 179 Superior street and in 1888 occupied its present location, corner Seneca and Superior. S. S. Warner was the first president, succeeded by P. M. Spencer, who was the first cashier, and was succeeded by T. W. Hill. Present officers: President, F. W. Wardwell; vice presidents, N. O. Stone, S. H. Tolles; cashier, T. W. Hill.

The Union National Bank was organized in 1884, with a capital stock of \$1,600,000. Its officers are: President, George H. Worthington; vice presidents, L. McBride, J. F. Harper, E. R. Fancher; cashier, G. A. Coulton. It formerly occupied rooms in the Wade building on Superior street, but is now on Euclid avenue near the Square.

The Broadway Savings and Trust Company began business in 1884, with \$50,000 authorized capital, which was subsequently increased to \$100,000, \$200,000 and finally to \$300,000. It occupied the northwest corner of Broadway and Willson, where it now has a suitable modern banking house. Its officers were: Presi-

dent, Joseph Turney; vice president, C. A. Grasselli; secretary and treasurer, O. M. Stafford. Mr. Grasselli later was chosen president and Daniel Schurmer, vice president.

The West Side Banking Company began business in 1886, at 600 Pearl street, with \$100,000 capital stock. Lee McBride was its president, Charles Fries, vice president, and T. M. Irvine, secretary and treasurer. In 1895 it merged with the United Banking Company.

In 1886 The Euclid Avenue National Bank was organized, with an authorized capital of \$500,000. Its office was at 31 Euclid avenue and its officers were as follows: Presidents, John L. Woods, Charles F. Brush, S. L. Severance; vice presidents, Charles F. Brush, Solon Severance and Kaufman Hays; cashiers, Solon L. Severance, E. G. Tillotson, and C. E. Farnsworth. In 1903 it merged with the Park National Bank into the Euclid-Park National Bank.

The Woodland Avenue Savings and Trust Company began business in 1886, on the corner of Woodland and Willson avenues. Its original capital, \$100,000, was raised to \$150,000 in 1890 and to \$250,000 in 1900, and later to \$350,000. Its officers are: President, C. A. Grasselli; vice president, Daniel Bailey; secretary and treasurer, O. M. Stafford.

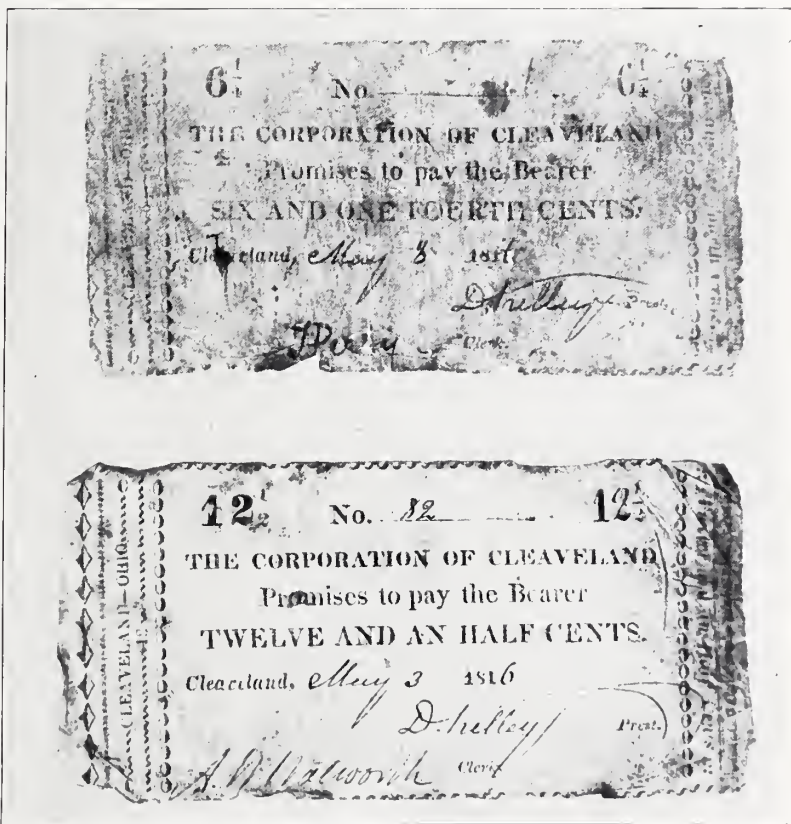
The German American Savings Bank Company began business at 220 Ontario street in 1887, with the following officers: President, Dr. William Meyer; vice presidents, S. T. Everett and Jacob Maudlebaum; treasurer, Theodore Sanford. Its present capital is \$50,000, and its officers: President, William M. Reynolds; secretary and treasurer, Max Levi.

The East End Savings Bank Company was organized in 1887 and was the first bank to open in the extreme eastern part of the city. It had two banking houses, one at 1202 Euclid, near Willson, and one at 733 St. Clair street. Its capital was \$200,000, and its officers: President, J. H. McBride; vice president, V. C. Taylor; C. A. Post, secretary and treasurer. In 1900 a reorganization took place and the name was changed to The East End Banking and Trust Company. T. H. Brooks, president; V. C. Taylor and C. A. Post, vice presidents; B. O. Whitman, treasurer; W. D. Sayle, secretary. In 1904 the corporation was absorbed by the Cleveland Trust Company.

The Union Loan and Trust Company, organized in 1889, and doing business in the Wade building, lasted only one year.

On May 26, 1890, The Central National Bank opened its banking rooms in the Perry-Payne building. Its capital was \$800,000, now \$1,000,000. George H. Ely was its first president, succeeded in 1894 by Thomas Wilson, who was followed by J. J. Sullivan. Thomas Wilson was the first vice president and J. J. Sullivan the first cashier of the bank. Later Joseph Black became vice president and Charles Paine the cashier. The present officers are: President, J. J. Sullivan; vice president, E. W. Oglebay; cashier, C. L. Cameron.

In 1889 The Permanent Savings and Loan Company was organized, with James H. Paine, as general manager; Thomas Wilson, vice president and Frank C. Adams, secretary and treasurer. Later D. H. Kimberly became president and B. L. Pennington, vice president. The first officers of the company were in The Arcade, but in 1894, the new Permanent building was occupied. In 1901 the bank was reorganized under the name of The Central Trust Company, with



From originals in Western Reserve Historical Society

CORPORATION "SHIN PLASTERS"

a capital of \$500,000, and with branches at Willson and Payne avenue and Woodland and Perry streets. President, D. H. Kimberly; vice presidents, I. N. Topliff, R. H. Jenks, F. C. Adams; secretary and treasurer, H. D. Messick. In 1904 the bank was discontinued.

In 1890 The Dime Savings and Banking Company was organized, with \$300,000 capital stock. Its offices were on the Public Square, near the American Trust building. The following were its officers: President, M. G. Watterson; vice presidents, O. M. Burke and Calvary Morris; treasurer, E. W. Moore. Charles Post became president in 1901, and F. H. Townsend, secretary and treasurer in 1906. In 1908 the bank changed its name to the Commercial Savings and Trust Company, and moved into the Williamson building. Soon thereafter it closed its doors and the Citizens Savings and Trust Company wound up the business.

In 1890 The Forest City Savings Bank Company was organized. J. C. Wideman was its first president. He was succeeded by F. W. Gehring. L. T. Dennison was its secretary and treasurer. The offices are at the corner of Detroit and West Twenty-fifth street, and its capital is \$250,000. Its present officers are: President, F. W. Gehring; vice presidents, George Faulhaber, Theodore Kundtz, S. E. Brooks; secretary-treasurer, George P. Faerber.

The Mechanics Savings Bank Company, northeast corner of St. Clair and Willson, had a brief career, from 1890 to 1894.

The Pearl Street Savings and Loan Company, 1133 Pearl street, was organized in 1890. Its officers have been: President, F. Muhlhauser, David E. McLean; secretary-treasurer, S. Neville and Henry W. Stecher. Capital, \$200,000.

The Produce Exchange Banking Company was organized in 1890, with offices at the corner of Ohio street and Broadway. President, R. R. Herrick; vice president, William Gabriel; secretary-treasurer, Charles O. Evarts. Mr. Gabriel became president and D. H. Kimberley vice president in 1899. In 1904 the bank was compelled to close its doors because of the defalcations of a discount clerk.

The Wade Park Banking Company, Euclid avenue, near Doan street, was organized in 1890. President, Frank Rockefeller; vice president, B. L. Bennington; secretary-treasurer, Ira Reynolds. In 1905, the bank wound up its affairs.

The Columbia Savings and Loan Company was organized in 1891, with offices at the corner of Broadway and Willson avenue, and a capital of \$100,000. Officers: President, Hubbard Cooke; vice president, W. J. Hayes; secretary-treasurer, C. G. Barkwill.

The Marine Bank Company became the successor to E. B. Hale & Company in 1891. The capital was \$300,000, with offices in the Garfield building. In 1900 the corporation wound up its affairs.

In 1891 The Arcade Savings Bank Company began business. Dr. H. C. Brainard was president and Frank H. Brown, secretary-treasurer. Some years later it amalgamated with the Euclid Avenue Bank.

The Lorain Street Savings Bank Company, Lorain and Fulton road, was organized in 1891, with a capital of \$100,000. D. H. Kimberley was president, succeeded in 1896 by G. A. Timmerman. J. A. Melcher is secretary-treasurer.

The Merchants Banking, Safe Deposit and Storage Company was organized in 1891 at 168 Euclid avenue. F. W. Bell was president and R. F. Jones, treasurer. The name was changed some years later to the Merchants Banking and Storage Company, with a capital of \$50,000. President, T. W. Hill; secretary-treasurer, R. E. Risser. The offices are in the Caxton building.

In 1891 was also organized The Saving Building and Loan Company, with offices in the Case block. Luther Allen was president and W. F. Hoppensack, secretary-treasurer. In 1904 the Reserve Trust Company absorbed its business.

The Garfield Savings Bank Company was organized in 1892. President, H. Clark Ford; secretary and treasurer, J. V. Dawes. Its first offices were at the corner of Euclid and East End avenues. It has since greatly expanded so that now there is a main office in the Garfield building and branches at Euclid and 118th, Superior and 105th (Doan), and St. Clair and 105th (Glenville) streets. The capital is \$100,000, and the officers are: President, H. Clark Ford; vice presidents, J. M. Henderson, J. W. Stewart, T. Spencer Knight; secretary-treasurer, Harris Creech.

The Western Reserve National Bank, organized in July, 1892, with \$1,000,000 capital. Its banking house was on the northeast corner of Superior and Water streets. James Pickands was the first president, succeeded by Samuel Mather. George S. Russell was cashier. In 1899 it was absorbed by the Bank of Commerce, N. A.

The Wick Banking and Trust Company, 61 Public Square, was organized in 1892, succeeding the private bank of Henry Wick & Company. President, Henry Wick; vice president, Dudley Baldwin; and treasurer and cashier, D. B. Wick. In 1901 its business was taken over by The City Trust Company.

The West Cleveland Banking Company, Detroit street near Lakewood, was organized in 1894, with a capital of \$100,000. W. J. White, the first president, was succeeded by T. S. Ingraham and W. S. Bailey; secretary-treasurer, Thomas West. Present officers: President, W. S. Bailey; secretary, L. M. Lucius; treasurer, A. D. Anderson.

The Guardian Trust Company began business December 10, 1894, with a capital of \$500,000, in the Wade building on Superior avenue. In 1906 it occupied its fine new building on Euclid avenue, retaining its former quarters as a branch bank. Its present capital is \$1,000,000, and the officers are: President, H. P. McIntosh; vice presidents, G. A. Garretson, John H. Farley, Charles L. Mosher, R. W. Judd; secretary, J. Arthur House; treasurer, George F. Hart.

The Cleveland Trust Company was organized in 1895, with an authorized capitalization of \$500,000, and banking rooms in the Garfield building. Later rooms were secured in the Williamson building, and in 1907 it occupied its magnificent new home on the corner of Erie (East 9th) and Euclid. It has the following branches in the city: corner Euclid and East 105th (Doan); 13594 Euclid (East Cleveland); corner St. Clair and East 40th (Case); 2200 Woodland near 55th (Willson); 3760 West 25th (Pearl); 4744 Lorain avenue; 11700 Detroit avenue (Lakewood), and out of the city at Hudson, Bedford, Collinwood, Willoughby, Lorain and Painesville. Its present capital is \$2,500,000, and its officers are: Calvary Morris, chairman of the board; F. H. Goff, president;

No. 113 SUPERIOR STREET,
 Cleveland, O. *July 18 1866*
 \$ 2.50
 First National Bank of Cleveland.
 Pay to Charles Dowd & Co. Bearers,
 Two $\frac{50}{100}$ Dollars.
 No. 2 Whittier —
 Samuel A. Dins worth's Print.

From the originals in Western Reserve Historical Society

FORMS OF EARLY BANK CHECKS

The black spot on the left margin of the lower check is a United States revenue stamp of war times. The cruciform lines on the upper portion of the upper check are slits cut through the check to cancel it.

E. R. Perkins, M. H. Wilson, Samuel Mather, vice presidents; A. R. Horr, secretary; A. G. Tame, treasurer.

The Cuyahoga Savings and Banking Company, Woodland avenue near Willson, was organized in 1895. Officers: George Worthington, president; R. N. Pollock, secretary-treasurer. In 1901 its business was closed.

The Detroit Savings and Loan Company, 218 Detroit street, began business in 1895. George Faulhaber, president; George Faerber, secretary-treasurer. In 1901 the Forest City Savings bank absorbed its business.

The Euclid Avenue Savings and Banking Company began its business in January, 1896, at 84 Euclid avenue, when it absorbed the Arcade Savings Bank Company. In 1902 Frank H. Ginn was appointed assignee to wind up the affairs of the bank.

The Lake Shore Banking and Trust Company, organized in 1895, occupies the lower floor of the Osborn building, corner of Huron and Prospect avenues. Capital is \$200,000, and its officers are: John M. Grundy, president; H. B. Gibbs, H. W. King, vice presidents; J. H. Jones, treasurer; W. S. Bowler, secretary.

The Park National Bank, 5 Public Square, was organized in 1895, with \$500,000 capital. H. A. Bishop, president; R. A. Hamon, vice president; John Sherwin, cashier. In 1903 it united with the Euclid National Bank to form the Euclid-Park National Bank.

The United Banking and Savings Company was organized from the West Side Banking Company in 1895, with a capital stock of \$500,000. Its new building is on the corner of Lorain and Pearl streets. H. Tiedeman, president; E. Wiebenson, its first secretary-treasurer, later became president; H. W. S. Wood, vice president; W. H. Heil, treasurer; A. H. Seibig, secretary.

The Cleveland Savings and Banking Company, Willson and Payne avenues, began business in 1896. Officers: presidents, William M. Day, George Deming, J. H. Champ; vice presidents, John Teagle, George Deming, F. M. Stearns; secretary-treasurer, W. B. Alexander, E. W. Redde. In 1903 its business was taken over by the Central Trust Company.

The American Exchange National Bank was organized in the American Trust building in 1897. R. M. Parmley, president; George K. Ross, vice president; Joseph R. Kraus, cashier. In 1903 its business was absorbed by the Park National bank.

In 1897 The Peoples Safe Deposit and Savings Bank Company, corner Superior and Willson, began a brief career.

The Colonial National Bank, 106 Euclid avenue, was organized in 1898. Officers: H. C. Christy, president; William C. Rudd, vice president; John F. Hayes, cashier, succeeded by George A. Coulton. In 1904 the bank was united with the Union National Bank.

The Hough Avenue Savings and Banking Company was organized in 1898; capital \$50,000. In 1906 it occupied its fine new banking house on the corner of Crawford road and Hough avenue. Officers: F. H. Haserot, president; F. M. Chandler and Arthur Odell, vice presidents; David Nelson, secretary-treasurer.

The Coal and Iron National Bank, Perry-Payne building, was organized in 1899, with a capital of \$500,000. Its officers were: Presidents, J. C. Gilchrist and

F. M. Osborne; vice presidents, F. M. Osborne and F. W. Hart; cashier, A. B. Marshall. In 1904 it was absorbed by the First National Bank.

The Indemnity Savings and Loan Company was organized in 1899, with offices in the Cuyahoga building. Its officers follow: Presidents, I. N. Topliff, C. H. Weed, R. H. Sanborn; secretary, J. L. Hays; treasurer, R. H. Sanborn. In 1906 it wound up its business.

The State Banking and Trust Company was organized in May, 1899, with \$300,000 capital, raised later to \$500,000. Dr. U. W. Kitchen was its first president, succeeded by S. K. Barstow; A. S. Upson, vice president; John Jaster, vice president and treasurer; T. J. Holmden, treasurer. Its banking rooms are in the Permanent building and it has a branch at the corner of Ontario and Broadway.

The State Savings and Loan Company began business in The Arcade in 1899. James A. Robinson, president; G. E. Herrick, vice president; George H. Olmstead, treasurer. In 1902 it went out of business.

The Superior Street Savings and Banking Company, organized in 1899, corner Superior and Willson avenue, with C. E. Swan president and W. E. Cunningham as secretary-treasurer. In 1902 business stopped.

The Century National Bank was organized in 1900, with president, D. K. Kimberley; vice president, D. A. Dangler, and cashier, D. B. Beers. In 1902 its business was absorbed by the Colonial National Bank.

The Genesee Savings & Banking Company did business in 1900 on Wade Park avenue near Genesee street. Its officers were: President, J. R. Krause; vice presidents, J. A. Kling, J. D. Clary, A. H. Weed; secretary, C. J. Gehlbrich. It was absorbed some years later by the Reserve Trust Company.

The Cleveland Savings and Loan Company was organized in 1900, with offices on Superior and East Sixth street. Its officers are: W. H. Teare, president; A. W. Ellenberger, vice president; W. R. Creer, secretary-treasurer. Capital, \$250,000.

The East Cleveland Savings and Loan Company was organized in 1900, with George A. Stanley, president; William N. Perrin, secretary, and Charles H. Stewart, treasurer. In 1902 it was absorbed by the Reserve Trust Company.

The Equity Savings and Loan Company was organized in 1900, with offices on Euclid avenue and East Fifty-seventh street. Capital, \$200,000. Officers: N. S. Parsons, president; Thomas H. Wilmot, secretary; F. W. Robinson, treasurer. The present officers are: H. S. Wood, president; S. R. Badgley, Parker Shackleton, A. H. Prout, vice presidents; F. W. Robinson secretary; C. H. Smith, treasurer.

The Farmers and Merchants Banking Company, on Pearl street, was organized in 1900. F. W. Tilby, president; P. J. Field, vice president; H. W. Gazell, secretary-treasurer. In 1908 it was compelled to close its doors on account of the speculations of an employee.

The German Savings and Banking Company organized in 1900. The bank was at Wade Park avenue and Geneva street. R. J. Krause, president; C. J. Gehlbrich, secretary. It was absorbed by the Reserve Trust Company in 1904.

The Western Reserve Trust Company, organized in 1900, capital \$1,000,000, banking rooms in the Williamson building. Calvary Morris, president; E. W.





From originals in Western Reserve Historical Society
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Moore, H. C. Ford, H. W. King, vice presidents; M. H. Wilson, secretary-treasurer. In 1903 it was absorbed by The Cleveland Trust Company.

In 1901 The Bank of Cleveland began business on the north side of the Public Square. John Hicks, president; Joseph B. Turner, secretary-treasurer. In 1902 its business stopped.

The Bankers National Bank, organized 1901, offices in the Hollenden hotel. Luther Allen, president; Charles N. Schmick, F. W. Gehring, vice presidents; Joseph R. Kraus, cashier. In 1904 it was absorbed by the Euclid-Park National Bank.

The Caxton Savings and Banking Company, organized in 1901, offices in the Caxton building. Rollin C. White, president; W. R. Warner, Ed. S. Page, T. H. Geer, vice presidents; W. P. Kyle, secretary-treasurer. In 1904 its business was absorbed by the Prudential Trust Company.

The Clark Avenue Savings Bank Company began business in 1901, at 4911 Clark avenue, capital \$100,000. Officers are: Alexander J. McCrea, president; John L. Flaherty, secretary and treasurer.

The Dollar Savings and Banking Company organized in 1901, place of business 1306 Cedar avenue. E. T. Hamilton, president; D. B. Beers, secretary-treasurer; H. B. Marble, vice president. It was absorbed by the Euclid Avenue Trust Company in 1905.

The Fairmount Savings Bank Company organized in 1901, Euclid and Fairmount streets. I. C. Goff, president; William G. Phare, secretary-treasurer. In 1905 it was absorbed by the Cleveland Trust Company.

The Guarantee Savings and Loan Company did business for only one year, 1901-02. Arthur L. Mix, president; J. A. Blodt, secretary.

The Market National Bank organized 1901, Broadway and Ontario street. William F. Sprague, president; D. Leuty, vice president; William K. Rose, cashier. In 1906 it was taken over by the State Banking and Trust Company.

The Merchants Banking and Storage Company. L. E. Schever, president. Did business from 1901 to 1904, at 14 Oak place.

The Metropolitan National Bank, 9 Prospect street, did business for one year, 1901-02. A. L. Moore, president; C. C. Pettit, cashier. Taken over by the American Exchange Bank.

The Ohio Savings and Loan Company, Pearl (West Twenty-fifth) and Bridge streets, organized in 1901. Christian Schuele, president; Henry Grombacher, secretary-treasurer. Capital, \$500,000.

The Perry Savings Bank Company organized in 1901, Woodland avenue and Perry street. C. F. Emery, president; Frank C. Dettlebach, secretary-treasurer. In 1903 it was absorbed by the Central Trust Company.

The Prudential Trust Company was organized in 1901, with banking rooms in the new Schofield building. Samuel F. Haserot, president; J. B. Hoge, S. W. Croxton, C. E. Adams, vice presidents; T. E. Barton, secretary-treasurer. In 1904 it was absorbed by the Citizens Savings and Trust Company.

The Union Bank and Savings Company, 969 Woodland avenue, organized in 1901. H. H. Christy, president; F. E. Dilley, secretary-treasurer. In 1904 business stopped.

The Federal Trust Company organized in 1902, occupying the old bank building corner Superior and Water street, capital \$1,500,000. J. C. Gilchrist, president; F. W. Hart, F. M. Osborne, vice presidents; George F. Clewell, secretary-treasurer. In 1904 it closed its doors and a receiver was appointed.

The Windermere Savings and Banking Company was organized in 1902 with George Stone, president; E. Warner White, secretary-treasurer. In 1903 business stopped.

The American Savings Bank Company organized in 1903. Offices corner Lorain street and Dennison avenue, and in the Caxton building. S. W. Christy, president; C. J. Alpeter, secretary-treasurer. In 1908 business stopped.

The City Trust Company, organized in 1903. Herbert Wright, president; Frank Kuzel, secretary. In 1904 business stopped.

The Euclid-Park National Bank formed in 1903 by a union of the Euclid National and Park National Banks. Capital, \$1,500,000. Occupied the building on Euclid avenue near the Williamson building. H. A. Bishop, president; S. L. Severance, John Sherwin, Kaufman Hays, R. A. Harmon, vice presidents; cashier, C. E. Farnsworth. In 1905 it was absorbed by the First National Bank.

The Glenville Banking Company, organized in 1903. Evan J. Evans, president; R. S. Thomas, secretary-treasurer. It closed its doors in 1907.

The Home Savings and Banking Company, South Brooklyn, was organized in 1903, capital \$50,000. Henry D. Cogswell, president; F. A. Shepherd, secretary-treasurer.

The Lakewood Savings and Banking Company, Detroit and Highland avenue, was organized in 1903. H. H. Hackenburg, president; William O. Mathews, secretary-treasurer. In 1905 it closed its doors.

The Lincoln Savings and Banking Company, 2820 West Twenty-fifth (Pearl) street, was organized in 1903, capital \$100,000. David Mooris was president, succeeded by John Amersbach. John M. Hirt is secretary and treasurer.

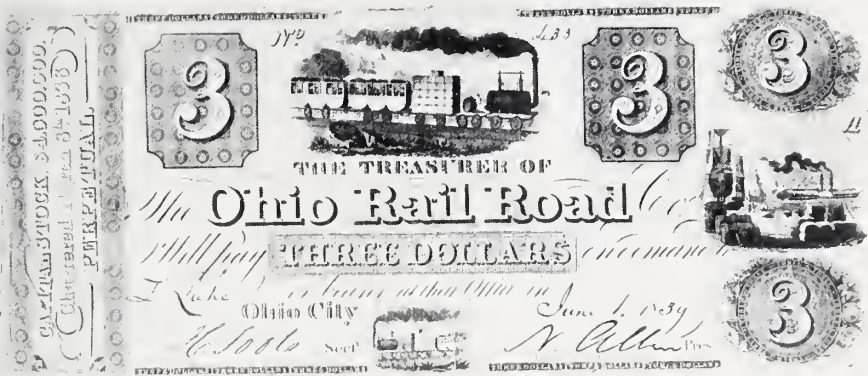
The Euclid Avenue Trust Company, 84 Euclid avenue, organized in 1903; W. H. Craft, president; R. S. Thomas, secretary-treasurer. In 1908 it closed its doors and a receiver was appointed.

The Reserve Trust Company was organized in 1904; president, Luther Allen; vice presidents, Adrian Grahams, John A. Kling, George Bartol; secretary, William N. Perrin; treasurer, C. E. Berkey. It had four branches. A receiver was appointed in 1908.

The Superior Savings and Trust Company, organized in 1905, with fine banking rooms in the Rockefeller building; capital \$500,000. J. J. Sullivan, president; Frank A. Scott, secretary. The present officers are: J. J. Sullivan, president; E. W. Oglebay, chairman of the board; J. H. McBride, C. A. Paine, vice presidents; E. L. Howe, secretary; P. J. Darling, treasurer.

Brooklyn Savings and Loan Company came into the city with the annexation of Brooklyn. Capital \$50,000. R. F. Hamblin, president; H. M. Farnsworth, secretary-treasurer.

The Depositors Savings and Trust Company was organized in 1907, with offices at 312 Superior street, and later removed into the building previously occupied by the First National Bank on Euclid avenue. Capital \$300,000. Officers: Tom L. Johnson, president; Leopold Einstein, vice president; J. P. Kraus,



From originals in Western Reserve Historical Society
EARLY CLEVELAND BANK NOTES

treasurer; E. W. Doty, secretary. In 1909 its accounts were taken over by the First National Bank and The Cleveland Trust Company.

Two other banks began business in 1907 and did business for less than two years—The Franklin Savings and Banking Company, 5510 St. Clair avenue and the Metropolitan Banking Company, 10607 Superior avenue.

Other building and loan associations are: The West Side Bauverein Company, 2621 Lorain avenue, capital \$439,000, George Kieffer, president; The Cuyahoga Building and Loan Company in the Arcade, capital \$500,000, Davis Hawley, president; Economy Building and Loan Company, Blackstone building, capital, \$200,000, O. J. Hodge, president; Mutual Building and Investment Company, in The Arcade, capital \$1,103,463.79, John H. Farley, president; Ohio Mutual Savings and Loan Company, Society for Savings building, capital \$447,083.89, W. C. Corwin, president; Provident Building and Loan Association, Broadway and Harvard street, capital \$153,600, Eli W. Cannell, president; South Side German Building Association, 2510 Clark avenue, capital \$147,207.55, William K. Kuhl, president.

The Clearing House Association was organized on the 28th of December, 1858 "to effect at one place and in the most economical and safe manner, the daily exchange between the several associated banks and bankers; the maintenance of uniform rates for eastern exchange and the regulation of what description of funds shall be paid and received in the settlement of business." This was subscribed to by the following banks: The Commercial Branch bank, Forest City bank, Mason, Everett & Company, H. B. and H. Wick & Company, Whitman, Standart & Company and Fayette Brown. The first officers were T. P. Handy, president and W. L. Cutter, secretary. The executive committee, T. P. Handy, Lemuel Wick and Fayette Brown.

From the date of its organization until 1902, The Clearing House organization was little more than a place of meeting for the exchange of checks between its members. Debit balances were settled by checks on New York.

On June 25, 1902, a new constitution was adopted and a revised code of rules and regulations put in force, which have added very much not only to the importance of the association, but also to its working efficiency. No better instance can be given than its prompt action in the fall of 1907 in relieving the local situation by an issue of clearing house certificates, which were all retired inside of three months.

CHAPTER LXVII.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The history of the Chamber of Commerce is brief, the record of its accomplishments, long. Its origin is traced to the organization of the old Board of Trade, organized as follows:

"At a large meeting of the merchants of this city, held pursuant to notice at the Weddell house, on Friday evening, 7th instant, William Milford, Esquire, was called to the chair and S. S. Coe appointed secretary.

"After a statement from the chair of the object of the meeting, it was on motion of Joseph L. Weatherly, Esquire,

"Resolved: that the merchants of this city now organize themselves into an association, to be called the Board of Trade of the City of Cleveland, and that we now proceed to the election by ballot of officers therefor.

"Whereupon the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: president, Joseph L. Weatherly; vice president, William F. Allen, Jr.; secretary, Charles W. Coe; treasurer, Richard T. Lyon.

"A committee consisting of Richard Hilliard, John B. Waring, William Milford, Jona Gillett and L. M. Hubby, were appointed to prepare and report at a subsequent meeting a constitution, bylaws, etc., for the association, and call a meeting when ready to report.

"E. M. Fitch, William F. Allen, Jr., and A. Handy were appointed a committee to procure a suitable room for the purposes of the association, and report at same meeting.

"WILLIAM MILFORD, *President.*"

"S. S. COE, *Secretary.*"

"Cleveland, July 7th, 1848."

The records of this organization were destroyed by fire. The names included in the record of its first meeting are those of the leading merchants of the city and one may infer that it was not an inactive organization.

In 1866 the Board was resuscitated, and statistics of trade and manufacture were begun. There were then only twenty members and the Board met daily in the Atwater block. In the charter which was granted in April, 1866, the object of the organization is set forth as follows: "To promote integrity and good faith; just and equitable principles of business; discover and correct abuses; establish and maintain uniformity in commercial usages; acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable business statistics and information; prevent or adjust controversies and misunderstandings which may arise between persons engaged in trade; and generally to foster, protect and advance the commercial, mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city." Among the signers of this charter are Philo Chamberlain, R. T. Lyon, J. T. Sage, A. Hughes, C. W. Coe, H. S. Davis, J. E. White, J. H. Clark, S. W. Porter, H. B. Woodward, A. V. Cannon, E. D. Childs, W. F. Otis, M. B. Clark, W. Murray, S. F. Lester, A. Quinn, George W. Gardner, E. C. Hardy, George Sinclair.

The rules of this body were "suited particularly to an organization where dealing in grain, provisions, etc., was carried on; they were not appropriate for a deliberative body, representing equally every trade interest and embracing within its membership a large number of professional men."¹

The desire to enlarge its scope led to the third period of growth and reorganization, which dates from 1892. The report of that year says: "In August of this year a committee on promotion of industry began the collection of what is known as the business men's fund and the organization of a movement within the Board of Trade made up of subscribers to this fund." From the general Board of Trade committee a new general committee was formed to conduct the industrial work: Wilson M. Day, chairman; L. E. Holden, vice chairman; George T. Mc-

¹ Reports and Proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce, November, 1894.

Intosh, secretary; H. R. Groff, treasurer; A. J. Wright, Michael Backus, Myron T. Herrick, T. C. Burnett, L. W. Bingham, L. McBride, D. A. Dangler, George Deming, J. B. Perkins, S. M. Strong and W. J. Morgan. This committee wisely chose Ryerson Ritchie as "Superintendent of Industry."

Here began the special activities that have since characterized the Chamber. New manufacturing and mercantile industries were induced to locate in Cleveland, better freight facilities secured, state and municipal legislation relating to Cleveland was carefully watched, valuable statistics gathered and aroused an ambition among the business men of Cleveland for a general and hearty civic cooperation. This awakening spirit found the old organization, the old body, ill suited for its newer and wider hopes. In February, 1893, a complete reorganization was effected and the name changed to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

"CLEVELAND, February 6, 1893.

"Samuel M. Taylor, Secretary of State, Columbus, Ohio.

"Sir: You are respectfully notified that at a meeting of the Board of Trade held this day, in conformity with the statutes governing such matters, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

" 'Resolved, That the name of "The Board of Trade of the City of Cleveland" be changed to 'The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.'

"This organization will therefore hereafter be known as 'The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.'

Respectfully,

"WILLIAM EDWARDS, *President*.

"A. J. BEGGES, *Secretary*."

The proceedings of 1894 alluding to this organization say: "To the enterprise and untiring efforts of the Board of Trade committee on promotion of industry, is due the successful organization of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. The persistent energy of that committee resulted in crystallizing a sentiment among business men in favor of a wider interest in progressive measures, a stronger faith in the advantage to the city of united work, and the necessity of having an organization so well equipped that it would invite the active interests of business men."

With the new name came entirely new by-laws. The old restricted rules were replaced by an adequate and substantial frame work of organization.* But more than this, the frame work was clothed with the substance of reality and animated with a spirit of doing. The year that witnessed the opening of the new rooms in the Arcade on the evening of June 20, 1893, saw the formulation of numerous new projects. These rooms immediately began to be the rendezvous of earnest and hard workers, e. g., from January 1st to April 17, 1894, one hundred and eight meetings were held in them. This enthusiastic beginning resulted in the location of the new armory on Bank street; the caring for Cleveland's interest at the World's Fair; the starting of a movement that later brought a new Federal building to the city; a bettering of freight conditions for Cleveland shippers; the successful carrying out of numerous trade excursions of Cleveland wholesalers and manufacturers into the surrounding territory; the establishing here of a branch of the United States Hydrographic office; a study of Cleveland tax and insurance rates; the raising of a fund for the relief of

*The rules are published yearly in the annual reports.

suffering caused by the general industrial depression; the scrutinizing of the street railway system; the development of harbor improvements; the extension of manufactures; organization looking to the proper observance of the City Centennial in 1896; and the adoption of a new system for recording the freight receipts and shipments and other necessary business statistics. These and many minor matters were the work of that first year of the Chamber and its nine hundred and one members. Its *chef d'oeuvre* for the year, was the organizing of the Ohio State Board of Commerce. "The Chamber should be especially proud of the successful issue of its efforts to bring together, in one organization the local commercial associations of the state, to promote by unity of action the commercial, industrial, financial and general business interests of Ohio. The commercial conference called by the Chamber on November 15th was attended by fifty-five representative business men, delegated by the leading commercial bodies of the state. The formative work and subsequent meetings of the state board and its council indicate that it has already become an influential factor and that it has prompted local organizations and business men generally to take a greater interest in questions which affect the welfare and prosperity of the people of Ohio."[†]

This first year set a great pace. From the first the Chamber has had a wide horizon, recognizing the need of state and even national cooperation. In 1895, five hundred and twenty-four meetings were held in the Chamber room, three hundred and thirty-seven relating immediately to the work of the Chamber, one hundred and fifty-nine to local associations, affiliated with it, and twenty-eight to conventions and delegates. With such a mass of work to do, it was necessary to secure ampler quarters. One thousand, one hundred and one members were on the roll; one hundred and eighty-eight thousand, two hundred and ninety-two dollars and eighty-eight cents was in the sinking fund, with no liabilities. The organization was anxious to have a home of its own. It should be in the heart of the city and ample for the Chamber's work. So land was purchased on the north side of the Square, where the Western Reserve Historical Society building stood, and three hundred and fifty thousand dollars was invested in the building, whose ornate facade now looks out upon the historic Square in striking contrast to the somber bank that stands sturdily by its side.

The interior of this home is well adapted to the work of this far-reaching organization. Its ample offices, quiet library, cheerful club rooms and dignified auditorium at once became the center of a vitalizing power that radiates into every activity of the city and whose impulse is felt throughout the state and over the nation. For the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce is unique. It has been the model for Detroit, Boston, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Rochester, Dayton, and many another American city.

The work of its first years roughly outlined above has been amplified during the succeeding decade. Only the greater activities can here be mentioned, for the records of all its accomplishments would fill a folio. Today with over two thousand members, there are some eighty-five active groups, each one working out a problem; not in desultory meetings around well spread tables, but working in shirt sleeves, with sincerity and determination.

[†]Reports and proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce, 1895, page 43.

The local tasks have naturally predominated. Here have been worked out the splendid plans of a wider and finer cooperation between employer and employee that make many Cleveland factories models of their kind. Nearly two hundred stores and manufacturing establishments have responded to this call.

Some years ago the tenement district was carefully studied and Cleveland was found to contain the rudiments, at least, of New York's worst evils. A special committee of picked men and a secretary employed for the purpose, studied section after section of the congested districts, and the exhaustive report published is a sociological document of value. It was found, for instance, that there were portions of the city where people were huddled together so densely that, if the ratio were maintained over our entire area twenty million souls would live in Cleveland. The shambles were a disgrace to the community. At once legislation was sought. A new and ample building code resulted; it limited the amount of space to be used for buildings; prescribed a minimum of air space, the method of construction, ventilation, and so forth. This code was later expanded to cover all manner of buildings, and to provide rigid inspection of plans and of buildings during and after construction. It has already served as a model for other municipalities.

Following this and growing out of a similar investigation, came a sanitary code drafted by another Chamber committee, adopted at its request by the Board of Health, which also has served as a model for our neighbors. Collateral movements at once grew out of this. It was found, for instance, that in one of our slum districts a population of five thousand were served with eleven bath tubs. Forthwith "public bathhouses" became the cry. Other cities were visited to see what was needed and what was being done. Now there are three public baths in Cleveland visited in 1908-9 by about five hundred thousand bathers.

Other committees followed the lead. It was found that playgrounds must be provided for the little ones in the congested districts. Numerous diverse activities were brought into cooperation; the social settlements; the public schools; the city council; and private charities. Twenty playgrounds were soon opened, public and private, under the direction of competent instructors. Many more are on the way, for Cleveland generously provided with magnificent parks and vast stretches of boulevards, now is turning to the neighborhood park and play place where the child can be free.

The little ones brought up under adverse conditions often become a charge upon the community. The Chamber followed the child to school and to his home. Last year a law drafted by the Chamber providing medical inspection of school children, was passed, and the physician, and the trained nurse, now visit every schoolroom in the city. The unfortunate child, victim of evil environment, that falls into the meshes of the law, is sent to a juvenile court, which is sociological rather than legal in its temperament, is cared for in a detention home, or in a special school, or sent to a special farm, where he can be allowed his natural growth. All of these activities receive the active cooperation of the Chamber.

The health of the adult has also received attention. Not alone in the new sanitary code and building code, but in laws compelling pure food. Four or five

years ago Cleveland was about the only large city in the land without adequate meat and milk inspection. Research by the Chamber revealed bad conditions. Again laws were sought after the facts had been gathered. A meat inspection department with a competent veterinary at its head was established by the city and Cleveland's meat "before and after killing," the places where it is sold and where it is prepared, are rigidly inspected. Milk inspection came at the same time. Cleveland had had practically none of this. When fifteen trained inspectors were sent out to visit the dairies that supply the city they were met with insolence, for the arm of the council did not extend beyond the city limits. After some wise diplomacy and teaching the farmers that milk unapproved could be poured into the gutters after it did reach the jurisdiction of the council, there was an unfriendly acquiescence. The Chamber did not like this spirit. They mollified it by holding a milk contest under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture, offering gold and silver medals for the most deserving dairies. The contest was followed by another in 1907. Cooperation between the farmer and the city has taken place of morose submission.

Other ways of increasing the healthfulness and adding to the beauty of the city have been devised and put in operation. The Chamber has endeavored to make our soft coal city cleaner. The smoke nuisance has been somewhat abated because of the legislation the Chamber secured for inspection, but more by the pride that manufacturers have taken in the issue. Home beautifying, through cooperation with the Home Gardening Association has been extensively carried on. Seeds and bulbs in vast quantities are distributed among children in the schools, prizes for gardens, flowers and vegetables are given annually. The result passes all imagination. Barren yards and unsightly alleys have been transformed. But more important and beautiful, the lives of thousands of children, and of their parents, have been touched by the gentle influences of growing plants and flowers. Primarily the credit belongs to the Home Gardening Association, an independent organization whose efficiency is largely due to the wise oversight of E. W. Haines. But the Chamber is the godfather of this Association. The trees that were the glory of the Forest City fell victims to the rapid manufacturing development of Cleveland. Injurious smoke and gases and voracious insects combined to destroy them. Their sapling successors planted on every street out of force of habit, were also rapidly succumbing to disease. A municipal committee of the Chamber came to the rescue. The legislature enacted the Chamber's bill providing a municipal department of forestry, giving it not only the power to inspect and to spray and to scrape, but to cut down the useless and replace them in streets and parks. In 1908, six thousand trees were thus planted in the streets and one thousand, five hundred in the parks, while one hundred thousand bulbs and plants beautified the driveways and small open places of the city. Moreover, spraying and trimming was done and the householders were admonished to care for the trees on their premises. Cleveland was long known as a town of dirty streets. The Chamber set a committee at work studying street cleaning systems in other cities. They recommended to the council the purchase of street flushing machines and the appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars annually for cleaning streets. This was done to the gratification of all Cleveland housewives.

Of monumental achievement is the conceiving and the actual beginning of the beautiful group plan that has brought Cleveland into such favorable notice in every American city and in Europe. This noble plan, when once achieved, will have scores of offspring in other cities, great and small. Its wide mall lined with stately buildings of monumental size and magnificent design, its great fountain, sunken gardens, and wide lawns, will be a lasting memorial to the civic foresight of the Chamber of Commerce. For no other group of men could successfully have brought into cooperation the diverse boards and governing bodies who are the controlling factors in the erection of our needed public buildings.

Another far-reaching achievement has been wrought out of a careful and extended study of the city's charities. The useless rivalry of half a dozen orphan asylums, many relief organizations, scores of individual institutions, all anxiously soliciting funds and feverishly competing with each other for bigness, has been supplanted by wise and businesslike cooperation. The work is now carefully distributed among the various agencies and is supervised by the committee on benevolent associations of the Chamber. In the doing of this vast philanthropic work another great good was accomplished. Scores of "fake" charity schemes were unearthed and unworthy institutions who preyed upon the sympathy of the community were exposed. Several of these disreputable persons were arrested. The lesson passed quickly among the guild, "the crook on the way from New York to Chicago no longer buys a stopover for Cleveland and we save the seventy-five thousand dollars tribute which Cleveland formerly paid to this honorable profession, nearly twice as much as it cost to run the whole Cleveland Chamber of Commerce." *

Of the minor work of this active body may be mentioned: the renumbering and renaming of streets; the securing of an ordinance regulating traffic in the streets; the successful advocacy of granite in place of sandstone for public buildings; the study of industrial education, and the recommending to the city its extension; the protection of fish in Lake Erie; earnest endeavors for a new depot and the elimination of grade crossings; the study of street railway franchise problem in 1901 and in 1906; the adoption of civil service by the city; legislation secured regulating hitherto irresponsible banks; a systematic study of the high level bridge problem; securing high pressure system for better fire protection in the downtown district; secured an ordinance regulating vehicle traffic in the streets; planned and executed the notable Industrial Exposition in 1909. And as a token of the awakening of an interest in historical matters, the chamber appropriated the necessary funds, sent a committee to Canterbury, Connecticut, to place a suitable stone monument, with bronze tablet, on the neglected grave of Moses Cleaveland. Perhaps this same spirit will soon rehabilitate the graves of our own brave pioneers, who sleep in Cleveland's ancient burial places.

Of wider significance has been the advocacy by the Chamber of far-reaching reform in the United States consular service; of the betterment of all inland waterways; the improvement of foreign trade relations; the adoption of a definite policy of national conservation; action looking toward currency reform and many other similar movements.

*Address by Howard Strong, 1909, before the Steubenville Business Men's Association.

With all this variety of civic achievement the Chamber is primarily what its name implies. Its commercial, industrial and business activities are potent, though not spectacular. It has a wholesale board, a retail board, a convention board and a manufacturers' board. These are always alert. Every advantage to trade and commerce that can be secured for Cleveland is sought. Harbor improvements, the widening of the river, the resurrection of the state canal, the securing of dockage on the lake front, the development of proper railroad terminals, the securing of reasonable freight rates all state and national legislation affecting business, the securing of conventions for Cleveland, the development of retail interests and the creation of better relations among retail merchants and between them and their customers, all receive unremitting attention. There are annually several trade excursions into Ohio towns and neighboring states. Extended trips have been taken to Atlanta, Georgia, to Mexico, to the far west, and to distant Alaska.

The organization of this remarkable body is simple. A board of fourteen directors is chosen yearly. These select the president, who becomes the active head of the Chamber for the year, and great are the demands made upon his time. He is a very influential and a very busy public servant. The list of presidents is a distinguished roll of honor of successful, public spirited Clevelanders. The directors apportion the work among more than eighty standing and special committees, actively enlisting about one-fourth of the total membership. When a committee reports, its findings are laid before the directors, sometimes before the entire body. The Chamber employs a corps of able secretaries. Each committee has assigned to it one of this secretarial staff.

On the walls of the beautiful auditorium of the Chamber hang several portraits of notable Clevelanders: W. J. Gordon and William Edwards, James Barnett and M. A. Hanna, John Hay and William McKinley. They typify the scope and the ideals of the Chamber of Commerce; for they represent national and local eminence in business and professional achievement, in government and statecraft, in public spirit and philanthropy, and in its best sense, of manhood and civic devotion. This organization is teaching the nation in what it is doing for our city, the solution of the primal problem in a commercial democracy; the transformation of business competition and selfishness into social cooperation and helpfulness; subordinating neither the commercial, the sociological, nor the governmental, but uniting them all into a powerful unity by means of practical cooperation.

The following is the roster of officers:

Presidents—1848, Joseph L. Weatherly; 1864, S. F. Lester; 1865, Philo Chamberlin; 1867, W. F. Otis; 1868, Geo. W. Gardner; 1869, R. T. Lyon; 1870, A. J. Begges; 1871, Thomas Walton; 1872, Chas. Hickox; 1873, B. H. York; 1874, F. H. Morse; 1875, H. Pomerene; 1877, B. A. DeWolf; 1879, Daniel Martin; 1886, William Edwards; 1888, George W. Lewis; 1889, William Edwards; 1893, Henry R. Groff; 1894, Luther Allen; 1895, Wilson M. Day; 1896, John G. W. Cowles; 1897, Worcester R. Warner; 1898, Harry A. Garfield; 1899, M. S. Greenough; 1900, Ryerson Ritchie; 1901, Charles L. Pack; 1902, Harvey D. Goulder; 1903, J. J. Sullivan; 1904, Amos B. McNairy; 1905, Ambrose Swasey; 1906, Francis F. Prentiss; 1907, Lyman H. Treadway; 1908, Charles S. Howe; 1909, Chas. F. Brush.



LEVI JOHNSON, 1786-1871

The pioneer contractor and shipbuilder of Cleveland

Treasurers—1848, R. T. Lyon; 1865, J. H. Clark; 1867, J. F. Freeman; 1870, J. D. Pickands; 1871, A. Wiener; 1872, S. S. Gardner; 1879, Theo. Simmons, secretary; 1884, X. X. Crum, secretary; 1887, A. J. Begges, secretary; 1893, A. J. Begges; 1894, Geo. S. Russell; 1896, Samuel Mather; 1897, Geo. W. Kinney; 1898, Joseph Colwell; 1900, Thos. H. Wilson; 1901, H. C. Ellison; 1903, Geo. A. Garretson; 1904, Chas. A. Post; 1905, Demaline Leuty; 1906, F. A. Scott; 1907, Charles A. Paine.

Secretaries—1848, Charles W. Coe; 1849, S. S. Coe; 1854, H. B. Tuttle; 1860, C. W. Coe; 1862, H. B. Tuttle; 1864, Arthur H. Quinn; 1865, J. C. Sage; 1879, Theo. Simmons; 1884, X. X. Crum; 1887, A. J. Begges; 1893, Ryerson Ritchie; 1898, F. A. Scott; 1905, Munson A. Havens.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

THE BUILDERS EXCHANGE AND SOME EARLY CLEVELAND BUILDERS.

By E. A. Roberts, Secretary of the Builders Exchange.

It is a long step from the crude log cabin built by the first settlers who pitched their tents near the mouth of the Cuyahoga river on that bright July day in 1796 to the sixteen story Rockefeller building now occupying nearly the same site; from the quaint home of Lorenzo Carter to the apartment house for one hundred families, or the Euclid avenue mansion of four score rooms; from the old log jail on the northeast corner of the public square and the little red court house on the southwest corner to the massive county building of steel and granite now nearing completion on the lake front, as a part of the pretentious grouping plan; from the small church that is said to have followed a distillery in erection to the ornate new trinity cathedral; from the dingy one room bank to any of the million dollar structures recently completed, or from that first six windowed schoolhouse, built on what is now the Kennard house site at a cost of one hundred and ninety-eight dollars to the new Technical high school—but such is the vast stride the city has made.

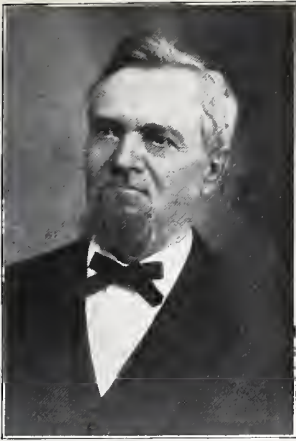
In exact proportion as the city has grown, financially and commercially, has its building industry expanded. In other words it may be said that a true barometer of the city's progress is to be found in the record of its building operations. Comparison of the statistics covering the cost of structures for fifteen years demonstrates this fact. For the five years from 1894 to 1899 the estimated cost of buildings for which permits were issued aggregated eighteen million dollars, while that for the succeeding five years was twenty-eight million dollars, and for the five years prior to 1909 the figures jumped to fifty-five million dollars or almost double the total of the previous period. Unlike some of the older eastern cities, Cleveland's building history does not cover many generations of buildings. In numerous instances, it is true, the original structures built by the pioneers have been replaced by others, and in some cases in the business district there have been

three successions of buildings, but in very few cases have more than that been recorded. In the older portions of the city hundreds of houses are standing as examples of the art and tastes of the early builders who established the village standards. One may read in a number of books of the erection of a house at the corner of Hanover and Vermont streets on the west side built by the agents of the Northwestern Fur Company some years before the arrival of Moses Cleaveland. The house is still standing, its simple lines reflecting the good taste of the builder. One may also visit what is said to be the oldest house on the East Side—a remodeled structure built by D. L. Wood in 1839 on what was formerly Wood street, now East Third street. A number of buildings used in the '30s and '50s for church edifices are still standing, some of which are now devoted to baser uses. Among the latter is the old Methodist church erected in 1836 at the corner of Clinton avenue and West Thirty-second street, now utilized as a livery stable. In some cases, however, the ground hallowed by the early villagers is still retained to sacred uses, as witness the old stone church, a picture of which adorns all the early wood cuts of the public square. These buildings may be said to represent the first generation of structures. In some of them a striving for artistic features is exhibited but in most of them the hustle and bustle of the embryo city have crowded out all but utilitarian considerations. The owners simply outlined to the carpenter or mason the number of rooms or the business capacity desired and the foundation was staked out the next morning with operations started as soon as material could be delivered.

Some interesting comparisons may be made touching the scope of the building industry in that early period in contrast with that of today. It is certain that Ebenezer Duty was one of the earliest brick makers in Cleveland. He had a small yard where brick was made in 1830, the moulded forms of clay being baked in the sun. His son Andrew W. Duty, applied for a patent on a brick machine in 1832 and the art of brick making descended to the great grandson, Spencer Duty, at present in business under the firm name of the Deckman-Duty Company. From this modest beginning, turning out but a few thousand brick in a season, an industry with a capacity of one hundred and fifty million brick per annum has developed, the amount of common brick handled in Cleveland in 1909 having been estimated at one hundred and twenty million.

The first stone for buildings in Cleveland is said to have been hauled by oxen from the quarry of John Baldwin near Berea. The name of Baldwin is known to many as the founder of Baldwin university. On good authority it is estimated that twenty-five thousand car loads of stone are now taken out of the quarries near Cleveland annually, of which one-fifth is used in the city, the balance being shipped to all parts of this country and Canada. From this stone state capitols, federal buildings, churches, schools and palatial homes by the hundreds have been built.

According to the records of the port of Cleveland, lumber was imported to the city in 1836 to the amount of two hundred and ninety-four thousand, six hundred and fifty-two feet. The records of 1909 indicate that this modest figure had increased to five hundred and forty-five million, five hundred and eighty-four thousand feet, and that particular year was not the best in the city's history, either, for building. Not all of this vast amount of lumber was used in the city, many millions of feet going by rail to various parts of the country from Cleveland as a dis-



C. H. Fath



William Downie



Arthur McAllister



J. T. Watterson



L. Dautel

GROUP OF PIONEER CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS



tributing center. In the total of materials received for building operations in 1909 must also be included one hundred and thirty-eight thousand tons of cement, one million, six hundred and sixty thousand and forty-three tons of lime, sand and similar materials and four hundred and seventy-one thousand, one hundred and nineteen tons of structural steel as shown by figures obtained from the transportation companies by the Chamber of Commerce.

Of the early builders active in the city's first generation, our present history mentions little. Facts in this connection must be derived from the few survivors of that period. The ambitions of those early hewers of wood were not large, nor are their monuments unduly pretentious. Comparatively few citizens remember the little carpenter shop of Blackburn & Fuller that stood on Prospect street, just west of Erie street in the '60s, or the shop of Alfred Green, at the corner of Oak place and Prospect street, and yet in their day they were conspicuous centers of activity. In that period of the city's growth Herman Treber, W. P. Southworth, Joseph Heckman, James Clemans, S. C. Brooks, David Latimer and Barney Riley were familiar names among the builders, the latter having constructed many of the school houses of the time. Other builders whose work lived after them were Fred Warner, the general contractor who built the old postoffice; Samuel Brody, foreman of the city hall and builder of the old public library, removed in after years from the site of the present Citizens building; George Smith, who built the old Champlain Police station; and Alex Forbes, who built the Union depot, after finishing the home of Amasa Stone. There are many others of this time, whose names might be mentioned were this a biographical rather than an historical sketch. In a later period came such builders as L. Dautel, highly regarded for his correct ideas on construction work; Colonel A. McAllister, prominent in civic life as well as in building; John T. Watterson, builder of shops, factories and mills; C. H. Fath, contractor of both public and private works; Gottlieb Griesse and others, who have gone to their rest.

As for the builders of the present day, their history is making. It may be interesting to note that Cleveland builders are in demand in all parts of the country, and that their activity is not confined by any means to their own locality. From the Baltimore courthouse and the Jersey City courthouse, erected by one of Cleveland's firms, to a great cement works, costing one and one half millions of dollars, built by another Cleveland firm near San Francisco, is a wide range for operations, and yet this alone measures the scope of the activities of the building contractors of Cleveland. In the line of public buildings they have to their credit a numerous list, while in the department of commercial structures and residences their names are connected with many substantial operations in the United States and Canada. One Cleveland builder at least has to his credit a distinction similar to that of Moses Cleaveland. This builder, George Caunter by name, laid out a town in Putnam county, Ohio, named it Townwood and served as its first postmaster and station agent. Unfortunately Mr. Caunter did not give the village his own name as did General Cleaveland, therefore arises the need of writing down the facts, lest they may perchance be forgotten.

In the matter of organization, the Cleveland builders have manifested particular ability. They established and now maintain one of the best associations of its kind in the United States. As no previous history has sketched the origin and

progress of this organization, a reference to it at this point may not be out of order. The Builders Exchange of Cleveland was first suggested at a meeting held on March 20, 1881, in the board of improvement room in the city hall, when twenty-six of the city's builders assembled and effected a temporary organization with Thomas Simmons, contractor and builder, as chairman, and Joseph Ireland, architect, as secretary. The first name was the Builders Exchange of Cuyahoga county. This organization was perfected on Friday, April 1st, of the same year and started with a board of directors of thirteen members. Whether this combination of circumstances foredoomed its failure or not, the association was shortlived.

Other efforts were made from time to time to establish an exchange in the city, but with only partial success until 1892, when the present organization was formed and incorporated with the following as charter signers: E. H. Towson, C. C. Dewstoe, Geo. E. Heidenrich, J. A. Reaugh, C. A. Davidson, A. McAllister, P. Shackleton and R. McQuoid. Headquarters were maintained in the Arcade building until 1899, when the exchange removed to the third floor of the Chamber of Commerce building, where at this writing it is still located. The successive presidents have been as follows: E. H. Towson, 1891-1894; John Grant, 1895; W. H. Gick, 1896; George Caunter, 1897; Arthur Bradley, 1898-1899; C. W. McCormick, 1900; Wm. H. Hunt, 1901-1904; W. B. McAllister, 1905-1906; H. C. Bradley, 1907; George B. McMillan, 1908-1909; E. E. Teare, 1910.

At present the membership of the exchange comprises three hundred and seventy-five of the leading contractors and material firms in the city and vicinity.

The organization has proceeded upon the broad basis of embracing in its membership all branches of the industry save the architects, and of keeping the latter in as close and friendly relationship as possible. The dealer in material and the sub-contractor have the same rights and privileges as the master builder or general contractor, and each manifests the same interest in the prosperity and the upbuilding of the institution.

Every morning at 11:30 o'clock is held a 'Change Hour Session at which some member is called upon to preside and a typewritten budget of information is read, giving notice of contracts awarded, invitations sent to the exchange for proposals and other matters of particular interest. The exchange rooms are used as headquarters by all of the associations in the different trades, and with an attendance averaging about two hundred and fifty each day, there is little lagging in the business routine from the opening until the closing hour.

Features of the year in the exchange program are the annual summer outing, usually occupying several days with a trip to some popular lake or mountain resort; the annual Christmas party, bringing together several hundred of the members for a period of merrymaking at the holiday time; the annual watermelon feast in August and the annual Shore Dinner in October. In addition to these events a series of noonday luncheons are held during the winter season, at which men from the various professions and departments of public life are entertained as speakers. There is maintained in connection with the exchange an executive board of building trades employers, comprising dele-



AIR-LOCK—NEW WATERWORKS TUNNEL



MEETING OF THE TWO SECTIONS
OF THE NEW TUNNEL



NEW INTAKE CRIB

gate representatives from all the contracting trades, this board having direct control of all matters relating to the employment of labor and the settlement of disputes that may arise between employers and their workmen.

Prior to the year 1888 there was no municipal building law enforced in Cleveland. Permits for buildings were not granted under any definite system of regulations, the few restrictions then existing being enforced by the fire department. In the year named, however, a joint committee of the Cleveland Chapter American Institute of Architects and the Builders Exchange was established and this committee presented a bill in the state legislature creating a department of building similar to a department previously established in Cincinnati. The first building inspector appointed under this law was John Dunn, who administered the law with the help of two or three deputies for a brief term. With some amendments made a few years later, this law remained as the city's building regulations until 1905, when a comprehensive though somewhat elaborate building code was adopted. This code was framed by John Eisenman, an architect of wide experience who was employed by the city under the title of Building Code Commissioner. In his work he was assisted by committees from several civic and technical organizations, the code in its entirety being regarded as a model enactment of its kind.

Many more things might be said of the builders of Cleveland and the vast industry they represent. When it is considered that this industry really embraces many smaller industries within its scope, and that chapter after chapter might be written on each of these, the bigness of the subject may be better comprehended. A separate book could be written on the lumber business, for instance, another on the stone business, still another on the brick business and so on through the paint, varnish, hardware, cement and many other separate lines directly connected with building any of which would merit extensive amplification. Few people stop to realize the ramifications of this great industry and its direct bearing upon the growth and general business prosperity of the city. In no other industry are so many men engaged, in no other industry do art and science blend in better harmony, in no other industry is the mind of man more delightfully engaged, for in this industry alone do we find those elements which touch alike the poor and the rich, the old and the young—the great human family who must be housed and whose subsistence depends upon the mills and the factories, the stores and the offices—all of which must have buildings or fail to exist.

CHAPTER LXIX.

WORKS OF THE CIVIL ENGINEER.

By Walter P. Rice, C. E.

The civil engineer, as manifest in his works, has contributed his share to the development of Cleveland. In the bridge line, his work has been bold, original

and abreast of the times. Some of the most original and noteworthy structures in this country, have been erected in this city, and designed by Cleveland engineers. The progress has been eminently praiseworthy, with the exception of artistic design and development of aesthetics, which has received only a slight impetus in some of our small park bridges, where the surroundings obviously would not permit of other treatment. The hindrances to artistic design, in the opinion of the writer, are largely due to the apathy of a public not sufficiently educated on the subject and unwilling to assume the financial burden of graceful, artistic structures. This being the case, the engineer fails to make a study of the principles of art, and is to blame in some cases for not making the best of the situation and securing some improvement in appearance by occasionally sacrificing his fetish called the "economics of construction." It at least costs little to display good taste in primary forms, which is not always done.

In the line of bridge work the development is comprehended by the general evolution which has attended this class of work elsewhere, commencing with all timber truss of which the Burr was the best example, followed by the Howe truss, [a combination of wood and iron] running through the Wrought Iron period, embracing such types as the Whipple, Fink, Bowstring and so forth, to the all steel structures of the present time, of which the Pratt truss, or modification of same is a strong favorite.

Many modern applications of the Bascule type, or lift bridges for special conditions, have been brought to a high state of perfection, and Cleveland is well represented in this direction.

SEWERAGE PROBLEM.

A city of a half million population generally faces a tremendous problem in the proper disposal of its sewage, Cleveland notably so. While modern methods as regards sewerage systems favor what is known as the separate system, one in which sewage and storm water are isolated in separate channels, or conduits, Cleveland, with many of the older cities, has a fully constructed "combined system" on its hands, which introduces a very perplexing factor in the problem of ultimate disposal. This city has joined the general march of sanitary improvement, as evidenced by the inauguration and progress made upon its great system of intercepting sewers, designed to convey the entire sewage of the city to one point or outfall at the foot of Adams avenue, and being the first step in the solution of its problem.

PAVEMENTS.

In the development of pavements, the city engineer's department has made notable progress. The dressed block Medina stone pavement, as laid under Cleveland specifications, probably has no equal in this country, for what is designated as medium traffic. No better brick pavement exists than that at Cleveland, as constructed by the same department.

One of the first men in this country to fully appreciate the value of the Medina sandstone as a paving material, and to whose advocacy we are much indebted, was the late Henry M. Claflin, of this city.



CLEVELAND BREAKWATER. SHOWING ORIGINAL AND
MODIFIED CONSTRUCTION
The Original Construction was Cribwork—the Modified Construction
was Concrete Superstructure



Courtesy War Department. From original photographs in U. S. Engineer's Office
CLEVELAND BREAKWATER
Showing Final Construction Rough Rubble Work



THE CLEVELAND BREAKWATER.

From an engineering standpoint the Cleveland breakwater is extremely interesting. The great gales that frequently sweep over Lake Erie, while not as severe as those of the ocean, are nevertheless dangerous to vessels and structures and result annually in many casualties and much damage. The impact of the waves is often of tremendous violence and the skill of the engineer is taxed to provide safe harbors of refuge and substantial structures that will successfully withstand the buffetings of the waves. This class of work is entrusted to the officers of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., detailed upon harbor works in time of peace—and their work speaks for itself. The Cleveland breakwater has its lake arm located at about the thirty foot curve of depth. Its design in detail has passed through evolutionary stages from the original stone filled timber crib to the rough rubble mound of the present time. The growing scarcity and cost of timber has largely dictated the later form of construction and its rough exterior surface offers great frictional resistance to the oncoming wave and as vessels do not have to go very near or tie up to breakwaters, they are naturally left out of consideration in such case.

The accompanying photographs and the following short description will afford an idea of the character of the work and methods of construction.

REMARKS RELATIVE TO THE VARIOUS TYPES OF BREAKWATER CONSTRUCTION,
CLEVELAND HARBOR, OHIO.

STONE FILLED TIMBER CRIBS.

The earliest type used in Cleveland breakwater construction. Such a structure is subject to rapid deterioration above the water line on account of the decay of the timbers, combined with the impact of the waves. It is also regarded as unsatisfactory because of the tendency of waves striking the vertical face which it presents, to produce backwash and undertow currents. Work of this character in Cleveland harbor was commenced in 1875. The last was done in 1902.

CONCRETE SUPERSTRUCTURE—STONE FILLED TIMBER CRIBS.

This construction was employed in repairing the timber breakwater first built. The old structure was levelled off two feet below the water line and a new superstructure was placed. This latter consists of longitudinal rows of concrete blocks filled between with small stone and capped by massive blocks of concrete molded in place. This work was begun in 1897 and completed in 1906.

RUBBLE MOUND.

This type of structure was adopted for use in Cleveland harbor in 1902. It is, as the name indicates, a ridge or mound of rough rock. In section it is ten feet wide at the top, eight feet above the water level, and slopes on both sides to the lake bottom where its width varies according to the depth of water. Its base

width in thirty feet of water is about one hundred and twenty-five feet. The smaller stones are placed in the center of the section, the larger being so placed as to form a covering and superstructure. Among the advantages claimed for this construction are: its permanency, low cost of maintenance, and effectiveness in stopping seas without producing dangerous undercurrents.

WATER SUPPLY.

Pure soil, pure water and pure air make strongly for the general health of a community; involved and inseparably connected with proper sewage disposal comes the question of pure water supply. In this direction, Cleveland has in the last few years extended a five mile tunnel under Lake Erie, from Kirtland street to a new Intake, located considerably north of the old one, and at a distance off shore to insure a greater freedom from any chance of pollution.

CLEVELAND'S WATER SUPPLY.

Any statement in regard to Cleveland's water supply would be incomplete without reference to those pioneer water works engineers, Theodore R. Scowden and John F. Whitelaw, whose names will always be associated with the early days of the system.

From 1856 to 1874, during the time of Mr. Scowden, the supply was taken from Lake Erie by means of an intake crib, situated three hundred feet from the shore line, and four hundred feet west of the westerly terminus of the old river bed. The crib was located in twelve feet of water, had an outer diameter of thirty feet, and inner diameter of ten feet. The supply was conveyed from the intake well to the pumping station by a fifty inch wrought iron riveted pipe. At the present time the remains of the old crib are almost on the beach, caused by the accumulation of sand in the southwest corner of the west breakwater.

From 1874 to 1904 the supply was taken from a crib (now designated as crib No. 4), situated about four thousand three hundred feet north of the northwest angle of the west breakwater. This intake conveyed a supply through two tunnels, one seven feet in diameter, and the other five feet in diameter, to what is known as the old Division Street Pumping station. As the population of the city increased, the water supply from this intake afforded undisputed proof of sewage contamination, and became a menace to the good health of the community. This state of affairs caused the authorities to take radical action, and led to the planning of a new intake, with new Kirtland Street Pumping station on the east side of the river, the details of the project being worked out in accordance with the general ideas advanced by a board of experts, selected from the country at large, and composed of Rudolph Hering, George H. Benzenberg and Desmond Fitzgerald.

As a result, the new plans have been executed and the present supply is taken from Lake Erie by means of a tunnel located beneath the bed of the lake, and leading to an intake situated northerly, and, of course, seaward of the old intake,



Courtesy War Department. From original photograph in U. S. Engineer's Office

BUILDING THE NEW BREAKWATER
Placing the Huge Concrete Blocks

or crib No. 4, the shore end of the tunnel communicating with the new Kirtland Street Pumping station. The tunnel is nine feet in diameter, has a brick lining thirteen inches thick, and a length of twenty-six thousand and forty-eight feet, or approximately five miles. The flow line of the tunnel is from one hundred and one to one hundred and eleven feet below lake level.

The intake crib is of steel, resting on a timber grillage. It is circular in form, one hundred feet in diameter, and has a fifty foot diameter well. The depth from the floor of the crib to bottom of sump is one hundred and thirty-four and six-tenths feet, or about one hundred and thirteen feet from lake level to bottom of sump. Water was admitted to the tunnel at the close of 1903. It has a capacity of one hundred and seventy-five million to two hundred million gallons per day, and cost approximately nine hundred thousand dollars.

The execution of this enterprise necessitated the use of compressed air, and exacted a heavy toll in human lives, about forty-seven deaths from accidents, explosions, fire, etc., not to mention about twenty-one cases of disability from "caisson disease," or the "bends," as denominated in common parlance, a trouble incidental to the use of compressed air.

After the first two explosions "it was deemed advisable to make a chemical analysis of the air of the tunnel at intervals, to determine the percentage of explosive gas." It was ascertained that the "explosive gas consisted entirely of marsh gas, six parts of which, mixed with ninety-four parts of air, constitutes an explosive mixture under the pressure maintained on the tunnel, if a spark or light is brought into contact with same." By means of ventilation the endeavor was made to keep the percentage of marsh gas below 2.5 per cent.

During the construction of the tunnel, work was carried on at several points simultaneously by means of temporary intermediate shafts in the lake; different sections generally met without a variation of more than a few inches in the two circumferences. Surmounting the intake crib is a comfortable residence or habitation used by a care-taker and helper. These men are brought ashore at the close of navigation and generally returned to their post in March. Telephonic communication is established with the city by means of a submarine cable, and the crib possesses a twelve hundred-pound bell, with striking apparatus and clockwork, which strikes a triple blow every thirty seconds.

As before stated, at the shore end of the tunnel is located the new Kirtland Street Pumping station. This is considered one of the two or three finest in the United States. The station contains two vertical, triple expansion, crank and fly wheel type engines of twenty-five million gallons capacity each, two horizontal duplex compound engines of fifteen million gallons capacity each; and one high duty, horizontal compound of fifteen million gallons capacity, the second engine mentioned being relay.

This station was designed and constructed by the engineers of the department, and its general excellence is demonstrated by the following statement taken from the report of the superintendent: "The average duty, in foot pounds, per hundred pounds of coal in 1905, was seventy-eight million, seven hundred thousand, four hundred and thirty-one, and the cost of raising a million gallons one foot was only 1.936 cent.

The average cost for operation and repairs for pumping one million gallons at this station was three dollars and eighty-four cents, and the average of all the stations four dollars and twenty-two cents—a fine showing.

The quality of the city's water supply is generally good. Biological tests are made daily by the city bacteriologist, Dr. Wm. T. Howard, Jr.

In a report made in 1905 by George C. Whipple, sanitary expert, he stated as follows: "The water of Lake Erie at the new crib is almost unpolluted by the sewage of the city, and may be considered at the present time as reasonably safe from the sanitary standpoint."

In 1907 the superintendent of the Division of Water Works, Edward W. Bemis, says the water supply of Cleveland is excellent. A comparison with forty-one American cities of over one hundred thousand population, showing twelve with lower and twenty-nine with higher death rate, the typhoid death rate in Cleveland being seventeen and sixty-five hundredths per one hundred thousand of population. It may be stated in a general way that statistics show a decrease in typhoid fever corresponding to the progressive increase in the use of water from the new intake.

As to the quantity of water used at the present time the same amounts to one hundred and seventeen and five-tenths gallons per capita, per day.

The names of M. W. Kingsley, C. F. Schultz, and latterly, George H. Benzenberg, are identified with the new water supply, as engineers.

INTERCEPTING SEWER SYSTEM.

There is no better index of the degree of civilization of a given community than the manner of disposal of its organic wastes. Cleveland has a great problem to solve apropos of sewage and sewage disposal, but has undertaken the task along broad and comprehensive lines.

A partial solution was offered or outlined in the report of Rudolph Hering, civil engineer, a sanitary engineer of national repute, made to the city of Cleveland on June 26, 1882.

In 1888, Walter P. Rice, city engineer, with the assistance of an honorary commission authorized by the city council, at his suggestion, commenced a study of the general sewerage problem, and the purification of the Cuyahoga river. Incidental to the former, the engineer in 1890, made a careful investigation into the question of the direction, strength, cause, etc., of lake currents, and their bearing upon the sewage discharged into same, involving proper locations for sewerage outfall and water supply intake. As a result, in 1890 he recommended an intercepting system, which was approved by the commission. Preliminary plans, estimates, etc., were begun, but a change of city administration prevented any further progress along this line, until the year 1895, when M. E. Rawson, city engineer at that time, called for a board of national experts to investigate and report on Cleveland's water supply and sewerage problem. The conclusions arrived at by this board, and embodied in their report of date of February 4, 1896, practically confirmed the views previously held by Mr. Rice, and the river and sewer commission, and declared in favor of an intercepting system of sewers.



WESTERN PORTION OF THE SUPERIOR STREET VIADUCT, 1909



EASTERN PORTION OF CENTRAL VIADUCT, 1889

Construction was commenced in 1901. At the present time about twelve and one-half miles of work is completed, including the Doan Valley Interceptor. The cost to date approximates two million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The estimated cost of the completed system is four million, five hundred thousand dollars, embracing a total of twenty-three and one-half miles of construction.

The main interceptor extends from Lake Erie at the foot of Adams avenue in Collinwood, westerly along the Lake Shore Boulevard, street and private right of way, across the northerly part of the city to West One Hundred and Seventeenth street, the westerly city limit, at an average distance of about one thousand feet from the lake shore. It varies in size from eight to thirteen and one-half feet in diameter.

The Walworth Run sewer, an integral part of the intercepting system, as now constructed, cost eight hundred and ten thousand dollars, and varies from eight to sixteen and one-half feet in diameter. As a means of comparison, it may be remarked that the old Fleet street sewer in London at its outlet, is twelve by eighteen and one-half feet. The larger channels of the Paris systems are about sixteen feet by eighteen feet. The present outfall or outlet of the system is, as previously stated, at Adams avenue, the effluent being carried by a steel pipe sixty-three inches in diameter, laid in the bed of the lake, two thousand, six hundred and fifty feet in length, with submerged discharge.

The collecting of the sewage of the entire city and its conveyance to a point remote from the intake of the water supply can be characterized as the first, necessary step in solution of Cleveland's problem rather than an ultimate solution. Cleveland alone, to say nothing of the other cities and towns contributing to Lake Erie, on the basis of half a million population, will dump eight million, one hundred and fifty-four thousand cubic feet of excreta solid and liquid, into the water of the lake annually, a quantity equal to the solid contents of a block one hundred by one hundred by eight hundred feet.

It is inconceivable that such a volume of sewage with constant accessions in the future can be discharged into Lake Erie with complaisance, or under proper sanitary oversight. Partial purification of the effluent at least will have to be faced in the immediate future, or filtration of water supply will have to be resorted to or both.

THE SUPERIOR STREET VIADUCT.

The Superior Street viaduct, completed and opened to traffic in 1878, is a composite structure, consisting of a series of masonry arches on the west side of the river, and wrought iron spans on the east side. The masonry is the great feature of the structure, consisting of eight arches of eighty-three foot span, and two arches of ninety-seven and one-half foot span, together with intervening retaining wall; it is one thousand, three hundred and eighty-two feet in length and seventy-two feet in height above the pile foundations. The latter were carried to a depth of nineteen to twenty feet into a stratum of Erie clay. Pile, timber and concrete grillage was used on account of the drift nature of the substratum; the piles being

cut off below the level of the lake. Bearing piles for land piers sustain a weight of from eighteen to twenty tons.

The ironwork on the east side of the river consists of a continuous plate-girder of three fifty foot spans, followed by two, one hundred and forty-five foot spans, and one, one hundred and sixty foot span with pivot span of three hundred and thirty-two feet in length over the river. The total length of this viaduct is three thousand, two hundred and eleven feet; height above river, sixty-eight feet; total cost, two million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The original plans for this structure were begun by C. H. Strong, and afterwards modified and carried into execution by City Civil Engineer B. F. Morse assisted by S. H. Miller, designing and superintending engineer. The structure has carried an enormous traffic for many years, and is notable in many ways.

THE CENTRAL VIADUCT.

The Central viaduct, completed in 1888, consists of two separate portions, one crossing the main valley of the Cuyahoga river, and the other Walworth Run valley, tributary to the Cuyahoga. The roadway of this great structure is one hundred and one feet above the river, and has a total length, including approaches, of five thousand, two hundred and twenty-nine feet; it carries a forty foot roadway, paved with wooden blocks, and two eight foot sidewalks. It was commenced under C. G. Force, and completed under Walter P. Rice, as chief engineer, with W. M. Hughes as special and designing engineer, in immediate charge of construction. The structure is of steel, and popularly characterized as a "stilt" bridge, being a series of braced towers and deck spans of varying lengths, with a swing or pivot span at river crossing.

In speaking of this structure to the writer, a famous architect, as he surveyed the same in side elevation, from a distance, asked: "Why do you have varying depths to the different spans comprising the structure?" Upon being assured that it was to satisfy a principle which recognized an economical relation between length and depth of span, he expressed abhorrence at the sacrifice of beauty to economy, and compared the general appearance to a lot of musical notes, but as he was not conversant with the keynote of the structure, was unable to sing. There was much justice in the remark, "This structure carries a heavy traffic, and occupies an important position in relation to different centers of population."

SPECIAL TYPE BRIDGES.

The value of dock frontage in lake cities, and others having a considerable water traffic, together with the great inconvenience and danger to navigation of center piers, inseparably connected with the old style of pivot bridges has given rise to the development of special type bridges known as bascule, rolling lifts, trunnion bridges, elevator bridges, etc. This development is principally due to the enterprise of Chicago engineers, as is the modern development of the concrete, steel spread foundation for inferior soils. These bridges as a rule rise in a vertical arc of less than ninety degrees, leaving a clear central channel for vessels and no



LIFT BRIDGE



MASONRY-SKEW ARCHES
Lake Shore Railway Bridge over Lake Avenue



COLUMBUS STREET DOUBLE SWING BRIDGE
The First of its Kind in the World

infringement on dock frontage, as a vessel can lie with her bow in virtual contact with the bridge abutments.

MIDDLE WEST THIRD—ROLLING LIFT BRIDGE.

This bridge cost one hundred and sixty three thousand dollars; consists of two steel lifts of sixty-nine feet each, which, when opened, gives clear channel of one hundred and twenty feet. Total length of steel structure is two hundred and twelve feet (twenty-four feet roadway, two six foot sidewalks) supported by two concrete abutments, operated by two twenty-five horsepower electric motors.

JEFFERSON AVENUE, SOUTHWEST—BASCULE BRIDGE.

Steel structure placed on pile and concrete foundation, having two arms, one hundred and twenty-two feet, nine inches center to center of bearings, and thirty-five foot approach spans. Total length of structure, two hundred and eighty feet; roadway, thirty-six feet; two six foot sidewalks; power, two thirty-five horsepower motors; cost, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

COLUMBUS STREET—DOUBLE SWING BRIDGE.

One of the most original and novel bridges in the city, and the first of its kind ever built, as far as we are aware, with the exception of a contemporary built at some government arsenal in Spain, of which the details were never given in American periodicals, is the double swing bridge at Columbus street, designed by Walter P. Rice, chief engineer, assisted by James T. Pardee, city bridge engineer, and John Brunner, of the Mount Vernon Bridge Works, the latter rendering important service in the development of the shop drawings.

This bridge is of special type, as its name implies, and was the outgrowth of special conditions. Its construction saved the city of Cleveland about sixty thousand dollars, as against the proposed plan, and has proved one of the quickest moving, and most satisfactory bridges on the river. This type does away with the old characteristic center pier, affording a clear opening of about one hundred and thirteen feet in the centre of the stream—a necessity, as the location is at one of the worst bends in the river, and every inch of channel is needed for the passage of large freighters.

The two separate spans are both what are designated as "bobtails;" that is, one arm being shorter than the other, and counterweighted. The roadway, when bridge is closed, has a grade of about three feet per one hundred feet, and has a length of two hundred and seventy-nine feet, total, the shore ends locking into anchorages and forming a cantilever.

The motive power, another innovation at that time, being a combination of electricity and compressed air; the operation of diaphragm gates at approaches, latching of bridge, and raising and lowering of apron at center, being controlled by the latter power, while the actual swinging of the two spans is done by electric motors.

This type was later duplicated in Canada.

MASONRY—SKEW ARCH.

The accompanying photograph is an illustration of skew arches designed by the late John L. Culley, for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway at its crossing with Lake avenue.

The arches are designed on the helicoidal, or what is known as the "cow's horn method," the joint lines of the voussoirs being helicoidal curves. The structure ranks high in engineering interest, and is probably one of the "Last of the Mohicans," as the intricacy of calculation and construction, combined with great cost of this method, will undoubtedly dictate the use of reinforced concrete in the future, which possesses many advantages for this class of work.

REINFORCED CONCRETE.

The first employment of reinforced concrete has been attributed to a French gardener, M. Joseph Monier, in 1867. This was followed by Messrs. Hyatt and Ransome in the United States and by M. Francois Hennebique and others in France. Germany, Austria and Switzerland rapidly assimilated the new idea—England with its proverbial conservatism unfortunately hanging back.

"The use of this form of construction has many advantages and few disadvantages" and marks a distinct era in engineering construction.

Cleveland has fine examples of the new method of construction, especially in the way of reinforced concrete arches. The examples selected for illustration being: The three hinged concrete arch at Brookside park and the great concrete bridge at Rocky river, the Washington park viaduct and Gordon park aqueduct.

THE ROCKY RIVER BRIDGE.

The Rocky river bridge, an all concrete structure, with a total length of seven hundred and eight feet, spanning a deep gorge cut by the river between shale bluffs, is remarkable in several ways. The central span is two hundred and eighty feet in the clear, with a rise of eighty-one feet. This is the largest span in the world built of concrete without reinforcement, and, of course, is the distinctive feature of the structure. This arch is divided into two longitudinal ribs with transverse width of eighteen feet each, which carry a superimposed roadway of forty feet, and two sidewalks eight feet in width each. The main foundations are carried twenty-one feet below the water line, and rest upon solid shale rock. Reliance has been placed upon the main lines of the structure to satisfy the aesthetic proprieties rather than dubious ornamentation. The structure is well balanced, dignified and beautiful, and reflects great credit upon the engineers in charge. A most interesting feature was the use of steel centering, obviating any danger of floods, ice jams, etc., during construction. The total cost of the structure was two hundred and eight thousand dollars. The work was designed and partly constructed under A. B. Lea, county engineer, and A. M. Felgate, bridge engineer, and completed under Frank Lander, successor to A. B. Lea.



THREE-HINGED CONCRETE ARCH, BROOKSIDE PARK
Span Ninety-two Feet. Said to be the Flattest Semi-elliptical Arch
of Concrete ever Constructed



WASHINGTON PARK VIADUCT, CONCRETE



GORDON PARK AQUEDUCT
Carry Intercepting Sewer, Twelve
Feet, Nine Inches in Diameter



A PARK BRIDGE OF CONCRETE



THREE HINGED CONCRETE ARCH BRIDGE, BROOKSIDE PARK.

This concrete bridge over Big creek, in Brookside park, is one of the few three hinged arch bridges in this country, probably the flattest semi-elliptical arch ever constructed, the next flattest being the more pretentious three hinged arch constructed at Greenville, Ohio, adapted to heavier moving loads and of greater span and width. A. W. Zesiger was the engineer of the Brookside arch. It is semi-elliptical with major axis of ninety-two feet, and semi-minor axis of nine feet. The arch proper, however, stopping at the abutment hinges, giving a span length between hinges of eighty-six feet, four and one-half inches. The rise of the arch, i. e., the vertical distance between center and abutment hinges, is five feet, two and one-half inches—an extremely flat arch. The width of the arch is twelve feet, nine inches. The foundations are on shale, without which such a design would be very hazardous. The concrete in the arch ring is without reinforcement. The rise and fall of the arch at crown, due to temperature changes between summer and winter, is about one inch.

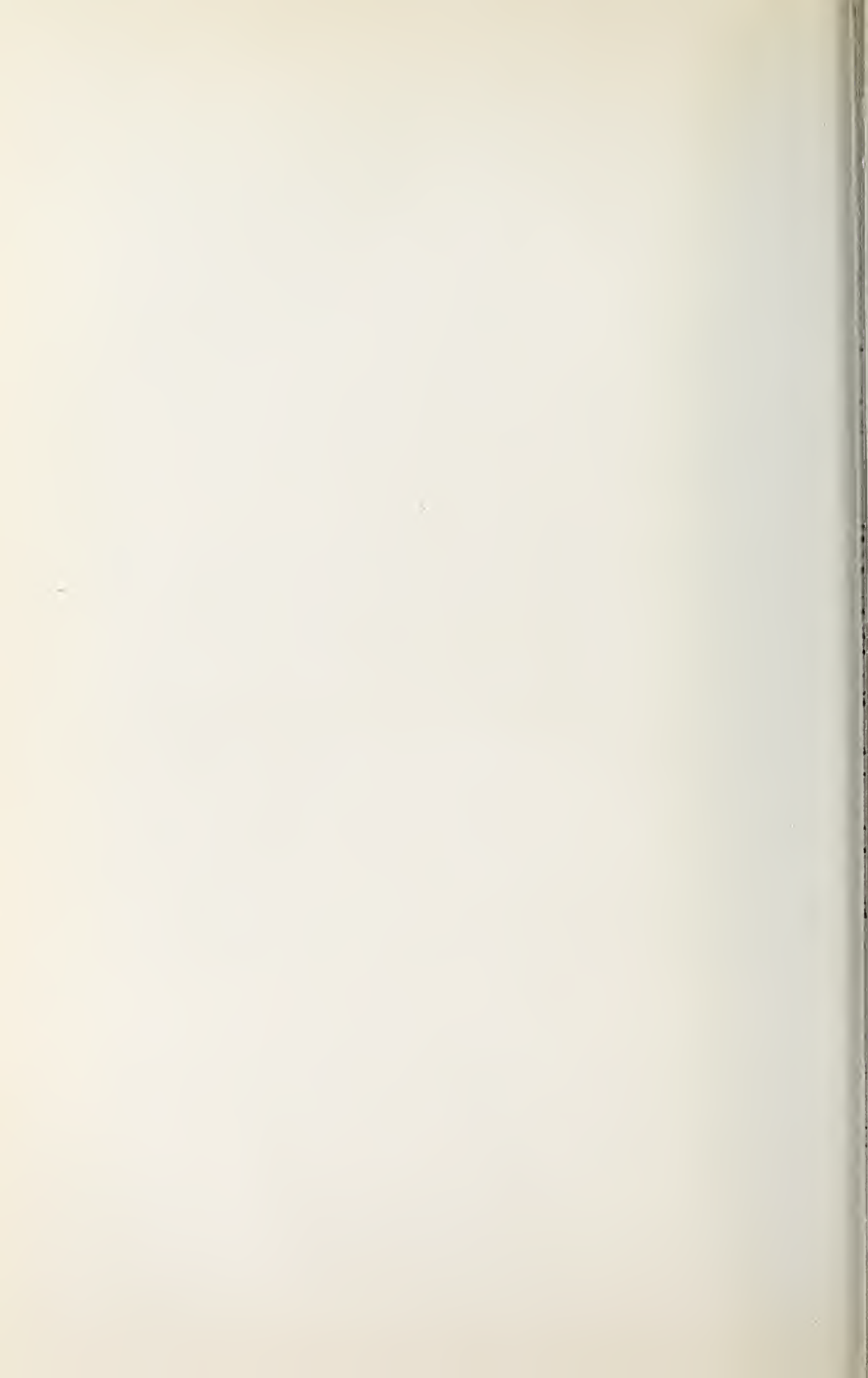
WASHINGTON PARK VIADUCT.

The total length of this bridge is four hundred and fifty feet, consisting of five circular arches, three of which are full centered, the two end ones being segmental. The foundations are of reinforced concrete, resting upon blue clay and quicksand, mixed in varying proportions. The piers at springing line of arches are six feet in width, battering to nine feet at reinforced footing. The arches are ninety foot clear span, with thirty-three inches thickness of arch ring, which has steel reinforcement at crown, quarter points and spring line. The roadway consists of reinforced concrete floor, supported by columns resting on the arches. The arch ring and spandrel walls are veneered with stone. The balustrades are of cut sandstone. The bridge has a twenty-six foot roadway, and two seven foot sidewalks, and provides for a double track electric line. All steel reinforcement is of plain, round bars. The total cost of the structure was one hundred thousand dollars.

We believe the beauty of this design might have been enhanced by omitting the spandrel walls between the secondary arches and columns, affording a light and graceful treatment in lieu of the rather top-heavy appearance of the existing structure. The bridge is, however, a fine piece of work, and very creditable to local engineering talent. The bridge was designed by A. W. Zesiger of the park department.

GORDON PARK AQUEDUCT.

This structure, the only one of the kind in the city, carries the intercepting sewer on three thirty foot span parabolic arches of reinforced concrete with stone facing. The internal diameter of the sewer is twelve feet, nine inches. The bridge also carries a superimposed park driveway. The structure is simply and appropriately treated, and effective in style.

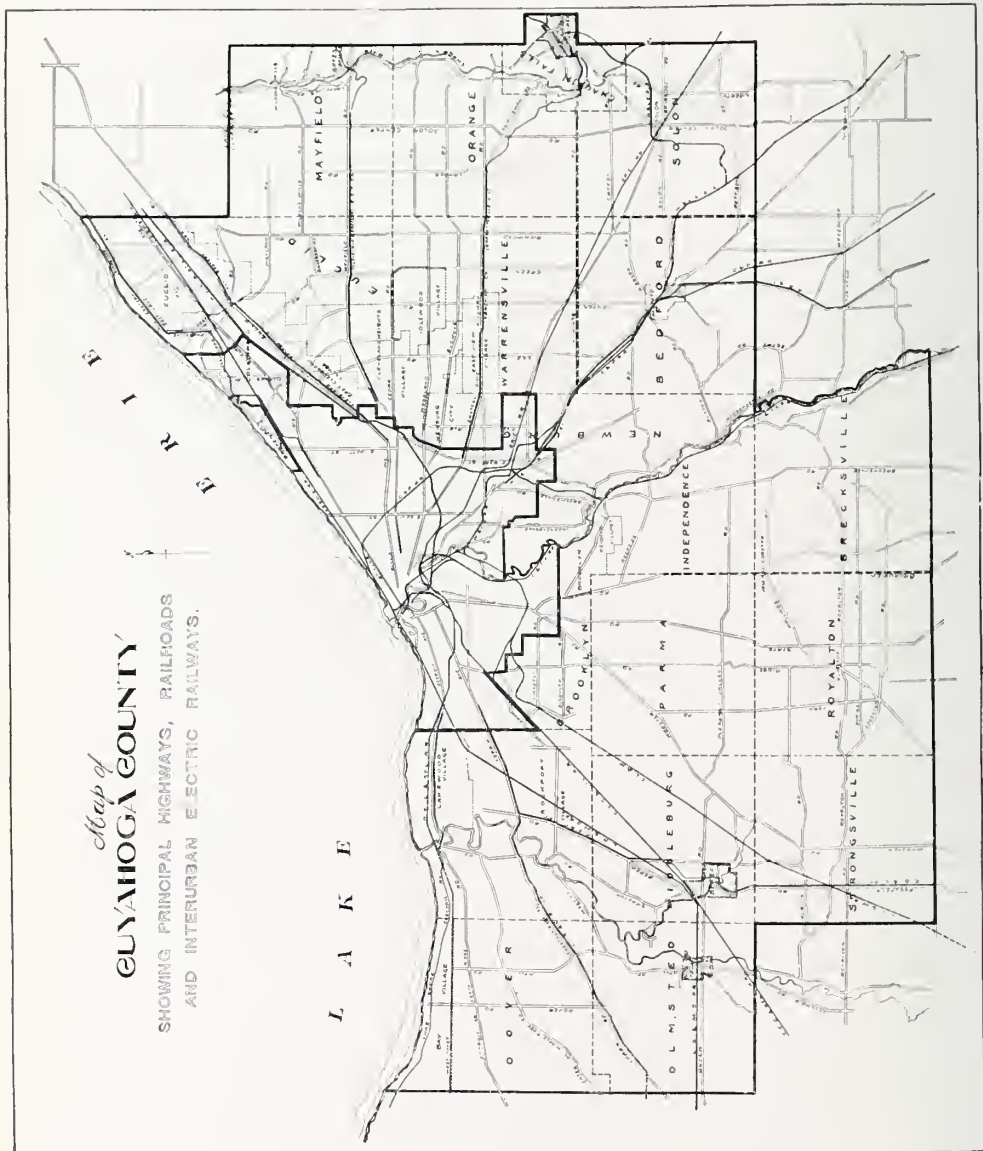


DIVISION X.
TRANSPORTATION.



Map of
ELYAHOOGA COUNTY
 SHOWING PRINCIPAL HIGHWAYS, RAILROADS
 AND INTERURBAN ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

L A K E



CHAPTER LXX.

ROADS AND TURNPIKES.

The first lines of travel through the unbroken wilderness were the narrow Indian trails that marked the course of the wanderings of the red man. The location of these ancient highways along the crests of ridges and the shores of rivers and lakes served the pioneers as their first bridle paths. The early surveys with their consequent blocking of the land into townships and the laying out of roads in regular order, soon led to the abandonment of many of these aboriginal routes. The more important, however, remain, especially the great east and west thoroughfares where, Euclid, Lorain and Detroit avenues are now located.

The first roads were merely ribbons of clearings through the forest. If the land was low and swampy they were sometimes paved with logs, laid crosswise. During the winter and wet season these roads were almost impassible. With the clearing of the forests came more sunshine and wind for the roads, drying them in the summer months, and as the pioneer was relieved of the work of clearing he could pay some attention to bettering his highways.

'A road or poll tax of two days' work a year was assessed on every man. A small amount of money was available from the sale of United States land, and a limited tax upon property embraced all the resources that the state devoted to these "common roads." In 1838 Atwater wrote "The best common roads are now perhaps in New Connecticut. The roads in that part of Ohio are straight and much labor is expended upon them by the people." * The turnpike and plank road came in the '40s.

The freight traffic, at first limited to saddlebags and horseback, rude drags and clumsy carts, was later conducted in large covered wagons "Conestego wagons" or "Pennsylvania wagons." The principal route lay from Cleveland to Pittsburg, where it connected with the trans-mountain route to Philadelphia. Whittlesey says: "In these days wheat, pork, flour, potash, and in fact all the merchantable produce in the country, was brought in by four or six horse teams, laboring slowly onward, through roads that would now be regarded impossible, the owners encamping by the roadside wherever night found them. When the Ohio canal was projected, our citizens and particularly the produce dealers, indulged in the gloomiest anticipations. No more Pennsylvania teams, with their sturdy horses, and covered

* "History of Ohio," pp. 282-4.

wagons would enliven the streets of Cleveland. If Painesville, Black River and Sandusky wanted a canal, they were welcome to it."¹

The first important road projected in the Reserve was the "Girdled Road."

On February 29, 1797, the Connecticut Land Company appointed a committee whose report is as follows: "That in their opinion it will be expedient to lay out and cut out, a road from Pennsylvania to the city of Cleveland, the small stuff to be cut out: twenty-five feet wide, and the timber to be girdled thirty-three feet wide, and sufficient bridges thrown over the streams as are not fordable. The said road to begin in township No. 13 in the first range at the Pennsylvania line, and to run westerly through township No. 12, in the second range, No. 12, in the third range, No. 11, in the fourth range, to the Indian ford bend of Grand river; thence through township No. 11, in the fifth range, No. 10 in the sixth range, No. 10 in the seventh range, No. 10 in the eighth range, and the northwest part of No. 9 in the ninth range, to the Chagrin river, where a large creek enters it from the east; and from the crossing of the Chagrin the most direct way to the middle highway, leading from the city of Cleveland to the hundred acre lots. Submitted with respect by Seth Pease, Moses Warren, Wm. Shepard, Jr., Joseph Perkins, Samuel Hinckley, David Waterman, committee.

"Hartford, January 30, 1798."

This road became known as "The Girdled Road," was the first road laid in the Western Reserve, and parts of it can even now be known by marks left on the trees. It ran from Cleveland to Willoughby. It was laid from Pennsylvania through the townships of Conneaut, Sheffield, Plymouth, Austinburg, where it crossed the Grand river at the Indian ford, now called Mechanicsville, Harperfield and Trumbull, crossed the county line into Thompson county, thence into Leroy, in the county of Lake, into Concord and Kirkland. A part of the road between Painesville and Warren is still traveled. From Kirkland it went to Willoughby, from Willoughby to Cleveland along the line of the present Euclid avenue.²

The first roads surveyed into the outlying country from the village of Cleveland were the north, middle and south highways, later called St. Clair, Euclid and Kinsman streets. They were run through the ten-acre lots, were six rods wide, and were always considered public highways. But evidence to this had been lost, and the legislature, February 11, 1832, cured the defect by enacting that these roads "be public highways." The county and the townships cooperated in laying out local roads, but the more important ones were projected by the state and called "state roads." Wherever such a road was to be surveyed, the legislature appointed a commission who "laid out" the road, received donations given by the landowners and opened the roadway to traffic.

To the outlying towns, roads were built as rapidly as settlers made Cleveland their market. To Bedford, an ancient path led along the valley to Tinkers creek. This was widened into an ox road and in 1830 the state road followed its course. It was one of the first turnpike roads in this vicinity. It followed the present Broadway to Newburg, thence to Bedford, passing diagonally through that township. It is now paved to the county line.

¹ "Early History of Cleveland," p. 468.

² Western Reserve Historical Society Tract No. 49.

Independence road was opened in 1820, from Cleveland through Newburg, Independence, Brecksville and Hudson to Akron. Today it is a favorite route for automobilists. The picturesque covered bridge that spanned the Cuyahoga in the '30s was partly maintained by a state tax. Mayfield township was organized in 1819 and Mayfield road was opened. In 1826, Halsey Gates built a saw-mill on Chagrin river at Gates Mills and in 1834 a tavern with a ball room in it, which was a great attraction. The road to Gates Mills was much traveled. In the '70s, it was planked from East Cleveland, through Euclid and Mayfield townships. Some of these planks are yet in place, much to the annoyance of the multitudes of automobilists who continually pass over the road. The mill, the old tavern and the highway have renewed the popularity of their youth.

The settlement at Newburg, then the most important one in the county, was early provided with two roads, one following the ridge northward to Doan's Corners, which later became Doan street, and the other following the river valley northwestward to Cleveland, and southeasterly to Hudson. The latter road was made a state road in 1822. It is told of Nehemiah Marks, who came to Newburg in 1820, that he walked back to Connecticut in thirteen days, returning with a team of horses, the return journey occupying a month.³

To the west of the city the ridges formed a natural highway. Detroit street follows one of these ridges along the old Indian trail to Sandusky. The extension of this road westward formed the first highway between Cleveland and the Huron river. In 1809, when the region was still a wilderness, the legislature provided an appropriation for opening this highway and appointed Ebenezer Murray of Mentor, Nathaniel Doan and Lorenzo Carter of Cleveland, to supervise the work. It crossed Rocky river near its mouth and followed the lake shore westward to Huron and Sandusky. Until 1814 it was the only road west from Cleveland. It was known as the Cleveland and Huron, and later as the Milan, state road.⁴ The road to Rockport was a favorite pleasure drive thirty years ago. In 1822 the route to Sandusky was shifted to the ridge road, following it to Black river at Elyria, thence by North ridge to Sandusky.

A second road was early developed through Dover Center after the settlement of that township in 1810. This was Coe ridge road, named after A. M. Coe, an early settler. It remains the most important of the ridge highways. It was early extended to Elyria and was a post road of importance.

During the War of 1812 the route from Cleveland to Pittsburg for the conveying of supplies and the mails, passed through Newburg, thence southeasterly to Solon. The road was practically abandoned in 1820 when the more favored road through Independence and Hudson was opened. With the settlement of Solon the road was repaired. In 1833 it was made a state road from Aurora, Portage county, through Solon and Newburg to Cleveland. Philo Scoville and James S. Clark acted as commissioners for Cuyahoga county and Ahaz Merchant surveyed the road. In February, 1833, the legislature appointed a commission to survey and "lay out" the state road from Chardon "to the most convenient point between Cleveland and Chagrin." This was a continuation of the state road from Chardon eastward that had been opened some years before.

³ Johnson's "History of Cuyahoga County," p. 482.

⁴ See N. B. Dare, "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. 3, pp. 539-42.

The Warrensville road was opened about 1817. In 1825 the state authorized the surveying of a road through Kinsman township in Trumbull county to Cleveland, passing through Orange and Warrensville. About 1850 a company was formed to grade and plank it. But it was soon abandoned by the company, and until 1876 was a public road. In that year the Cleveland and Warrensville Plank Road Company paved it with planks from the city limits to within a mile of the center. Later the county assumed charge of the road and it is now paved with brick.

The road from Brooklyn through Strongsville southward to Wayne county was one of the most important in this part of the state. It passed through the village of Albion, which was settled in 1830 and assumed some importance, the turnpike bringing its taverns a brisk trade. "Many four horse and six horse teams traveled the road, drawing big wagons with tires six inches wide, heavily loaded with farm produce, destined for Cleveland, or with merchandise from that place for use in the country."⁵ The toll gates were removed during the war and the road became public property. The railroad attracted the traffic from Albion to Berea.

In 1822 Columbiana, Portage and Cuyahoga counties petitioned the legislature to establish a road from Lake Erie to the Ohio river, fortifying their position with facts showing that the cost of transportation from New York to Cleveland would be reduced to one dollar per hundred pounds, and from Lake Erie to the Ohio, from fifty to seventy-five cents per hundred pounds.⁶ Later a mass meeting was held in the Cleveland courthouse, urging haste upon the legislature. The following year a commission was appointed to lay out such a road but the building of the canal made it unnecessary.

These roads were not very well built. Occasionally in their despair the citizens appealed to congress for aid in road building. In 1821 the conditions of travel to Columbus were so discouraging that the citizens of this section petitioned congress for aid, but the national government confined itself almost entirely to the Cumberland road, that passed through the heart of the state. In 1824 congress provided aid to a road from the Western Reserve to the Maumee river, through the great Black swamp. But Cleveland got virtually no aid from congress.

The hardships of carrying freight in these years shown by the following statement of Schuyler C. Oviatt: "In September, 1831, a merchant firm near here had about fifty tons of cheese, more or less, to ship to a commission house in Cincinnati. J. W. Weld of Richfield acted as supercargo to make the transit and I, a lad just in my teens, accompanied him. The cheese packed in casks, was hauled in wagons to Boston on the Ohio canal and loaded in a canal boat. The Ohio canal at that time was finished only to Dresden, about half way to the Ohio river. Arriving at Dresden, the cheese was loaded on wagons and taken about one mile across land to the Muskingum river and loaded on a flat boat or ark, then floated down with the current all the way to Marietta. Many were our experiences during that serpentine trip, usually being obliged to tie up the boat at night. * * * The cargo was promptly delivered in about

⁵ Johnson "History of Cuyahoga County," p. 525.

⁶ See "Herald," Dec. 11, 1821.

PIONEER FAST STAGE LINE



From CLEVELAND to PITTSBURG,

Leaves daily at 8 o'clock A. M., via *Bedford, Hudson, Ravenna, Deerfield, Salem and New Lisbon*, to Wellsville, where they will take the

STEAM BOATS.

**WELLSVILLE AND NEW LISBON
TO PITTSBURG.**

Through in 30 hours from Cleveland,

Being the shortest route between the two cities, and affording a pleasant trip through a flourishing part of Ohio, on a good road, and in better Coaches than any line running to said place.

The above line is connected with the

Good Intent Fast Mail Stage,

AND

Pioneer Packet & Rail-Road Lines,

For *Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore and Washington City*, in which passengers travelling in the above line have the preference.

Office in Mr. Kellogg's new building, opposite the Franklin-House, No. 36 Superior-street, under the American House.

J. R. CUNNINGHAM, Agent.

Cleveland, July, 1837.

A PAGE FROM THE FIRST CITY DIRECTORY



From original in Western Reserve Historical Society

STAGE COACH HEADQUARTERS



one month after starting on its journey. * * * Passengers could make the trip by stage in three or four days, when the roads were good.”⁷

It took two months to drive a drove of cattle to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1841.

TURNPIKE AND PLANK ROAD COMPANIES.

With the completion of the Ohio canal the state seems to have abandoned the policy of laying out state roads and instead gave to private corporations the right to improve certain roads and then charge a toll. The state subscribed usually for a portion of the stock in the company. At once there sprang up in every part of the state innumerable turnpike and plank road companies. They were called “The Farmers’ Railway,” and for a time they flourished. By 1870 they had virtually all vanished and the counties were charged with the improvement of the roads.

The first plank road completed in this vicinity was the Chagrin Falls road.⁸ In November, 1849, five miles of this road were planked and on November 22d, the first toll was collected. The planked portion of the road was eight feet wide; the turnpike portion, well graveled and ditched, was forty feet wide. This road enabled one to drive from Newburg to Cleveland in thirty minutes, to the delight and marvel of the travelers and it was estimated that a team could draw four and a half times as much over its planks than over an ordinary dirt road. There was some fault found with the tolls. They were as follows: A two horse wagon loaded, two cents a mile; unloaded, one cent; for every additional horse, one half cent; for pleasure carriages, one cent a mile for each horse; horse and rider, one cent per mile; droves for every twenty horses, one cent, for every twenty head of cattle one half cent, and for every twenty sheep or hogs a quarter of a cent a mile.

The plank road to Willoughby was next completed and was soon followed by plank roads to Twinsburg and Rockport. A plank road was contemplated to Wooster in 1845, when there was a meeting in the courthouse to talk it over and Samuel Starkweather, Prentiss Dow and W. F. Allen, Jr., were asked to confer with Wooster and the intervening towns. But it was not until 1849 that a company was incorporated and a road begun. These roads stopped at the city limits. The streets were not paved and the horses and wagons often “wallowed in the mud” as they entered the city.⁹ These turnpikes were maintained by tolls. Various rates were charged in various parts of the state but on March 12, 1844, a law was passed providing for uniform toll on all state turnpikes. The following April a meeting of stockholders was held in Columbus to fix the tolls. It does not appear that there were any representatives from Cuyahoga county present at this meeting. The following rates were adopted: For every ten miles traveled: for every sheep two and one half mills; for every hog, five mills; for every horse, three mills; for every rider, six and one quarter mills; two or four wheeled vehicles drawn by one animal, twelve and one half mills; each additional animal, six and one quarter mills; every four wheeled

⁷ “Annals Early Settlers Association,” Vol. 4, p. 470.

⁸ “Herald,” Nov. 28, 1849.

⁹ “Herald,” July 4, 1850.

vehicle, including carriages, barouches and stages, drawn by two horses, twenty-five mills, each additional horse, six and one quarter mills; every sled or sleigh, drawn by one animal, ten mills; each additional animal, five mills. All wagons carrying less than five thousand pounds, with a tire not less than four inches wide, were given a reduction of twenty-five per cent. "All wagons carrying over five thousand pounds to be charged full toll without reference to width of tire," and an additional charge for excess weight was provided.¹⁰

STAGE COACHES.

But the glory of the ante-railroad days was the stagecoach, with its rollicking companionship making amends for its discomforts, its wayside taverns and its rushing importance through village streets and country roads, giving an air of the England of Dickens and of our own Irving to the travel. Of stage routes Cleveland had a number. "Cleveland during that period was a noted center of the stage lines between the east and the west and the south, until that system of travel was superseded by the railway system about 1850, when the blast from the bugle and the crack of the stage driver's whip was no more heard along the turnpike on the high and dry parallel ridges and ancient shores of Lake Erie."¹¹

One of the first stages was opened to Painesville in 1818. "The Gazette," August 11, 1818, announces: "A mail stage has commenced running between this village and Painesville. It leaves Painesville every Thursday at 4:00 o'clock p. m. and arrives in this place every Friday at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and leaves this village the same day at 2:00 o'clock p. m. and arrives at Painesville every Saturday at 8:00 o'clock a. m. Persons traveling to Painesville will find it to their interest to go in the stage, as traveling can be done with greater facility than by riding a single horse, and the expense is not so great."

In 1820 a stage line was established to Columbus and Norwalk, and soon thereafter to Pittsburg. The Norwalk line left Cleveland every Friday at 1:00 o'clock p. m., and Norwalk every Wednesday at 12:00 m. In 1824 a stage was running to Pittsburg twice a week, also one three times a week to Buffalo, and one twice a week to Norwalk. "These lines afford great facilities to travelers and men of business, and the news of the day circulates with celerity compared with what it did a few days ago."¹²

The Columbus line seems to have given a good deal of trouble. The roads to the south were through a clay soil and almost impassible. "Another failure of the western mail renders it out of our power to give any later intelligence from our state legislature than was published in our last. We hope that we shall be no longer disappointed in the receipts of southern papers as there is a mail route established direct from Columbus by the way of Worthington, Mt. Vernon, Loudonville, Wooster, Harrisville and Medina, to this place. The mail on the above established route arrived here on Wednesday evening last but (probably from the circumstance of its being the first time) there were no

¹⁰ "Ohio Documents" No. 22, 1845.

¹¹ Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio," Vol. 1, p. 504.

¹² "Herald," April 2, 1824.

packages from farther south than Wooster. As the arrangement now is, the mail will arrive here on Wednesday at 6:00 p. m. and leave on Thursday at 6:00 a. m."* But the anticipation of the careful editor was not fulfilled. The mail from the south was not regular and "no mail from Columbus," continued to be a frequent comment in the papers.

In 1826 the stage fare from Euclid to Erie, one hundred and four miles, was three dollars. The stage left Belden's tavern every evening at 10:00 and arrived at Erie the next afternoon. The fare to Buffalo, two hundred miles, was six dollars, and forty hours were required for the journey.

In 1833 an "opposition line" was started to Buffalo and Erie. The stage left from Welsh's Commercial Coffee House every morning at 4:00 o'clock. As traffic increased, competing lines multiplied. In 1837 the following lines were in operation: "Buffalo via Erie, every day at 2:00 p. m.; Pittsburg via Bedford, Hudson, Deerfield, Salem, etc. 'Pioneer Stage Company,' every morning at 8:00 o'clock. Pittsburg mail stage every day at 10:30 p. m.; 'Pittsburg-Phoenix line,' 8:00 a. m. daily; Detroit daily at 5:00 a. m., Columbus and Cincinnati every other day via Wooster and Mt. Vernon." The Pioneer line advertised its stage "to Wellsville, thence to Pittsburg by boat, time from Cleveland thirty hours." At Pittsburg connections were made for Philadelphia and the east. In the winter when the roads were in frightful condition, it sometimes took twelve days to go to Pittsburg.¹³

In 1846 there were stages to Buffalo via Erie; to Pittsburg via Beaver; to Cincinnati via Columbus; to Detroit via Toledo; all leaving every morning at 8:00 o'clock. Also a stage to Warren leaving Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5:00 a. m., connecting with a line of packets to Beaver and steamboat to Pittsburg. These stages all left from the Franklin House. Neal Moore & Company were the proprietors of the stage line. In 1848 the Ohio State Company competed with this line. In 1850 a second stage to Warren was started and a stage to Massillon and Akron was added.

In 1828 an article on "Summer Traveling" appeared in the Ohio Journal. It describes a journey from Cincinnati to New York, to which "region the great mass of summer traveling from the south, and from the Mississippi valley trends." The following paragraphs show the condition of travel through Ohio: "From Cincinnati, the great point of landing for steamboat passengers from the lower Ohio and Mississippi, there are two or three variant routes across the state of Ohio. The most direct, is a stage route from Cincinnati via Reading, Lebanon, Waynesville, Xenia, Yellow Springs, Springfield, Urbana, Upper Sandusky, Oakley and Lower Sandusky, to Sandusky City, two hundred and thirteen miles. By leaving this route at Springfield and going eastwardly to Columbus, the state capital, and from thence northwardly through Sunbury, Mt. Vernon, New Haven, Norwalk and Milan, you arrive at Sandusky City aforesaid, in a distance of two hundred and forty-five miles. By branching off from the last mentioned route at Mt. Vernon and passing through Loudonville, Wooster and Medina, you arrive at Cleveland on the southern shore of Lake Erie, sixty miles east from the port of Sandusky, and at the commencement of the Ohio Grand Canal.

* "Register," January 18, 1820.

¹³ "Herald," Aug. 21, 1839.

Distance from Cincinnati, two hundred and fifty-five miles. Or you may take a canal boat and sail up the Miami canal, past the towns of Hamilton, Franklin, Miamisburg and Alexandersville, to Dayton, sixty-seven miles, then take a stage to Springfield, twenty-five miles, and from thence any one of the three routes before mentioned.

"From Sandusky City, the principal place of embarkation on Lake Erie, you take a steamboat and sail along near the United States side of the lake at from three to ten miles distant from the shore, past Huron and Rocky rivers, Cleveland, Chagrin, Grand River, Ashtabula, Erie in Pennsylvania, Portland and Dunkirk, in New York, to Buffalo, two hundred and fifty miles."¹⁴

Sandusky was Cleveland's active rival in those years. Cleveland is not mentioned with enthusiasm in the periodicals of that date, but from the time the canal brought prosperity, and fine homes and gardens surrounded the Square and lined St. Clair and Lake streets, writers and travelers always spoke of the beauty of our town.

The Franklin House was the stopping place for most of the coach lines. A few stopped at the Mansion House, kept by Noble Merwin. The great Pennsylvania freight wagons made Spangler's Tavern, on the north side of Superior street, west of the Square, their headquarters. These Pennsylvania wagons were "covered with painted canvas and carrying many tons of nails and iron from beyond the Allegheny Mountains, each drawn by six or eight enormous horses—with big bear skin covers on the collars, and many bells on their saddles—and driven by a single rein from the leader to the teamster, seated on the high wheel-horse. The horses were unharnessed in the street before some teamster hotel, and baited from the mangers hanging from the hulks of the old arks. They remained camping on the spot all night. * * * These great wagons were as strong as ships and carried five to ten tons of goods, and on a mountain road, coming down grades, were as terrible as an avalanche to the small craft that disputed the right of way."¹⁵

Mayor Case made the journey by stage to Pittsburg in 1850 and wrote: "We had a very tedious journey in a coach. The roads were dry and dusty. Huge gray clouds of dust would sift through the door and windows of the carriage, completely covering us in a mantle." The mayor was elated over the prospects of Cleveland, for he says in the same letter that they "are now brighter than at any former period. Real estate has arisen in value this last year twenty per cent; outlying lots, fifty to one hundred per cent. People abroad begin to look more to us. Two railroads are now completed and three plank roads are in operation."¹⁶

The canal did not replace the stage excepting along limited lines of travel. The railway, however, changed the map of the country by shifting the lines of commerce and centering the traffic in the large cities. Along the state roads and turnpikes the avoided stage towns began to decay, the taverns fell into slovenly ways and the rickety coaches were sent to spend their last weary days, creak-

¹⁴ Quoted from "Civil Engineer and Herald of Internal Improvement," July 19, 1828.

¹⁵ Judge James D. Cleveland in "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. 3, p. 702.

¹⁶ Letter quoted in the "Plain Dealer," July 8, 1909.

ing with age and rheumatic from exposure, on the tiny mail routes between the fortunate railroad towns and remote and unknown hamlets.

There has been a great revival in road building in recent years. Now, however, the county provides the means and the county commissioners supervise the work. A tax levied upon the county, a special assessment upon adjoining owners, and bond issues to the amount of one per cent of the county's tax duplicate, are the sources of revenue for improving roads. Over three million dollars worth of bonds have been issued by Cuyahoga county for this purpose. Over two hundred miles of country road have been paved and nearly that many more are now being paved, or plans are made for their paving.

The first of these pavements were macadam. They have yielded to brick laid on a concrete base. These roads are usually thirty feet between ditches, the paved portion measuring fourteen feet, leaving an earth road about twelve feet wide.

Over these well built roads the truck farmer brings his produce to market, and the automobiles glide with taunting ease and speed, typical of the progress man has made in material things since the days of the ox cart and the impossible mud highway.

CHAPTER LXXI.

THE CANAL.

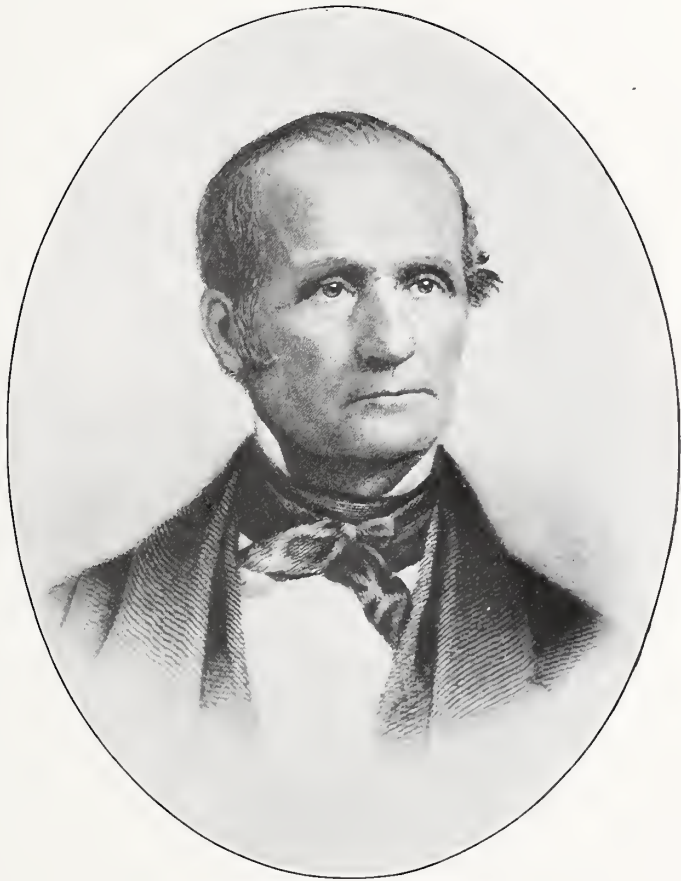
It seems almost ridiculous that the crooked, muddy, little Cuyahoga, forcing its sluggish channel over a sand bar into the lake could have been regarded as commercially important by the early geographers and statesmen. Benjamin Franklin, in 1765, pointed out its importance as a military station; and Washington when he urged upon the Virginia house of representatives the building of a canal for connecting the Ohio and the Potomac, and later when he became president of a company organized to unite the Hudson with the Great Lakes, designated our river as of strategic importance. Douglass, in 1749, and Pownall, in 1756, suggested its trade possibilities.* But they had all learned of the Indian, whose famous trail from the great bend in the Cuyahoga at Old Portage led to the head waters of the Tuscarawas, near the present town of Barberton, a portage of only seven miles that opened a navigable route between the waters of the Great Lakes and the Ohio and its tributaries, and the shortest route between Lake Erie and the Monongahela and Potomac. The town of Cleveland and the settlers of the Monongahela and Potomac. The town of Cleveland and the settlers of the Reserve did not benefit by this fortunate geographical situation until the rapidly increasing population of the central and southern part of the state was forced to find ampler and cheaper means of transporting the products of its fertile fields and multiplying factories to the eastern market. The rich central counties of the state had no egress to the world while to the north stretched the lake and to the south flowed the Ohio, both ample waterways to the great markets of the world. Thus began the agitation for canals. The words of Washington and of Franklin were

* Whittlesey's "Early History of Cleveland," pp. 461-3.

recalled, the fervid eloquence of Clay the champion of internal improvements, the popular political issue of the new state, and the splendid work of DeWitt Clinton, the builder of the Erie Canal, inspired the Ohioans to open the entire state to the traffic of the lake and the river.

Several private corporations attempted to secure franchises from the state prior to 1820, but the legislature refused to sanction their plans. The agitation begun by these private interests aroused the legislature, and in 1817, the year that work was begun on the Erie Canal, a resolution was introduced in the general assembly demanding the construction of canals by the state. In the state campaign of 1818 canals were an issue, and members of the new legislature were quite generally pledged to support internal improvements. Governor Brown in his inaugural address, December 14, 1818, made the first executive mention of the canals when he said: "It seems necessary to improve the internal communications and open a cheaper way to market, for the surplus produce of a large portion of our fertile country." On January 7, 1819, on resolution of Representative Sill of Ross county, a committee was appointed to investigate the feasibility of a canal from the lake and the Ohio river. A favorable report from this committee led to no action however, and Governor Brown again urged the subject upon the legislature in his message of December 7, 1819. On the 14th of January, 1820, at the behest of the legislature, Governor Brown submitted a detailed statement to the assembly, containing quite explicit calculations of cost and naming several possible routes, including "the famous portage between the Tuscarawas and Cuyahoga. Both these rivers it is believed may be made tributary to a water communication over that portage which divides them." On the 23d of February, 1820, a joint committee of both houses reported a bill authorizing the appointment of three commissioners "for locating a route for a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio river," and authorizing them to employ the necessary engineers. It was provided also that congress should be asked for aid, but no aid was ever tendered by the national authorities. In November, 1823, delegates from Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and Ohio, met at Washington to discuss the Potomac and Ohio canal project. About two hundred delegates attended, and a committee was appointed to investigate connecting "Cuyahoga creek and other waters of Lake Erie" with the Pittsburg and Ohio canal.

Agitation continued, the advantages of the New York route over the New Orleans route were extolled and in 1821 a majority of "canal men" were elected to the assembly. A vigorous message from the Governor led to the appointment of a committee of five, on motion of M. P. Williams, of Hamilton county, to investigate the feasibility of canals. This committee reported emphatically in favor of canals, and on January 31, 1822, a law was enacted, empowering the Governor to name an engineer and appointing the following gentlemen as the first canal commissioners of the state: Benjamin Tappan, Alfred Kelley, Thomas Worthington, Ethan A. Brown, Jeremiah Morrow, Isaac Minor and Ebenezer Buckingham, Jr. These commissioners were commanded to have the necessary surveys and estimates made "from Sandusky Bay to the Ohio river; from the Maumee river to the Ohio river; from the lake to the river aforesaid by the sources of the Cuyahoga and Black rivers and the Muskingum river; and from the lake by the sources of the Grand and Mahoning rivers to the Ohio river."



ALFRED KELLEY, 1789-1859

"The Father of the Ohio Canal"



The state was fortunate in securing Samuel Geddes, one of the engineers of the Erie Canal, for this service. Two years he devoted to the study and preliminary surveys of the possible routes. The principal problem was to secure an ample water supply over the Erie water shed. On January 3, 1823, the commissioners made their first report. The important question of which route to follow was fully discussed. The engineering difficulties to be encountered in the Cuyahoga valley and the mills already built at its falls (in the thriving town of Cuyahoga Falls), rather inclined the engineer to favor the Black river. But there was not enough water. The report says: "It will be seen that a canal led through either the valley of the Mahoning, Tuscarawas or Killbuck must depend for a necessary supply of water, at their respective summit levels on the Cuyahoga river, and it is the opinion of the engineers that the river is no more than sufficient to supply one canal." The engineer in his report thought that the Cuyahoga route would ruin many mills that had been erected at its falls. On the other hand the Black river route he said offered no suitable site for a city at the mouth of the river.

Jeremiah Morrow, having been elected Governor, the legislature elected Micajah P. Williams as commissioner in his stead, in January, 1823, and the commissioners were authorized to appoint two of their number as "Acting Commissioners" to have the actual charge of the work. The commissioners served without pay, but the acting commissioners were allowed two dollars per day. Alfred Kelley, of Cleveland, and M. P. Williams, of Hamilton county, were appointed acting commissioners, and the promptness and thoroughness of the work done, indicated the wisdom of this selection. Mr. Kelley was sent to New York to investigate the Erie Canal and hire several engineers. In its second report, January 21, 1824, the commission discussed the various routes in great detail. It was still an open question whether the Cuyahoga or Black river valley should be followed from the water shed to the lake. The state had not yet decided to build a canal and the report includes a number of arguments setting forth the advantages of canals. Among these is the statement that New York salt from Onondaga, could be delivered on the shores of Lake Erie for thirty cents per bushel, and by canal for thirty-seven and a half cents throughout the state. A number of letters addressed to the commission from prominent men were appended to the report. One is from DeWitt Clinton, in his characteristic style: "The projected canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, will, in connection with the New York canals, form a navigable communication between the Bay of New York, the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; of course it will embrace within its influence the greater part of the United States and the Canadas. The advantages of a canal of this description are so obvious, so striking, so numerous and so extensive, that it is a work of supererogation to bring them into view. The state of Ohio, from the fertility of its soil, the benignity of its climate, and its geographical position, must always contain a dense population, and the products and consumptions of its inhabitants, must forever form a lucrative and extensive inland trade, exciting the powers of productive industry and communicating aliment and energy to external commerce. But when we consider that this canal will open a way to the great rivers that fall into the Mississippi, that it will be felt, not only in the immense valley of that river,

but as far west as the Rocky mountains and the borders of Mexico; and that it will communicate with our great inland seas and their tributary rivers, with the ocean in various routes and with the most productive regions of America, there can be no question respecting the blessings that it will produce, the riches it will create and the energies that it will call into activity."* Such a glowing picture from so great an authority, had its desired effect.

Meanwhile, the third report of the commissioners, January 8, 1825, was made. It gave in precise detail the various routes. The Black river and the Cuyahoga still contended for the honor. The harbors at the mouth of both these streams were examined. The report says: "Both these rivers are sufficiently deep to admit vessels of the largest class which can advantageously navigate the lakes, for a much greater distance from their mouths than will ever be required for harbors; and are sufficiently capacious to accommodate any commercial business which will ever be transacted on the lakes. The Cuyahoga will average sixteen rods wide for two miles from its mouth. In many places it is twenty rods broad." The modern freighter makes these assertions seem impossible. The commissioners mention the sand bars that form at the mouth of these streams annually, and recommend that piers be built into the lake one thousand and sixty-five feet in length on either side of the stream's mouth, to maintain sufficient current to wash away the sand, this to cost five thousand dollars. This was subsequently done, but not by the state.

This detailed report resulted in the passage without debate of the canal law, February 4, 1825, by a vote of thirty-four to two in the senate and fifty-eight to thirteen in the house. The "Act to provide for the internal improvement of the state of Ohio by navigable canals," provided: a canal commission of seven members appointed by the legislature who should choose three "acting commissions;" a "canal fund," consisting of such moneys as the state may assign or private individuals might donate; a board of three "canal fund commissioners," to be elected by the legislature for six years and have surveillance of the fund, and empowered to borrow four hundred thousand dollars for 1825, and in any succeeding year not more than six hundred thousand dollars, these loans to be based on six per cent bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the state between 1850 and 1875. The first bonds sold at ninety-seven and a half. All later sales were at a premium.

Thus the canal was finally authorized, after eight years of continuous agitation. The news of the passage of the bill was received with enthusiasm in most parts of the state. Alfred Kelley and M. P. Williams were promptly reappointed acting commissioners, and David S. Bates, of Rochester, New York, chief engineer. The Cuyahoga route was not determined upon until May 5, 1825, when the board met at Wooster. The fact that Cleveland was at the mouth of the river, or that a harbor was possible, do not appear to have influenced the board in their choice. The amount of water in the Cuyahoga route was the deciding factor. The people along the Killbuck-Black river route seem to have taken their disappointment in good spirit, "highly creditable to themselves and worthy of general imitation," says the commission.

* "Canal Documents," p. 85.

Meanwhile the Erie canal was completed, and the cheaper rates were felt here. Cleveland's interest in this great canal was genuine. October 26, 1825, a "grand dinner" was given in Merwin's Tavern celebrating its opening to traffic. There were "pigs, sirloins and fowls and a few pies, puddings, etc."*

It was determined to begin work at once at Licking Summit, and Governor Morrow invited DeWitt Clinton to come and dig the first spadeful of earth. So attended by his staff and Colonel Solomon Van Renssalaer, who had seen service in Ohio's wilderness under General Anthony Wayne, and by Messrs. Rathbone and Lord, of New York, who had purchased the first canal bonds, and by Federal Judge Conkling, of New York, the "Father of the Erie Canal" came into Ohio, and he came like a conqueror. He wrote that he would arrive in Cleveland on June 30, 1825. It was uncertain whether he would come by boat or by stage, and Noble Merwin sent his son, George B., on horseback to Condit's Tavern in Euclid, where the stage changed horses to bring in haste the word whether the distinguished visitor was a passenger on the stage. The governor had elected however, to come by water and the population gathered at the point near the lighthouse to see the boat come in. It was a beautiful day, and the "Superior," a stately steamboat, gaudily dressed in flags and streamers, made a fine show as she came to anchor at the mouth of the river and fired her signal guns. Governor Clinton was brought to the foot of Superior street in a yawl, where he was received by Governor Morrow of Ohio and the reception committee, and escorted to the Mansion House. Here he was formally welcomed by Judge Samuel Cowles.

The majestic Clinton made a profound impression on all who saw him. He was a very large man, with an immense forehead, crowned with jet black hair. His eyes were brilliant black and his speech ponderous and impressive. At sunrise the following morning a small cannon was fired at lighthouse point, and an extra stage was started with the notables for Licking Summit. Noble H. Merwin, on horseback, hastened to "Mother Perkins' Tavern" at the mouth of Tinker's creek, near Bedford, to apprise her of the coming of the distinguished party so that she could have a breakfast of ham, eggs and biscuit ready for them.¹

By stage the party journeyed to Newark, where a great throng, including the state officers and the militia, had assembled. On the morning of July 4th they all repaired to the "summit" some three miles west of Newark, and there, under the beech trees that clothed the hilltop, DeWitt Clinton lifted the first spadeful of earth and Governor Morrow the second. Senator Thomas Ewing was the orator of the day, but Governor Clinton was the hero, overwhelmed with attention. Atwater quaintly describes this historic occasion: "At these demonstrations of respect and gratitude, spontaneously given, Governor Clinton wept. Surrounded as he always had been, by the politicians of his own state, such tokens had never before been tendered him."² Clinton remained in Ohio several weeks. "From one shire to another Clinton was attended by all its county officers, and the most distinguished citizens of each county to its line, where the governor was received by a similar escort from the adjoining county and by them conducted to the next city or town. In this manner he passed across

* "Herald."

¹ George B. Merwin in "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. 6, p. 40.

² "History of Ohio," p. 267.

the state. As soon as he appeared in sight of any town, the bells of all its churches and public buildings rang their merriest peals; the cannon roared its hundred guns, and a vast crowd of citizens huzzaed, 'Welcome, welcome, to the Father of Internal Improvements.' * * * Every street where he passed was thronged with multitudes and the windows were filled with the beautiful ladies of Ohio, waving their snowy white handkerchiefs and casting flowers on the pavement where he was to pass on it. Every town where he went gave him a public dinner."³ This triumphal journey dispelled much of the doubt that the state was overburdening itself by these vast undertakings and incidentally lent impetus to the DeWitt Clinton presidential boom.

The construction of the canal now went promptly forward. The commissioners determined that it would be wise and politic to build the northern section from Akron to Cleveland first. On June 10, 1825, bids were received for building the first fourteen miles northward from the summit at Akron. There were a great many proposals, contractors from the newly completed Erie canal having come here to bid. On July 9th and August 29th, the remaining portions from the summit to the lake were let, excepting the section immediately in the neighborhood of Cleveland. It had not yet been determined where and how the canal should debouché into the river. By the terms of these contracts, the work was to be done by October 1, 1826. The estimated cost for this portion was \$490,636.53 but the brisk competition brought the contracts some \$48,500 lower.⁴ Between one thousand, five hundred and two thousand men were at work in the fall of 1825, but the malaria incapacitated many of them.

Cleveland at once felt the impetus of canal trade. These laborers nearly all passed through Cleveland. The contractors bought supplies here. The prospect of cheap rates to the south and of the trans-shipping here to the lake boats, lured merchants and warehousemen. Originally it was planned to end the canal about three miles from the mouth of the river. The citizens of Cleveland subscribed five thousand dollars toward having it extended through the town nearly to Superior street. The change added twenty thousand dollars to the cost.⁵ Two locks were built at this point "of sufficient dimensions to admit the passage of sloops and schooners of the largest size now navigating the upper lakes from the river into a large basin near the termination of the canal. In this basin the vessels of the lake and the boats of the canal may meet and exchange their cargoes in perfect safety. Canal boats may with equal facility descend into the river and there meet the vessels or pass into the lake."⁶

The reputation of the Cuyahoga valley for malaria had caused a scarcity of labor that retarded the work nearly a year. Great efforts were made to hasten the completion, for the people were clamoring for results. A large amount of merchandise and other freight had accumulated at Akron and Cleveland in anticipation of the opening of navigation. By July this section was substantially finished, excepting the locks that connected with the river in Cleveland, and on July 4, 1827, "two years from the commencement of the work, the first

³ *Supra* Cit., p. 270.

⁴ "Canal Documents," p. 183.

⁵ "Fifth Annual Report Canal Commissioners."

⁶ "Report of Commissioners," January 18, 1827.

boat arrived at Cleveland, being descended through forty-one locks, passed over three aqueducts and through thirty-seven miles of canal. Much solicitude was felt for the success of this first experiment on a new canal passing through so many difficult and hazardous places. The result, however, fully answered the reasonable expectations of the most ardent friends of this policy."⁷ Governor Trimble in his annual message in 1827, mentions the event: "The northern section of the Erie and Ohio canal presenting the most difficult and expensive part of the line, was opened early in July last. On the 4th the first boat descended from Akron, a beautiful village at the Portage summit, to Cleveland. She was cheered in her passage by thousands of our delighted fellow citizens, who had assembled from the adjacent country at different points on the canal to witness the novel and interesting sight. The gentle descent of a boat of fifty tons burden, from an eminence of four hundred feet, consummating on the day of American independence, the union between the waters of the north and the south, presented a scene grand beyond description, and could not but have awakened in all who beheld it, feelings of the most exalted patriotism and devotion to the cause of internal improvements."

In Cleveland, of course, it was a gala day. Elaborate preparations were made as the following notice in the "Herald" shows: "At a meeting of the mechanics and farmers, held at the Academy in this village on the 24th instant to take into consideration the expediency of celebrating the anniversary of American independence, together with the opening of the Ohio canal, it was resolved unanimously, that we celebrate the day as becomes a free people. A procession will be formed at the Franklin House at 10:00 o'clock a. m. and proceed to a place selected for the occasion, when the Declaration of Independence will be read, and the oration delivered. The procession will then return to the Franklin House, where a suitable dinner will be prepared for the occasion.

"The mechanics and farmers of this and adjoining towns are respectfully invited to cooperate and join with us in the festivities of the day.

By order committee

"Cleveland, June 26.

A. SHERWIN, JR., Secretary."

The canal boat "State of Ohio" having on board Governor Trimble, state officials and the canal commissioners, left Akron July 3. They were met at Boston by the "Allen Trimble," with the Cleveland party. On the 4th the "Pioneer" left Cleveland "with a full load of passengers, accompanied by a band of music and proceeded up the canal about six miles, where she met the two boats coming down. A salute was fired and the boats returned in company. The scene on approaching the village was truly exhilarating. The banks of the canal and the neighboring eminences were lined with spectators. The boats with their flags and decorations presented an imposing appearance, the flags with appropriate inscriptions and the standards of the state and union displayed from Bel-den's Tavern and the Franklin House, the alternate discharge of cannon, in quick succession from the shore and boats, mingling their thunders with the lofty strains of the band and the merry windings of the horn and bugle, all these circumstances combined with the idea that these were the effects and evidences of the enterprise and spirit of 'Young Ohio,' which but a quarter of a

⁷ "Sixth Annual Report of Commissioners."

century since was to all interests and purposes *terra incognita* to the rest of the world, produced an impression on the mind not soon to be obliterated."

A procession was formed at the foot of Superior street and it proceeded to an arbor erected on the Square. Here the Declaration of Independence was read by John M. Sterling, Esq., and Reuben Wood delivered the oration. A "sumptuous dinner" at Belden's tavern was served to the elite. "The company sat down to dinner at 3:00 o'clock and the residue of the day was spent with great good feeling." Fifteen regular toasts and "many volunteer toasts" were drunk!

In the meantime the "Mechanics and Farmers" met in the Franklin House, had their dinner and also drank many toasts. One of these was to "*Lake Erie*—on thy expansive bosom shall be borne the luxuriant products of the Mississippi valley;" and another to "*The Fair Sex*—The greatest supporters of our happiest institution, matrimony."

In the evening "a splendid ball was given at Belden's assembly room, at which was present a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The hall was handsomely decorated and at either end was a transparency, one having upon it in large letters 'Erie Canal' and the other 'Ohio Canal.'"⁸

It was July, 1830, before the first boat passed from Cleveland to Newark, one hundred and seventy-four miles, just five years after Clinton had made the journey by coach, and it was not until 1832 that the first boat could pass from Cleveland to Portsmouth, from the lake to the Ohio river, a distance of three hundred and nine miles. From Cleveland to the Portage summit, a distance of thirty-seven miles, the ascent is three hundred and ninety-five feet, requiring forty-four locks. In four places the river was diverted into a new channel to make way for the canal; three aqueducts and two dams were required to complete this portion of the work. From the summit level to Dresden on the Tuscarawas, one hundred and nine miles, a fall of two hundred and thirty-eight feet was overcome by twenty-nine locks. From Dresden to Newark, forty-two miles, nineteen locks were required for an ascent of one hundred and sixty feet. From Newark, at the Licking summit, the canal descended by fourteen locks to Groveport, thence by eight locks to Lockbourne on the Scioto, two hundred and nineteen miles from Cleveland. The descent through the Scioto valley to the Ohio is two hundred and eleven feet and through twenty-four locks at Portsmouth four hundred and thirteen feet lower than the Licking summit, and ninety feet below the Lake Erie level. The canal follows the bed of streams the entire distance, excepting at the Portage and Licking summits.

There were several branches of the canal, principally the Walhonding and the Hocking. The state later completed the Miami and Erie canal from Toledo to Cincinnati. The entire cost of these canals was \$14,340,572.59, the Ohio canal costing only \$4,695,203.32.

In 1829 a private corporation began the Pennsylvania & Ohio canal from Akron along the Cuyahoga river to Kent, thence to the Mahoning, to the Pennsylvania state line. The state of Ohio subscribed one third of the one million dollar capital stock. In 1838 the canal was built. In 1852 the Mahoning Railroad Company acquired a controlling interest in the stock and paid the state

⁸ "Herald," July 6, 1827.

DAILY LINE OF OHIO CANAL PACKETS



Between Cleveland & Portsmouth.

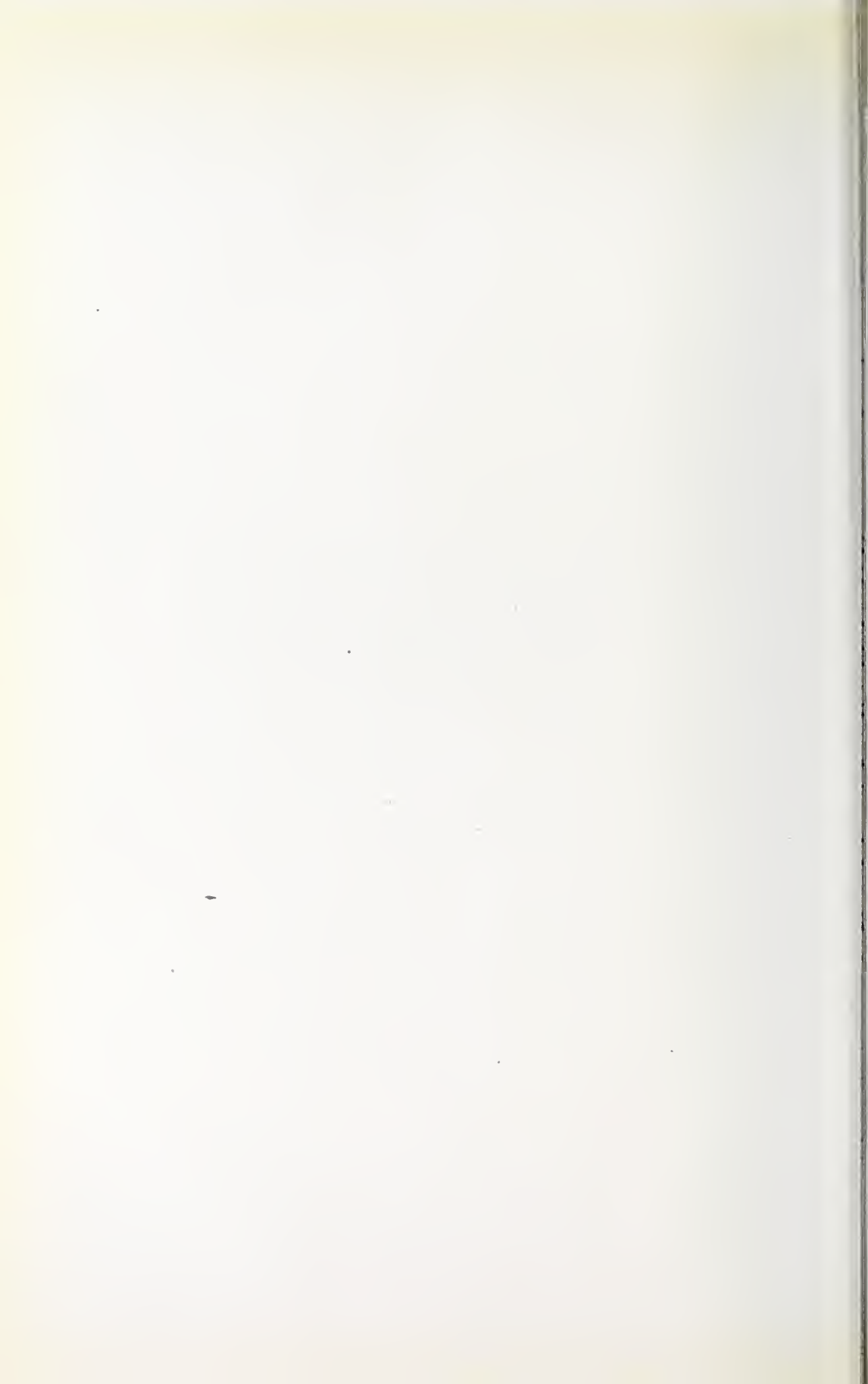
DISTANCE 309 MILES—THROUGH IN 80 HOURS.

A Packet of this Line leaves Cleveland every day at 4 o'clock P. M. and Portsmouth every day at 9 o'clock A. M.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| T. INGRAHAM, <i>Office foot of Superior-street, Cleveland,</i> | } AGENTS. |
| OTIS & CURTIS, <i>General Stage Office, do.</i> | |
| G. J. LEET, <i>Portsmouth,</i> | |

NEIL, MOORE & CO.'S Line of Stages leaves Cleveland daily for Columbus, via Wooster and Hebron.
 OTIS & CURTIS' Line of Stages leaves Cleveland daily for Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Detroit and Wellsville.

A PAGE FROM THE CITY DIRECTORY OF 1837



thirty thousand dollars for its shares, agreeing to keep the canal navigable. But it charged such excessive tolls that there was no business and after much litigation the canal was abandoned and transferred into a railroad bed.

These public works so enthusiastically begun, and hailed with rhetorical bombast almost brought the state to the verge of disgrace, for the railroad supplanted the slow-going canal boat before the tolls could more than pay the interest on the vast investment, and there was talk of repudiating the bonds. Fortunately Ohio did nothing more reactionary than write several foolish articles into her new state constitution, in 1851, prohibiting the participation of the state in future public improvements and limiting the annual outlay on her public works. Indiana and Illinois, Maryland and Pennsylvania, did not show such courage and honor.⁹

The state operated the canals until 1861, when they were leased to a private corporation for ten years, and in 1871 the lease was renewed. In 1877, when the Hamilton reservoir was destroyed, the lessees surrendered their lease and a receiver operated the canal from December 1, 1877, to May 15, 1878, at a cost of \$45,299. The earnings in the same period were \$69,766. Since that day the state board of public works has had charge of the canals.

Several of the branches and even parts of the main line of the Ohio Canal have been abandoned. The Cleveland division however, was never closed. Freshets and storms have constantly played mischief with its banks, its feeders and its overflows. The old tow path, where the boy Garfield, dreaming of future greatness, drove his patient horse, was long ago given over to neglect, impassible in spring and fall, but in summer a most picturesque drive, with the willows and elders bordering the canal on one side and the overhanging trees and rugged hills of the great preglacial valley on the other. The counterfeiter that haunted the fastnesses of the hills at Peninsula, and the "bad men" that frequented the taverns found at every group of locks, disappeared with the traffic. For many years it seemed that these waterways would lapse into entire decay, when the few remaining boatmen, venerable survivors of the golden days of canal traffic, would pass away. But a rejuvenescence of waterways began a few years since. In 1900 a plan was undertaken to lease the canals to a private corporation, who wished to use electric motors for motive power. In July, 1901, such an equipment designed and made by the Cleveland Construction Company, was installed in the Dayton branch. There was such a storm of political and popular disapproval that the plan was abandoned. In 1904 the legislature appropriated \$125,000 to be expended in repairs on the Ohio & Erie canal. The whole amount to be spent is \$573,064.33.¹⁰ The old masonry locks are being replaced by concrete and a number of improvements are being installed in the hope of renewing the transportation route that gave Cleveland its first commercial impetus.

CANAL TRAFFIC.

No sooner had the canal opened from Cleveland than a brisk trade to Akron began. Merwin & Giddings sent the first boat from Cleveland, the "Allen Trim-

⁹ See Morris' "Internal Improvements in Ohio."

¹⁰ Act, May 6, 1904.

ble," which they brought from the Erie canal. They also built the "Pioneer" at Peninsula, before the canal was completed to Akron. John Blair at once started a canal line, the "Farmers' Line," with the "Henry Clay." During the season remaining, from July to November, the equivalent in weight of about ten thousand barrels was shipped northward, mostly flour, tobacco, whiskey, beef, butter and cheese, while eight thousand barrels were shipped southward from Cleveland, mostly merchandise, salt and fish. This exchange indicates the economic needs of the region. The shipping of "Mineral coal from the beds in Talmadge to Cleveland"¹¹ began the same fall, as well as the carrying of stone. The collector in Cleveland received \$909.69 in tolls from July to December, 1828. The commissioners say in their report of January 6, 1829, "A large amount of wool and clothes have been conveyed overland from Steubenville to Massillon, thence on the Ohio canal to Cleveland, across the lake through the Grand canal of New York, and by way of the Hudson river and Atlantic ocean to the cities of New York and Boston. It is understood that the owners, Messrs. Wells and Dickinson, made a considerable saving on the cost of transportation by adopting this route in preference to that of sending wagons directly to Baltimore or Philadelphia. Even the oaks which have formed a part of the ancient forests of the country, thirty miles from the south shore of Lake Erie, have found their way in the shape of pipe staves, to the city of New York. These facts demonstrate the great advantages of canal navigation."¹² A cargo of goods was shipped from New York to Dayton, Ohio, by an all water route; the Erie canal to Buffalo, the lake to Cleveland, the Ohio canal to Portsmouth, the Ohio river to Cincinnati, the Miami canal to Dayton, one thousand, one hundred miles, at seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents per ton in the remarkable time of twenty days.¹³

The thirty canal counties began to develop and they still lead, containing fifty-two per cent of the population of the state. From 1833 to 1840 was the period of greatest prosperity. At every lock there were boats waiting their turn. The villages on the route began to thrive. These freight boats were from sixty to eighty tons burden.

Passenger packets, carrying forty to sixty passengers, connected at the principal towns with stage and steamboat lines. These packets were drawn by three horses, driven tandem, a boy riding the rear horse. They made from three to four miles per hour, and were luxurious and comfortable compared with the stage coach.

Cleveland responded at once to the canal's stimulus. Its population in 1825 was about 500; in 1830, it had more than doubled; in 1834 when the canal was completed to Portsmouth it was \$3,323 and the following year, \$5,080; and in 1845, with Ohio City, 12,035. Daily passenger packets to Portsmouth were making the trip of three hundred and nine miles in eighty hours.

There is no uniformity in the data given for canal traffic. It is necessary, therefore, to give a series of tables covering various dates, to show its growth and decline.

¹¹ "Canal Documents," p. 278.

¹² "Canal Documents," p. 328.

¹³ In 1843 the Schooner *Dolphin* went from Cleveland down the Ohio Canal to New Orleans, with a cargo of white fish. "History of Great Lakes," p. 191.

The following table details the traffic in farm produce and merchandise for the first years of the canal. It also shows the rapid development of coal in Tallmadge and Massillon districts. Most of this coal was used by the Cleveland manufactories.

| Year | Total lbs. shipped from Cleveland | Bbls. of Pork Received | Lbs. Lard Received | Bu. Wheat Received | Bbls. Flour Received | Lbs. Wool Received | Bbls. N. Y. Salt Shipped from Cleveland | Bu. Coal Received |
|------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1833 | 9,896,440 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28,447 | 49,131 |
| 1834 | 10,127,613 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36,803 | 95,634 |
| 1835 | 14,839,950 | ..... | 522,498 | 387,232 | 132,319 | ..... | 46,139 | 50,473 |
| 1836 | 13,384,959 | 13,572 | 638,269 | 463,821 | 167,431 | ..... | 22,334 | 84,124 |
| 1837 | 10,757,386 | 56,077 | 1,527,610 | 549,141 | 203,691 | ..... | 62,977 | 183,484 |
| 1838 | 18,875,286 | 46,767 | 1,157,109 | 1,229,012 | 287,465 | ..... | 63,405 | 73,292 |
| 1839 | 19,125,282 | 37,230 | 857,455 | 1,515,820 | 264,887 | 32,176 | 109,916 | 134,881 |
| 1840 | 10,783,514 | 26,441 | 525,802 | 2,155,407 | 505,461 | 48,222 | 77,254 | 172,206 |
| 1841 | 15,164,747 | 39,200 | 961,161 | 1,564,421 | 441,425 | 107,805 | 59,773 | 478,370 |
| 1842 | 10,019,803 | 58,668 | 1,311,185 | 1,311,665 | 492,711 | 199,803 | 49,556 | 466,844 |
| 1843 | 13,250,758 | 22,810 | 1,649,835 | 813,536 | 577,369 | 391,138 | 44,310 | 387,834 |
| 1844 | 11,552,460 | 45,174 | 1,540,135 | 976,551 | 494,909 | 848,878 | 73,325 | 540,305 |

An indication of the detailed traffic of those years may be had from the following summary of the trade in 1836-37. Cleared—merchandise, 8,776,154 pounds; gypsum, 1,552,083 pounds; salt, 62,997 barrels; fish, 6,026 barrels; furniture, 1,981,232 pounds; lumber, 1,723,532 feet; shingles 2,541 M; twenty-six pairs of millstones. Received—Wheat, 549,141 bushels; coal, 183,484 bushels; corn, 280,234 bushels; flour, 203,691 barrels; pot and pearl ashes, 102,220 pounds; lard, 1,527,610 pounds; bacon, 2,812,009 pounds; lumber, 757,076 feet; flaxseed, 8,036 bushels; oats, 87,895 bushels; pork, 42,057 pounds; whiskey, 11,886 barrels; linseed oil, 130 casks; pig iron, 1,017,847 pounds.

The canal was evidently not only a great boon to the farmers of the interior of the state, who received in exchange for their products, the merchandise, lumber, salt and fish they needed, but it served as an outlet for Kentucky whiskey. The pig iron secured came from the bog iron deposits in Summit county and to the immediate south.

The following table exhibits the traffic in tons from 1848 to 1860:

| Year | Arrived Lbs. | Cleared Lbs. | Year | Arrived Lbs. | Cleared Lbs. |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1849 | 193,514 | 51,704 | 1855 | 309,696 | 42,607 |
| 1850 | 232,729 | 52,048 | 1856 | 286,517 | 42,414 |
| 1851 | 355,652 | 86,717 | 1857 | 214,975 | 33,679 |
| 1852 | 425,096 | 66,802 | 1858 | 154,329 | 34,430 |
| 1853 | 461,056 | 64,034 | 1859 | 118,016 | 38,221 |
| 1854 | 320,947 | 54,773 | 1860 | 122,477 | 34,153 |

In 1850 the canal had reached its highest prosperity. The details of Cleveland's traffic in this year are therefore of great interest, for they disclose the internal commerce of Cleveland. Railroads were not yet making inroads upon the freight traffic.

THE CANAL TRAFFIC OF 1850 AT CLEVELAND.

| Articles | Arrived | Cleared | Articles | Arrived | Cleared |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|------------|
| <i>Barrels—</i> | | | <i>Pounds—</i> | | |
| Beef | 1,165 | 852 | Iron | 6,028,847 | 14,139,149 |
| Fish | 85 | 18,211 | Iron, cast | 479,486 | 931,205 |
| Flour | 367,737 | 150 | Lard | 1,281,368 | 893 |
| Pork | 18,859 | 56 | Lead (bars) | 13,571 | 100 |
| Salt | 3 | 61,468 | Leather (Ohio) | 12,518 | 4,315 |
| Whiskey | 24,580 | 581 | Leather, unfinished | 278,152 | 643,716 |
| Other goods | 730 | 1,238 | Machinery | 472,208 | 330,027 |
| <i>Bushels—</i> | | | Merchandise | 1,268,444 | 9,711,472 |
| Barley | 74 | 35,958 | Marble, unwrought | | 1,653,758 |
| Corn | 831,704 | 11,776 | Marble, wrought | 740 | 45,100 |
| Coal | 2,347,844 | 2,514 | Molasses | 163,274 | 842,719 |
| Coke | 16,314 | | Nails and spikes | 4,343,220 | 605,457 |
| Oats | 9,677 | | Ore-iron | 44,928 | 653,740 |
| Clover seed | 3,519 | | Pottersware | 1,787,814 | 13,104 |
| Wheat | 1,192,559 | 3,134 | Paper (Ohio) | 127,536 | 1,415 |
| All others | 1,717 | 114 | Powder (Ohio) | 9,624 | 57 |
| <i>Pounds—</i> | | | Pot and pearl ashes.... | 212,494 | 313,393 |
| Butter | 1,339,731 | 12,735 | Saleratus (Ohio) | 2,061 | 398,953 |
| Burr stone | | 41,046 | Starch (Ohio) | 139,143 | 1,936 |
| Furniture and baggage. | 668,023 | 539,226 | Sugar | 195,922 | 833,598 |
| Broom corn | 606,245 | | Tallow | 298,128 | 167 |
| Bacon and pork | 2,284,116 | 2,040 | Tobacco, raw | 84,893 | 3,505 |
| Cheese | 476,052 | 85,126 | Tobacco, m'f'd | 22,710 | 133,421 |
| Coffee | 20,159 | 1,004,411 | Wool | 2,038,195 | 4,151 |
| Cut stone | 6,835 | | West India fruit | 2,370 | 26,430 |
| Clocks | | 64,006 | White lead | 102,362 | 12,749 |
| Crockery (foreign).... | 121,343 | 522,620 | Sundries | 6,018,366 | 7,723,591 |
| Eggs | 362,903 | | <i>Number—</i> | | |
| Dried fruit | 390,890 | 1,349 | Barrels, empty | 1,189 | 19,530 |
| Undried fruit | 196,642 | 1,516 | Brooms | 10,568 | 971 |
| Feathers | 42,200 | 20 | Hoop poles | 10,500 | 3,800 |
| Furs and pelts | 161,354 | 1,618 | Split and flat hoops.... | 10,400 | 1,947,548 |
| Ginseng | 4,861 | | Staves and heading | 576,876 | |
| Grease | 307,457 | | Shingles | | 4,446,000 |
| Grindstone | | 332,510 | <i>Feet—</i> | | |
| Gypsum | | 3,275,562 | Timber | 111,834 | 9,190 |
| Glass and glassware.... | 27,689 | | Lumber | 712,163 | 7,960,018 |
| Hide and skins | 87,013 | 131,885 | <i>Perches—</i> | | |
| Hogs' hairs | 18,752 | | Dressed and rough stone | 4,877 | 26 |
| Iron, pig or scrap..... | 7,003,438 | 1,314,984 | Cords of wood | 4,388 | 6 |

The general development of canal traffic and its decline is shown in the following table giving the amount of tolls collected annually at Cleveland:

| Year | Amount collected | Year | Amount collected |
|------------|------------------|---|------------------|
| 1836 | \$60,583.36 | 1857 | 24,617.47 |
| 1837 | 80,051.26 | 1860 | 16,156.94 |
| 1840 | 86,851.89 | 1861-1878—Leased to private corporation | |
| 1845 | 62,284.97 | 1879 | 17,985.43 |
| 1850 | 90,874.20 | 1885 | 7,789.72 |
| 1851 | 73,324.17 | 1890 | 6,081.96 |
| 1852 | 61,098.64 | 1895 | 3,228.55 |
| 1853 | 59,010.28 | 1900 | 1,768.06 |
| 1854 | 45,450.26 | 1905 | 298.63 |
| 1855 | 43,210.10 | 1907 | 21.45 |
| 1856 | 34,702.79 | | |

The following table exhibits the business of the canal in 1900, and illustrates the use of these waterways under our system of railroad transportation:

| Pounds— | Arrived | Cleared | Number— | Arrived | Cleared |
|-------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|---------|-----------|
| Coal | 20,683,958 | ..... | Brick | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| Merchandise | 13,000 | ..... | Lath ..... | ..... | 173,750 |
| Ice | 431,900 | 431,900 | Shingles ..... | ..... | 77,000 |
| Dynamite | 2,753,280 | 2,753,280 | Feet— | | |
| Powder ..... | ..... | 5,000 | Lumber | 176,684 | 5,797,749 |
| Sundries ..... | ..... | 55,000 | Timber ..... | ..... | 2,580 |
| Stone | 605,000 | 605,000 | Cords of wood | 74¾ | ..... |

In 1905 the traffic had dwindled to coal, hay, stone and lumber. Of coal 4,973,950 pounds; and of stone 2,308,050 pounds were carried. For 1905 and 1907 the income at Cleveland was as follows:

| Year | Tolls | Water Leases | Pipe Permits | Land Leases | Total |
|------------|----------|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1905 | \$298.63 | \$ 714.41 | \$4,766.98 | \$ 421.33 | \$6,201.35 |
| 1907 | 21.45 | 1,527.01 | 4,577.41 | 2,147.13 | 8,273.00 |

The passenger traffic in the earlier years was considerable. By 1855 it had completely ceased. The following table shows the amount of passenger service at Cleveland:

| Year | No. of Passengers Arrived | Total No. of Miles Traveled | Average Length of Journey | Year | No. of Passengers Arrived | Total No. of Miles Traveled | Average Length of Journey |
|------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1839 | 19,962 | 1,397,311 | 69.9 miles | 1847 | 13,149 | 620,374 | 47.1 miles |
| 1840 | 18,921 | 1,211,047 | 63.5 miles | 1848 | 11,106 | 560,097 | 50.4 miles |
| 1841 | 19,492 | 1,367,592 | 70.6 miles | 1849 | 9,943 | 452,973 | 49.5 miles |
| 1842 | 19,584 | 1,400,988 | 71.5 miles | 1850 | 10,949 | 507,400 | 46.3 miles |
| 1843 | 14,414 | 1,000,091 | 69.4 miles | 1851 | 5,387 | 225,687 | 42.0 miles |
| 1844 | 17,533 | 1,152,426 | 60.0 miles | 1852 | No report. | | |
| 1845 | 12,782 | 892,501 | 69.7 miles | 1856 | None. | | |
| 1846 | 11,102 | 640,462 | 50.5 miles | | | | |

CANAL TOLLS.

In reply to a legislative inquiry regarding canal tolls and discriminations, the canal commissioners said: "From the first opening of the Ohio canal, it has been the policy of the board to so encourage the tolls as to hold out inducements for the shipment of merchandise through this route. To induce the shipping of sugar and molasses from the south through this channel for the northern trade, a very important discrimination was early made."¹⁴

The table of rates was changed from year to year. In 1842 the following rates were maintained:

| Article | Each mile not over 100 | Each mile over 100 | Each mile over 200 | Article | Each mile under 50 | Each mile over 50 |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Cent. Milla. | Cent. Milla. | Cent. Milla. | | Cent. Milla. | Cent. Milla. |
| 1,000 lbs. flour | 0 9 | 0 6 | 0 4 | 1,000 ft. boards, scant- | | |
| 1,000 lbs. salt | 0 5 | 0 2½ | . . | lings, etc. | 1 2 | 0 6 |
| 1,000 lbs. N. Y. salt.... | 1 0 | 0 5 | . . | 1,000 shingles | 0 2½ | 0 1 |
| 1,000 lbs. corn, hay, etc. | 0 6 | 0 4 | . . | 1,000 brick | 1 0 | each mile. |
| 1,000 lbs. coal | 0 2½ | 0 1 | . . | Each perch of dressed stone, 0.5 each mile. | | |
| 1,000 lbs. iron ore | 0 2½ | 0 1 | . . | Each boat, 4c a mile toll. | | |
| 1,000 lbs. iron casting, | | | | Each passenger, 3c per mile. | | |
| leather and mfg. | | | | | | |
| goods | 1 5 | 1 0 | . . | | | |
| 1,000 lbs. raw cotton | | | | | | |
| and tobacco | 2 0 | 1 0 | . . | | | |
| 1,000 lbs. wood ashes, | | | | | | |
| lime, clay | 0 4 | 0 2 | . . | | | |
| 1,000 lbs. merchandise | . 2 4 | 1 8 | 1 2 | | | |

¹⁴ Report, 1845, Document No. 35.

CHAPTER LXXII.

THE LAKE TRAFFIC.

Our lake has been our greatest boon to climate, to commerce and to manufacture. The first white men to visit the site of the city came here by boat. For centuries the deep embayment into which the Cuyahoga empties, was the rendezvous of the Indians' canoes, and after the town had been founded and the wilderness began to recede before the settlers' advance, the lake remained the most important highway between the east and the new west. The development of steam navigation brought an enormous growth to the traffic both in passenger and freight service, and finally, when the vast deposits of iron ore were discovered in northern Michigan and Minnesota, lake commerce vied with that of the ocean in magnitude and industrial importance.

The "Casket," of 1833, predicts our city's greatness because of its strategic location. "Few places in the western country are so advantageously situated for commerce, or boast greater population and business. Here is the northern termination of the Ohio canal, three hundred and nine miles in length, by which the village will communicate with Columbus and Cincinnati, with Pittsburg, St. Louis and New Orleans. * * * An inspection of the maps will show that Cleveland has a position of extraordinary advantage and it only requires a moderate capital and the usual enterprise of American character to advance its destiny to an equality with the most flourishing cities of the west. Two years ago it had one thousand inhabitants. It has now two thousand, and is rapidly increasing. The vicinity is a healthy, fertile country, as yet mostly new, but fast filling up. An artificial harbor, safe and commodious, constructed by the United States, often presents twenty or thirty sloops, schooners and steamboats."

The first ship to sail Lake Erie was the "Griffin," built by the intrepid La Salle, near the mouth of Cayuga creek, New York, in the winter of 1678-79. She was sixty tons burden (some say forty-five tons), fully rigged, with an emblematic griffin at her bow to protect her from fire, and a vigilant eagle on her high cabin. She set sail in the spring of 1679 and probably followed the northern shore of the lake, thus passing beyond the view of the Cuyahoga. She sailed to Green Bay and started from there on her return voyage, September 12, 1679, laden with a precious cargo of furs. Neither her griffin nor her eagle could preserve her from the evil fate which has shrouded her destiny in mystery, for she was never heard from after her departure southward.

The earliest traffic on the lakes was carried on by batteaux, long boats, well built, following the shores, carrying cargoes of several tons that weathered the gales and squalls of the lake quite as well as the sail craft that followed them. A considerable traffic had developed between 1780 and 1794 with the traders in these regions. Presque Isle (Erie) was the principal port on the southern shore. Cleveland was a trans-shipment station in the route from Pittsburg, and when in 1794 General Wayne needed supplies on the Maumee, they were sent by way of the Cuyahoga and Lake Erie. "The old Indian highway from Beaver to this place became a notable thoroughfare along which ninety horses and thirty men were continually passing. From this place goods and provisions



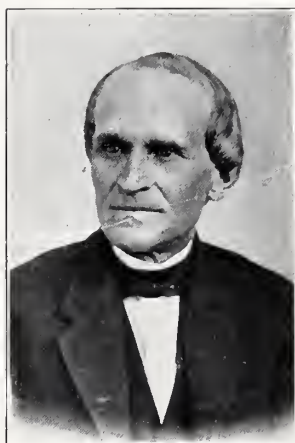
S. W. Johnson



John Martin



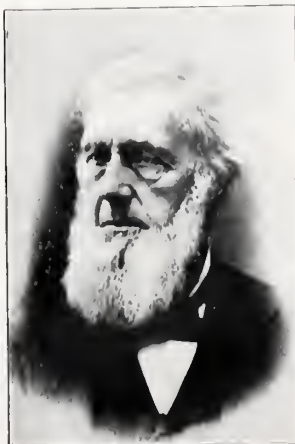
Thomas Quayle



Alva Bradley



Thomas Wilson



Selah Chamberlain

PIONEER VESSEL MEN AND SHIPBUILDERS



were taken, sometimes in vessels or in batteaux to the Maumee or Detroit, and sometimes through by land on horses." ¹

In 1796 when Moses Cleaveland skirted our southern shore, he found Presq' Isle (Erie), the leading port, and several small schooners and sloops were then on the lake. Arriving at the Cuyahoga, he no doubt had the batteaux traffic on the river and the large lake craft in mind when he provided an "upper landing" for the former, and a "lower landing" for the latter. Schenectady batteaux were used by the surveying party. "At the time of their arrival at Cleveland there were two small schooners (it is just possible that there may have been one or two others, but of such we are not advised), called the 'Mackinaw' and 'Beaver' and belonging to Detroit." * It is not known what schooner first entered our port. But it is certain that the sand bar at the mouth of the river was an effective barrier against the entering of the river by craft of large draught. Boats were compelled to anchor outside and were unloaded by lighters. "In 1800 or 1801, a vessel landed one hundred barrels of salt on the beach, which was carried off on horses or carried up the beach. * * * The general landing was near the foot of Superior lane. Vessels could seldom get into the river. They anchored off and had lighters. When they came in, they landed at the foot of Superior lane." ²

In 1805 the mouth of the river was made a port of entry and a collection district called "The District of Erie," embracing the south shore. John Walworth was the first collector. In 1807 the legislature gave permission to raise twelve thousand dollars by means of a lottery, the money to be used in clearing the channels of the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas rivers and widening the portage path into a wagon trail. Although some tickets were sold, the drawing never took place.

SAILING VESSELS.

In 1808 Alonzo Carter, the most useful of the pioneers, built the schooner "Zephyr," the first vessel built in Cleveland. She was of thirty tons burden, was built "up on the hill" and hauled down to the water by oxen.³ Captain Cummings commanded the little schooner and for several years she did a brisk trade in taking Cuyahoga's furs, grindstones and produce to exchange for salt, merchandise, iron, groceries and other necessities. She was destroyed by fire near Black Rock, New York.

In 1809 Joel Thorp built a small schooner the "Sally," five or six tons and Alexander Simpson built the "Dove," about the same size. In 1810 the "Ohio," sixty tons, was built by Murray and Bigsby. Captain John Austin commanded her. In 1812 she was sold to the federal government and became a gunboat in Perry's squadron, commanded by Captain Dobbins. She did not take part in the battle of Lake Erie. She was captured in 1814 at Fort Erie. In 1812 the schooner "Sally," twenty-five tons, was built here, Captain Abijah Baker in

¹ Whittlesey "Early History," pages 462-3.

* "National Magazine," December, 1845.

² Statement of Alonzo Carter, Whittlesey's "Early History," pp. 396-7.

³ Some authorities say the boat was forty-five tons burden.

command. In 1813 Levi Johnson built the "Pilot," thirty-five tons. The boat was built where Euclid avenue and Sheriff street now meet. Twenty-eight yoke of oxen hauled the hull to the river. Captain John Austen sailed her. In 1813 the "Lady of the Lake," thirty tons, was built by Gaylord and sailed by Captain Stone. In 1815 Levi Johnson built the schooner "Neptune," sixty-five tons. She was launched in the spring of 1816 and was afterward in the employ of the American Fur Company. In 1821 Philo Taylor built the "Prudence." In March, 1822, Noble H. Merwin launched the schooner "Minerva," forty-four tons, at the foot of Superior street. Her chains were forged in a Cleveland blacksmith shop and tested by twelve yoke of oxen. The "Minerva" was the first vessel registered in Washington from the district of the Cuyahoga, under the new revenue laws. She was built at the corner of Superior and Merwin streets. In 1826 John Blair built the "Macedonia," sixty tons, and the "Lake Serpent," forty tons, and the schooner "Comet," fifty tons.⁴

In 1841 there were nineteen sailing vessels built on Lake Erie. Of these only two were built in Cleveland. In the spring of 1842 of eleven sail vessels building on the lake only two were built here. In 1841 about two hundred and fifty sailing vessels were in the Lake Erie fleet. They varied from fifty to three hundred and fifty tons and cost about one million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and their earnings were seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.⁵ Their cost was about fifty dollars a ton, three-fifths of this for the hull, and two-fifths for the equipment. The crew usually consisted of a captain, a mate, five hands and the cook. A two hundred ton boat could store six thousand bushels of wheat, or two thousand bushels of wheat and two thousand barrels of flour.

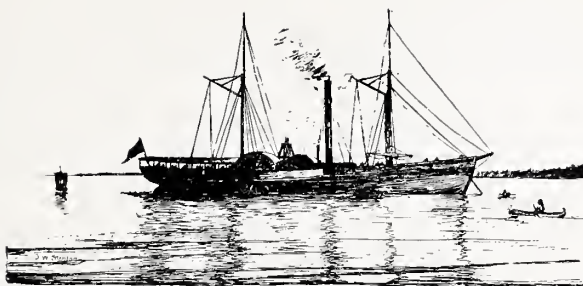
The development of these sailing vessels can be traced from 1812, when ship carpenters were brought to the lakes to build vessels for the war fleets. They naturally followed the coast models, these were later modified to meet the lake traffic requirements. This evolution through schooner and brig was completed when the clipper schooner "Challenge" was launched at Manitowoc, Wisconsin, in 1851. This new model was eighty feet long, twenty-two feet wide, six and a half feet deep, had longer and sharper bows, a lighter draught and a greater proportionate breadth than her predecessors. She paid for herself in two years, a feat that insured the popularity of the clipper model. This boat combined great length and fullness of body and almost straight sides, with the broadest portion well forward, a square broad stem and a well pointed bow. There were usually three masts, varying in length, at least one large lower yard on the fore mast. The spread of canvas was enormous, and a clipper with all her sails spread was a magnificent sight. About 1870 a few four masted schooners were built for the grain trade and by 1880 there were at least nine five masters, the "David Dows" of Toledo, of two thousand, five hundred tons burden.⁶

White oak was the favorite material used in building these schooners, the decking, house and spars were of white pine. With the depletion of the

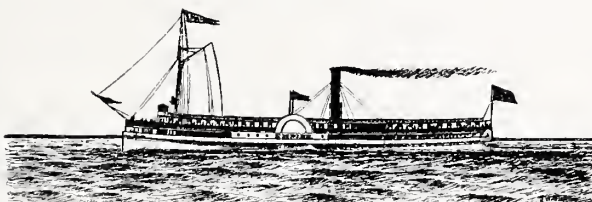
⁴ There seems to be some doubt as to the date of the building of the "Macedonia." Some authorities say she was built in 1823 by Merwin.

⁵ "Herald," Vol. 27, No. 33.

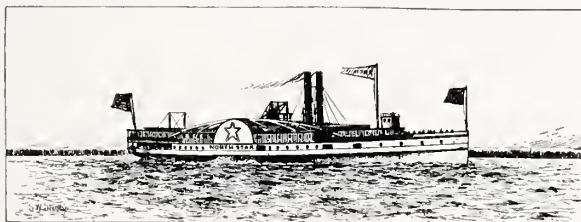
⁶ United States Census, 1880, Vol. 8.



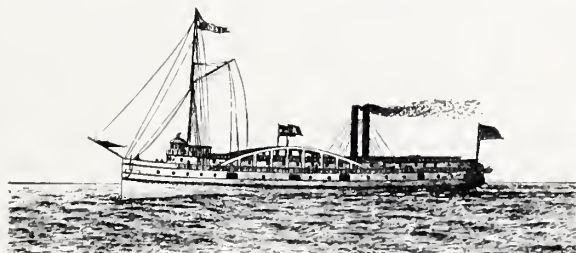
STEAMBOAT WALK-IN-THE-WATER
The first steamboat on Lake Erie. Built, 1818
Wrecked, 1821.



PASSENGER STEAMBOAT EMPIRE
Built at Cleveland, 1844. At that time the largest steam-
boat in the United States, 260 feet long, 1200 tons.



STEAMBOAT NORTH STAR
Built in Cleveland, 1854. Burned at Cleveland, 1862.
Tonnage, 1,106 tons. Speed sixteen miles per hour.



PROPELLOR IRONSIDES
Built at Cleveland, 1864. Wrecked at Grand Haven, 1873,
twenty-four lives lost. 231 feet long, 1,123 tons burden.
From "History of the Great Lakes"



forests came the decline in the sail craft, and today there are only a few left, relics of the time when the harbor teemed with a forest of masts and the blue lake was dotted with their white spread canvas. Among the last of the older sail craft was the "Southwest" owned by Captain Bradley of Cleveland. The traffic of these sailing vessels consisted almost entirely in an exchange of the raw materials of the lake region, for the manufactured products of the east. Whiskey, corn, furs, fish, lumber, grindstones, hogs, and later flour, were thus exchanged for machinery, groceries, and merchandise. A typical cargo is thus described: "The schooner 'Detroit' cleared from Cuyahoga in 1830 with a full load, consisting of ninety-one barrels of flour, one hundred and one barrels of whiskey, sixty-three barrels of pork, fifty-one barrels of dried fruits, twenty-four barrels of cider and sixteen barrels of beef."⁷ The freight rates from Buffalo to Cleveland in sailing vessels in 1837 were thirty-four cents to forty-six cents the hundred pounds. In 1804 the freight from Buffalo to Cleveland was three dollars the barrel. In 1819 it was a dollar a barrel and the passage on sailboats, ten dollars.

STEAM SHIPS.

A revolution in lake traffic was wrought by the steamboat. In 1807 Fulton's "Clermont" made her trial trip on the Hudson. In 1809 the first steamboat sailed on the St. Lawrence, in 1811 the first one on the Mississippi, and in 1816 "The Ontario" was built at Sacketts Harbor, the first steamboat on the Great Lakes. Two years later the "Walk in the Water" was built at Black Rock near Buffalo, the first steamboat on Lake Erie. She was of three hundred and forty-two tons burden. Eber D. Howe, one of her first passengers, describes her launching. "In August, 1818, I was present at Black Rock and saw the first steamboat launched that entered the waters of Lake Erie. It was called 'Walk in the Water' and was a memorable event of that day. At this time there was no harbor at Buffalo of sufficient depth of water for a craft of that size, and owing to the crude manner of constructing engines at that time, she had very great difficulty in getting up the river into the lakes, consequently she was obliged to wait for a 'horn breeze,' as the sailors term it, and hitch on five or ten pair of oxen by means of a long rope or cable and together with all the steam that could be raised, she was enabled to make the ascent. Sometimes the cable would break and the craft float back to the place from whence she started."⁸ The same writer continues to describe his first voyage to Cleveland and the perilous position of this pioneer steamboat as she rode our shallow harbor in a gale.

The "Cleveland Gazette" of September 1, 1818, has this to say of the first arrival of a steamboat in Cleveland. "The elegant steamboat 'Walk in the Water,' Captain Fish, from Buffalo, arrived in this place on Tuesday last on her way to Detroit. On her arrival she was greeted with a salute of several rounds of artillery from the point. She was visited by a number of gentlemen and ladies from the village, who were treated with the greatest attention and politeness by the officers and crew. She is calculated to carry three hundred tons and to accommodate about one hundred passengers in the cabin, exclusive of steerage and fore-

⁷ "History of the Great Lakes," p. 182.

⁸ "Autobiography and Recollection of a Pioneer Printer," Eber D. Howe, p. 20.

castle, for the accommodation of families. After remaining off the mouth of the river for a short time she proceeded on her way to Detroit.

"The 'Walk in the Water' will run, propelled by steam alone, from eight to ten miles an hour. She is schooner rigged and in a gale will possibly work as well as any vessel on the lake."⁹

The run from Cleveland to Buffalo was made in forty-four hours and ten minutes. The first trip in 1820 was made on May 7th, and the two hundred miles from Buffalo to Cleveland were made in twenty-nine hours.¹⁰ In March, 1821, she was wrecked at the mouth of Buffalo creek near the lighthouse. A gale drove her on the sandy beach and a line passed to the shore served to ferry all the eighteen passengers and the entire crew to safety. The loss to her owners was about twelve thousand dollars.

The second steamer on Lake Erie was the "Superior," launched April 13, 1822, at Buffalo. The engine of the wreck "Walk-in-the-Water" was placed in her hull. In order to get her into the lake it was necessary to deepen the channel at Buffalo creek. Captain Jedediah Rogers commanded her and for some years she was the only steamboat on the lake. She was built by a company that had been granted the exclusive privilege to navigate the navigable waters of New York, a monopoly promptly stopped by the Federal Supreme Court. In 1831 the "Superior" was sent over Niagara falls as a spectacle. The old boat, however, stranded on Goat island.

At this time began the enormous expansion of lake traffic. Sidewheel steamers multiplied. In 1826 the completion of the Erie canal added a great stimulus to traffic, as did also the opening of the Welland canal in 1829. A vast stream of emigrants poured into the lake region and the Mississippi valley through the lake ports. The rapid growth of population stimulated commerce. In 1820 there were four steamers on the lake. In 1830 eight more had been added and by 1839 there were over thirty. In 1850 the sidewheel steamer was at its height of popularity. There were sixteen steamers running from Buffalo to Chicago.

The earliest steamers were built with shallow draft, huge sidewheels, somewhat pointed bows and had at least one mast. The Welland canal modified this type. Vessels intended for canal passage were built with bluff sides and dull bows. The tonnage of the first boats ranged around two hundred tons.

The first steamship built in Cleveland was of this type. It was the "Enterprise," built by Levi Johnson and the Turhoooven Brothers in 1824. She was of two hundred and nineteen tons, engine about seventy horse power. She ran between Buffalo and Detroit and was commanded by Captain Johnson. In 1828 she was sold and Captain Johnson retired from active service. The first steamboat named after the city was the "Cleveland," built in 1837, at Huron, Ohio, for passenger service only. This boat was one hundred and thirty-nine feet long, twenty-nine feet broad, of five hundred and seventy-five tons burden, and cost eighty-five thousand dollars. The boat was provided with a gentlemen's cabin with one hundred and twenty berths, and a ladies' cabin with twelve berths, as well as ten state-rooms of three berths each. Her engines were low pressure. This boat is en-

⁹ "The History of the Great Lakes," p. 299, gives July 31, 1818, as the date when the "Walk in the Water" first entered Cleveland's harbor. The date was August 25.

¹⁰ "Herald," Vol. 1, No. 30.

titled to special notice because she carried the first steam whistle used on the lakes. Prior to this time bells and guns were used for signals. Captain Asa E. Hart commanded the "Cleveland."

The era of larger sidewheel steamers began with the building of the "Empire" in Cleveland in 1844, the "finest ship on the lakes and the pride of our citizens." She was too large for the Welland canal and intended only for Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan. The "Empire" was of one thousand, one hundred and thirty-six tons burden, the first steamboat in the United States over a thousand tons and two hundred tons larger than any other steamship in the world.¹¹ Her keel was two hundred and fifty-four feet, her deck two hundred and sixty-five feet long. The dining cabin on the upper deck was two hundred and thirty feet long, with the staterooms arranged on either side and the ladies' cabin at one end. The engines were five hundred horse power and her huge sidewheels were thirty feet in diameter. The "Empire" was also the first boat on the lake to have fire engines on board. In 1846 new engines were installed, one thousand, four hundred horse power, with the highest pressure cylinder then in use. Her model was new and chaste. Instead of a bluff bow and square stern of the earlier type, the bow and stern were gracefully pointed. She was the fastest boat on the lakes, sailing from Detroit to Buffalo in twenty hours and twenty-five minutes and from Cleveland to Buffalo in twelve hours and forty-four minutes. She was built by G. W. Jones for D. N. Barney & Company of Cleveland and was commanded by Captain O. Howe. Subsequently she was transformed into a propeller.

The sidewheelers increased in size until in 1854 the "Plymouth Rock" of Buffalo registered one thousand, nine hundred and ninety-one tons, and her sister ship "The City of Buffalo," built in 1857, registered two thousand, and twenty-six tons. In 1859 the "Western World," two thousand and two tons, was launched. These fine ships marked the culmination of the sidewheel type. By 1863 they were dismantled and made into propellers for the grain traffic. The railroads had robbed them of their passenger traffic.

These sidewheel passenger steamers were graceful boats, with great speed, handsome cabins, provided splendid meals, often had a band of music on board and were usually crowded with passengers, four or five hundred not being an uncommon number. They were built of oak throughout, except the decks and spars, which were of white pine, well "salted." In 1859 there were on the lakes ten of these steamers over one thousand tons each, twenty-one over four hundred tons, fifty-eight over two hundred tons, seventy over one hundred tons, sixty-three over twenty tons and sixty-one under twenty tons. There were over three hundred sidewheelers built on the lakes during this period.

The fare on the "Walk in the Water" from Buffalo to Detroit was eighteen dollars. Previously the sailboats occupying about thirteen days for the trip, charged thirteen dollars. In 1820 the fare from Buffalo to Cleveland was ten dollars. In 1836 the cabin fare from Buffalo to Cleveland was five dollars, steerage two dollars and fifty cents; in 1847, cabin three dollars, steerage one dollar and fifty cents.

¹¹ "History of the Great Lakes."

Rates to Detroit, Chicago and Mackinaw were in proportion. Freight rates in 1837 from Buffalo to Cleveland by steamer for "heavy" goods, forty-four cents the one hundred pounds and for "light" goods, sixty cents. In 1839 from Buffalo to Cleveland, twenty-seven and forty cents. In 1841 to transport a horse from Buffalo to Cleveland cost five dollars; heavy freight, twenty-seven cents the hundredweight; light freight, forty cents and barrel bulk, fifty cents the hundredweight. In 1843 the freight on wheat from Cleveland to Buffalo was four to five cents the bushel; flour, sixteen to eighteen cents the hundred pounds; pork, twenty-five to twenty-eight cents the barrel.

It is difficult to obtain accurate information as to the amount of tonnage and number of passengers that arrived and cleared from Cleveland in those years. While in the earliest period of steam navigation the principal lines ran between Buffalo and Detroit and later Chicago, Cleveland was always an important port. Most of the passenger steamers stopped here and a number of liners ran from here to other lake ports. In 1822 the "Superior" left Buffalo every Tuesday and Detroit every Friday, stopping at Erie, Grand River, Cleveland and Sandusky. In 1826 the "Superior," "Henry Clay," three hundred and forty-eight tons, and "Enterprise" plied the same route. In the following year the "William Penn" and the "Niagara" were added to the fleet, and in 1831 the "Ohio," one hundred and eighty-seven tons. In 1833 the "Uncle Sam," two hundred and eighty tons, from Sandusky. In 1833 the "Herald" records that up to July 1st of that year, two hundred and thirty ships had arrived in the harbor, that the docks were "thronged with passengers," that there was a great amount of freight handled and that the canal was in a prosperous condition.¹² Over one hundred buildings had been built in the town the previous year as the result of this commercial prosperity. In the week of July 20, 1833, fifty-two vessels arrived here, heavily loaded, twenty-four had come via Welland canal, and eleven from Canadian ports on Lake Erie.¹³ In 1834 the "Herald" says with pride that often fourteen steamboats arrived in forty-eight hours, crowded with passengers.¹⁴ In 1837 the steamboat "Bunker Hill" from Black River, Ohio, built largely for freight, was one of the largest on the lake, capacity, four hundred and fifty-seven tons, three thousand barrels in bulk. She plied between Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo and Chicago. Other steamboats between Cleveland and Chicago in 1837 were the "Pennsylvania," three hundred and ninety-five tons, the "Constellation," four hundred and eighty-three tons, and the "Constitution," four hundred and forty-nine tons, all new boats. In 1836 the "DeWitt Clinton," four hundred and ninety-three tons, built at Huron, was added to the Cleveland fleet. She was sunk at Dunkirk, 1851. In 1838 the "Great Western," seven hundred and eighty tons, was built at Huron, Ohio, the largest steamer of that year. She was burned at her wharf in Detroit, September 1, 1839.

The city directory of 1837 states that in 1836 there entered the port nine hundred and eleven vessels and nine hundred and ninety steamboats, aggregating four hundred and one thousand, eight hundred tons. One hundred and eight were foreign vessels; the same number cleared the harbor. The following com-

¹² "Herald," No. 709.

¹³ "Herald," No. 711.

¹⁴ "Herald," No. 770.

prise the greater part of the fleet, stopping regularly at Cleveland, for both freight and passengers in 1836-7; the steamboats "Cleveland," "Robert Fulton," three hundred and sixty-eight tons, built in Cleveland in 1835 and wrecked at Sturgeon Point in 1844; "DeWitt Clinton," "Erie," four hundred and ninety-seven tons, built at Erie in 1837, burned in 1841, two hundred and fifty lives lost; "United States," three hundred and sixty-six tons; "New York," three hundred and twenty-five tons; "Charles Townsend," three hundred and twelve tons; "Representative," North American," three hundred and sixty-two tons; "O. Newbury," one hundred and seventy tons; "Eclipse," two hundred and thirty tons; "S. Thompson," two hundred and forty-one tons.

The following table, taken from the "National Magazine" December, 1845, shows number of boats belonging to Cleveland port, and the number of arrivals and clearances.

| Years | Steamboats | Schooners | Sloops | Brigs | Arrival of Vessels exclusive of Steamboats | Departure of Vessels exclusive of Steamboats | Years | Steamboats | Schooners | Sloops | Brigs | Arrival of Vessels exclusive of Steamboats | Departure of Vessels exclusive of Steamboats |
|-----------|------------|-----------|--------|-------|--|--|-----------|------------|-----------|--------|-------|--|--|
| 1831..... | 1 | 12 | 2 | .. | 355 | 350 | 1838..... | 11 | 48 | 3 | 2 | 1054 | 1050 |
| 1832..... | 1 | 14 | 4 | .. | 497 | 498 | 1839..... | 11 | 50 | 3 | 2 | 1024 | 1029 |
| 1833..... | 1 | 21 | 5 | .. | 794 | 790 | 1840..... | 7 | 49 | 3 | 2 | 1349 | 1344 |
| 1834..... | 1 | 22 | 4 | .. | 838 | 835 | 1841..... | 7 | 54 | 2 | 4 | 1369 | 1366 |
| 1835..... | 3 | 27 | 5 | 1 | 878 | 870 | 1842..... | 5 | 67 | 2 | 6 | 1418 | 1412 |
| 1836..... | 4 | 29 | 5 | 2 | 920 | 921 | 1843..... | 4 | 74 | 3 | 5 | 1382 | 1433 |
| 1837..... | 7 | 31 | 6 | 2 | 950 | 951 | 1844..... | 3 | 81 | 2 | 12 | 1561 | 1567 |

One of the finest Cleveland boats was the "North Star," one thousand and six tons, built in Cleveland in 1854 and burned in Cleveland February 2, 1862. She was one of the first boats to pass through the Sault canal, June, 1855.

Many of these sidewheelers were hastily built, without proper precaution against the severe gales that come with sudden fervor over the lakes, without protection against fire that their wooden hulls and cabins and loads of cordwood for fuel constantly invited, with flimsily constructed boilers unguarded against overheating. A train of horrible disasters followed in the wake of early steamboat navigation on the lakes. These catastrophies culminated for Cleveland in the burning of the "Griffith," about twenty miles east of the Cuyahoga June 17, 1850, with a loss of two hundred and eighty-six lives out of two hundred and fifty-six steerage passengers, forty-five cabin passengers and a crew of twenty-five. The steamer was about two miles from shore when the fire was discovered and might have reached the beach in safety. But she stranded on a sand bar a half mile from shore, the passengers became panic stricken at the rapid spread of the flames and hurled themselves into the water. When the horrible details of this disaster reached Cleveland a public meeting was called in Empire Hall and an agitation started for adequate inspection laws that resulted finally in precautionary legislation enacted by congress. It was estimated that from 1840-50 one thousand lives had been lost by explosions and fire on lake steamers.

The state of the rules of navigation was far from stable in those years. There was much rowdyism among the navigators and sailors. The demand for seamen had increased much more rapidly than the supply, with the result that many unfit men became masters and mates. In February, 1848, at Buffalo, a meeting of

masters and vessel owners was held to consider ways for lessening collisions by uniting on a plan of signals and lights. They agreed upon a series of such signals and also

"Resolved: That so long as a master of a boat at the slightest appearance of rough weather shall be obliged to retreat to a room with a basin and nurse, no light or system of lighting boats or vessels can effectually prevent collisions.

"Resolved, That as no man goes to the blacksmith to get his shoes mended, or to the shoemaker for his coat, so none but an experienced seaman can be a safe or trustworthy vessel captain and the best light we can recommend for such as have not the requisite experience is the light to the thorough knowledge that the business will give.

"Resolved, That we recommend to owners of steamboats, propellers and sail craft as one of the most effectual methods of avoiding collisions, to appoint none to the command except such as have had an opportunity of acquiring at least the rudiments of seamanship." ¹⁵

The series of disasters, the agitation of citizens and seamen, finally brought action from congress and navigation laws were passed August 11, 1859, providing for the inspection of hulls and boilers, and other precautionary measures.

In 1847 the first great convention in behalf of river and harbor improvements was called in Chicago. It was instigated by the veto of the river and harbor bill of 1846, by President Polk, a bill that appropriated five hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars for this cause, including twenty thousand dollars for the Cleveland harbor. The lake region in its indignation called the convention, which convened July 5, 1847, with two thousand, three hundred and fifteen delegates from nineteen states, including Thomas Corwin of Ohio, and a Cleveland delegation headed by Hon. John W. Allen. The convention stimulated the cause of lake and river navigation.

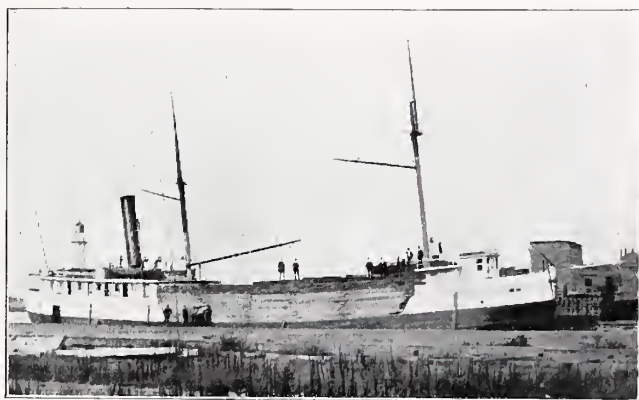
Among its distinguished delegates was Thurlow Weed, the potent politician and gifted editor of the Albany "Evening Journal." For this paper he wrote a series of charming letters, describing his journey from Albany to Chicago and giving a realistic picture of lake travel in those years. At Buffalo he took the Cleveland built steamer "Empire." "I am afloat for the first time on Lake Erie in the magnificent steamer 'The Empire,' Captain Randall, who had steam up and was waiting the arrival of the cars. In ascending to her beautiful saloon, we found some three hundred ladies and gentlemen grouped around upon sofas, divans, etc., as luxuriously as on board of our own splendid 'Isaac Newton' and 'Hendrik Hudson' * * *

"July 1. We had a delightful night and at sunrise were a few miles above Conneaut, Ohio, gliding rapidly along, some six miles from the shore. At 8 o'clock nearly three hundred passengers were seated in the Empire's spacious saloon to an ample and well served breakfast. During the forenoon the eye at a single glance took in a commercial fleet consisting of fifteen sails all from Cleveland and the neighboring ports and all heading for the Welland canal. We reached Cleveland at 1 o'clock, where we lay an hour, which hour we improved first by riding through its busy, bustling streets and then along one or two of its broad avenues, adorned with tasteful mansions, surrounded by a profusion of fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers. Cleveland at the outlet of the Ohio canal, is

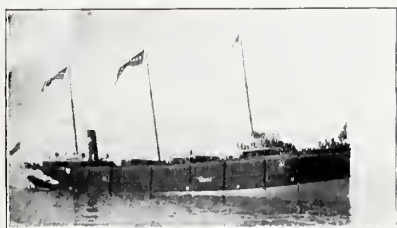
¹⁵ "Herald," Vol. 31, No. 8.



Steamer Pasaic and Barges, Saginaw River, 1880



Steamer F. W. Fletcher, a lumber carrier



Type of package freight lake steamer



Type of lake freight steamer—the whaleback



fortunate in possessing a safe and 'snug' harbor. The fact that since the opening of navigation one million, three hundred thousand barrels of flour and one million, two hundred thousand bushels of wheat have been shipped at Cleveland, 'speaks for itself.'

"Hon. John W. Allen, a former representative in congress and one of the most useful, as well as one of the most deservedly esteemed citizens of Cleveland, with several other delegates from that town, joined us. Mr. Allen, after completing his law studies at Oxford, Chenango county, came to Cleveland in 1825 in a schooner of less burden than an Erie canal boat, and landed in a yawl on the beach, there being neither harbor nor dock there" * * *

"July 2. At 8:30 o'clock this morning we came alongside a dock upon the Canada shore, to wood. A hundred and six cords of wood (hickory, maple, beech and oak) were seized by the deck hands, steerage, passengers, etc., and transferred from the dock to the boat, and at 12 o'clock we were under way. I learn that 'The Empire' in a single trip, consumes over six hundred cords of wood. This requires for each trip the clearing up of over ten acres of well wooded land. The wood which was taken on board today cost one dollar per cord."

"July 3. We had another calm, beautiful night, and Lake Huron this morning is scarcely moved by a ripple. The evening was again passed in conversation and dancing. And here let me say a word about the mode of 'killing time.' I had heard much about the gambling on the lakes. But if this habit continues, 'The Empire's' passengers form an exception to the rule. The time so far has been most rationally appropriated. Many volumes of 'cheap literature' have been devoured. Lakes, harbors and river improvements have been freely discussed. But cards seem to have gone out of fashion."

"July 3. We reached Mackinaw at 12 m. * * * Having added some fifty cords to our supply of wood, and replenished our larders with an abundance of salmon, trout and whitefish, we are again under way."

"July 4. At 1 o'clock today our steamer bell was tolled for the purpose of assembling the passengers in the saloon for divine service. The services were impressive, the audience large and attentive * * * We have now been nearly four days 'at sea' and everything has gone just right. The steamer is well managed. Though nearly three hundred passengers draw around the table, the fare continues as abundant as it could be if Fulton Market was at hand every morning."

The return trip was made in the steamboat "St. Louis," chartered for the purpose. "The boat goes where the passengers direct and remains as long as they choose for two dollars a day, including board."

WOODEN PROPELLERS.

While the vast passenger traffic was shifting to the railroads and putting the graceful sidewheelers out of commission, the rapid industrial and agricultural development of the lake regions multiplied the freight traffic and increased the needs for carriers. A new type of steamboat succeeded the sidewheeler. In November, 1841, the "Vandalia," one hundred and thirty-eight tons, was launched in Oswego, New York, and fitted with an Ericsson's screw propeller. She was sloop rigged, with cabins on deck for passengers. The spring of 1842 she passed

through the Welland canal into Lake Erie, where she aroused great interest among vesselmen. It was soon discovered that this long, narrow, flat bottomed, straight sided, schoonerlike hull, was better suited for the freight and canal traffic than the sidewheeler. The machinery away-aft made handling easier and allowed the maximum room for cargoes. Within ten years fifty-three propellers were on the lakes, all but ten under four hundred tons. The popular size was about three hundred and fifty tons. They were built of oak plank and frames firmly bolted together, and were supplied with masts, and fore and aft sails, almost constantly used as auxiliaries and many had centerboards.

The first propeller built in Cleveland was the "Emigrant," two hundred and seventy-five tons, 1843; cost, fifteen thousand dollars. In 1845 she was altered to a brig and the same year wrecked at Avon Point. In 1845 the propeller "Phoenix" was built in Cleveland, three hundred and five tons, Captain B. G. Sweet, and owned by Pease and Allen of this city. On November 2, 1847, while upward bound on Lake Michigan, about fifteen miles north of Sheboygan, she was discovered afire and of the two hundred and fifty souls on board, mostly emigrants from Holland, nearly all perished. In 1846 the propeller "Oregon" was built in Cleveland, three hundred and forty-six tons, Captain John Stuart, owned by G. W. Jones. Early in April, 1855, while on her way from Detroit to the St. Clair river, and when nearly opposite Belle Isle, her boiler exploded, hurling the engine completely out of the boat, taking ten lives and sinking the hull.

By 1855, the year of the completion of the Sault canal, larger boats were demanded, and Cleveland again led in the building of the newer type, with five hundred tons burden. In 1865 twelve large propellers were built in Cleveland, aggregating six thousand, eight hundred and twenty-three tons burden. In 1867 Cleveland launched the "Roanoke," one thousand and sixty-nine tons, a pioneer in the one thousand tons class. She did service until 1894, when she was burned off Fourteen Mile Point. The following table of propellers built by Thomas Quayle & Sons, Cleveland, shows the final development of the wooden propeller:

| Year | Propeller | Keel, ft. | Beam, ft. | Hold, ft. | Tonnage |
|------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 1878 | Delaware | 250 | 36 | 16 | 1732 |
| 1878 | Conestoga | 250 | 36 | 16 | 1726 |
| 1878 | Buffalo | 260 | 36 | 16 | 1763 |
| 1879 | Chicago | 265 | 36 | 16 | 1847 |
| 1879 | Milwaukee | 265 | 36 | 16 | 1771 |
| 1880 | Wocoken | 250 | 37 | 19 | 1800 |
| 1881 | John B. Lyon..... | 255 | 38 | 20 | 1710 |
| 1881 | City of Rome..... | 268 | 40 | 21 | 1908 |

In 1878 Radcliff's yards in Cleveland built the "John N. Glidden," one thousand, three hundred and twenty-three tons, two hundred and twenty-two feet keel, thirty-five feet beam, twenty feet hold; in 1880 the "A. Everett," one thousand, two hundred tons, two hundred and ten feet keel, thirty-five feet beam, eighteen and one-half feet hold, and the largest one measured one thousand, three hundred and ninety-three tons, two hundred and forty-eight feet keel, thirty-six and one-half feet beam, nineteen and one-half feet hold.

These splendid oak propellers cost from seventy-five thousand dollars to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The largest required seven hundred

and fifty thousand feet of oak, fifty thousand feet of white pine and over one hundred tons of iron.

From 1841 to 1882 over six hundred of these propellers were built on the lakes, for the coal, grain, iron, lumber and general freighting business.¹⁷ But the growing scarcity and increased cost of timber compelled the adoption of another material and the example of England led to the using of iron.

IRON PROPELLERS.

The United States government in 1843 built the "Michigan," five hundred and thirty-eight tons, at Erie, entirely of iron, excepting the spar deck. The first commercial iron boat on Lake Erie was built in Buffalo, where tugs had been made of that material as early as 1861. In 1870 the Anchor Line contracted for four new ships for the upper lake trade and the following year the "India," "China" and "Japan," each two hundred and ten feet long, thirty-two and one-half feet beam, fourteen feet hold and one thousand, two hundred and thirty-nine tons, and the "Alaska," one thousand, two hundred and eighty-eight tons, were placed in service. These are still in commission.

But the prototype of the modern iron freight propellers was built in Cleveland at the Globe works in 1882, the "Onoko," two thousand, one hundred and sixty-four tons. She was a remarkable combination of the canal boat type and that of the oak propellers and was one of the marvels of the lakes, carrying the unprecedented cargo of one hundred and ten thousand bushels of corn. She was two hundred and eighty-two feet long, considered by vesselmen at that time the practical limit of size. Her earning capacity was a revelation to the carrying trade. "She has run on the lakes sixteen seasons and has earned money enough to load her down."¹⁸ But the development has not ceased. In 1897 the "Amazon" carried a cargo of two hundred and thirty thousand bushels of corn and there are a number of propellers of over 3,000 tons.

OTHER TYPES OF BOATS.

The barge was first used in the early '60s, in the lumber trade. In 1871 the first barge for carrying grain was used and practically revolutionized the business. Later it was adopted for the iron business. The whaleback was attempted in 1889 but has not proved popular.

In 1895 the first fleet of steel canalboats was sent from Cleveland to New York. It had its origin in an inquiry set on foot by the Chamber of Commerce, to determine why the manufacturers of Cleveland could not more successfully compete for the eastern market. It was learned that the Erie canal gave Buffalo an advantage in freight rates and to overcome this handicap, Charles E. Wheeler proposed the building of steel canalboats to take a cargo from Cleveland direct to New York without trans-shipment. A steamer and five consorts made the first trip in August, 1895, with a cargo of rails for the New York street railways.

¹⁷ United States Census, 1880, Vol. 7.

¹⁸ "History Great Lakes," p. 413.

II. THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORTATION LINES AND COMPANIES.

With the development of shipbuilding and traffic came of necessity the development of business organization. The ruinous competition of the sidewheeler days compelled a merging of interest. In 1833 the first association was formed. In the following year it controlled eighteen boats. It was discontinued in 1836, followed by another in 1839. In 1840, forty-eight boats valued at two million, two hundred thousand dollars were in the pool. This association fluctuated in power from year to year. Its headquarters were in Buffalo. They agreed on rates and fares between Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago, but met violent opposition. The year 1849 was a poor year for vesselmen and a new "combine" was formed among the vessel owners. Each boat was appraised and its appraised value given in scrip, was held in lieu of a stock certificate. The association then sent each boat where it pleased. The earnings were pooled and paid as dividends on the scrip. It was reported that from three to four million dollars were in the combine. The "Herald" says "The association is a giant one but we can see no more reason why the lake interests should thus combine and fix rates of freight and passenger, than that dry goods merchants should do the same thing in regard to the price of goods."¹⁹ Considerable popular sympathy was worked up for those not in the combine.

In 1850 transportation companies were being organized on the modern corporate plan. These usually owned small steamers plying between given points. The old haphazard plan of sending boats wherever there was a cargo was gradually abandoned.

The Northern Transportation Company was organized in 1851, operating a number of propellers between Chicago and Ogdensburg and way points, and for twenty-four years was one of the leading lines on the lakes. One of the first distinct Cleveland lines was the Lake Superior Line between Cleveland and the Sault, organized about 1853.

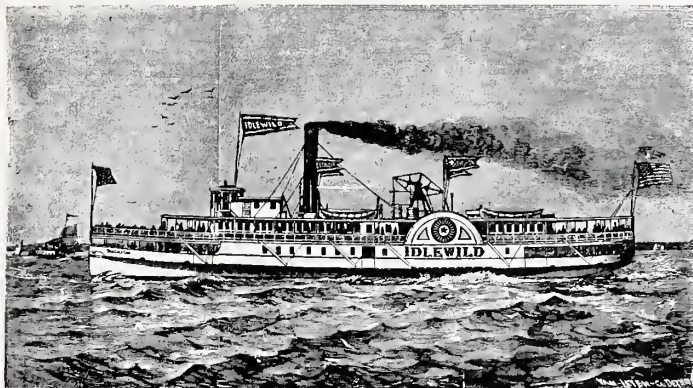
The Michigan Central railway ran a boat, the "Mayflower," one thousand, three hundred tons, between Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo, in 1849. She was a splendid boat, with eighty-five staterooms and room for three hundred cabin and five hundred steerage passengers. In 1851 she stranded near Erie but was released. In 1850 the "Atlantic" and the "Ocean," nine hundred tons, were added to the fleet, and in 1852 the "Forest City," four hundred and seventy-nine tons (later became the "Bay City") and the "May Queen," six hundred and eighty-eight tons (burned at Milwaukee, 1866), were put on the Cleveland route exclusively. The "Buckeye State" took the place of the "Atlantic" in 1853. "Plymouth Rock" and the "Western World," the finest boats on the lake, were added in 1854, and in 1855 the "Mississippi." These boats were each about three hundred and sixty-three feet long. The opening of the Great Western Railway through Canada, from Detroit to Buffalo, put the boats out of commission, and in 1858 they remained at their wharves. This was in its day the most prosperous passenger line that served Cleveland.

The Union Steamboat Company, one of the first freight transportation lines, began in 1851, when the New York & Erie railroad chartered a number of side-

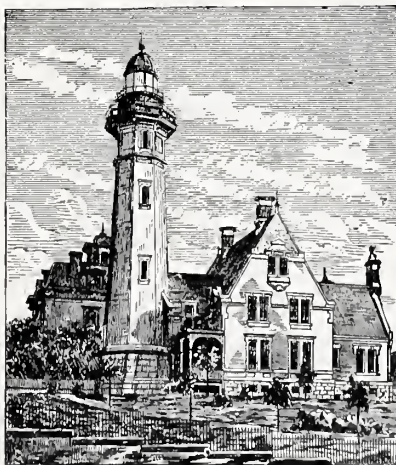
¹⁹ "Herald," Vol. 33, No. 17.



Winter in the harbor, about 1879,
showing old schooners



Type of smaller iron passenger boat, built 1879 at Wyandotte



The lighthouse as rebuilt in 1872.
The first building was much smaller.



wheelers and with Dunkirk as a terminus, ran lines to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit. In 1869, merging with various small lines of steamers, the Union Steamboat Company was organized as an adjunct to the Erie railway. In 1872 the company purchased stock in the Union Dry Dock Company and its ships were from that date built by the Dry Dock Company. In 1896 the steamboat company was virtually merged with the Erie railway.

The Western Transit Company began in 1855 as the Western Transportation Company with many vessels on the lakes and two hundred canalboats on the Erie canal. Its boats ran to every principal point on the lakes.

The Anchor Line, or the Erie & Western Transportation Company, as it is legally known, is the Pennsylvania Railway line, and does both a passenger and freight business. The company was organized in 1865. Its passenger boats, the "India," "China" and "Japan," stop at Cleveland.

The Northern Steamship Company was incorporated in 1888 under the tutelage of James J. Hill of St. Paul. It at once commenced a large freight and passenger business. It built a fine dock in Cleveland, where its two splendid passenger steamers, the "North West" and the "North Land," stop. These boats are sister ships, each three hundred and eighty-three feet long over all, forty-four feet, five inches deep, gross tonnage four thousand, two hundred and forty-four, quadruple expansion steam engines, the first of their kind on large ships, with seven thousand indicated horse power.

The Gilchrist Transportation Company was organized in Cleveland in 1902 by the consolidation of all, the vessel interests controlled by J. C. Gilchrist. It was engaged in the general transportation business on the Great Lakes and had more than eighty boats of all varieties, the second largest fleet on the lakes. J. C. Gilchrist was president and manager. It is now composed of thirty-four steel ships and thirty wooden vessels.

In 1901 the Pittsburgh Steamship Company was organized by a combination of numerous fleets including the tonnage of many iron ore mining companies, among them the Carnegie fleet, the Pickands & Mather fleet, the Rockefeller fleet, the Lake Superior Iron Company, the M. A. Hanna fleet, the Menominee Company, the Mutual, and the Minnesota fleets and the Whaleback fleet. They have added many vessels since their organization. This fleet forms the marine branch of the United States Steel Corporation. Harry S. Coulby, prominent among marine circles, is president and general manager of this vast fleet.

Other important fleets are those of the Pickands & Mather Company, the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, the Cleveland Steamship Company, the C. H. Hutchinson Company's fleet, W. R. Richardson & Company, the Hawgood Brothers' fleet. The Wilson Transit Company, which once owned fourteen vessels, has sold the outclassed types, and now owns seven of the largest vessels. It was founded by Captain Thomas Wilson.

Among the prominent vessel men, known in all the ports of the Great Lakes, will be remembered Captain John W. Moore, Captain Thomas Wilson, Captain William S. Mack, Captain Phillip Minch, Captain Henry Johnson. Also the vessel broker, W. J. Webb, who had offices in Cleveland for many years, and Captain C. E. Benham, marine surveyor.

There are many other freight transportation lines with offices in Cleveland. Last year there were ninety-eight of them but few of them have docks of their own here. Many railways touching the lakes also operate boat lines.

Of the passenger lines, the oldest now in operation is the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company. It was begun in 1850, when Captain Arthur Edwards of Detroit ran the "Southerner" and the "Baltimore" between Cleveland and Detroit. In 1852 the steamer "Forest City" was operated between the two cities. In 1868 the company was incorporated under the laws of Michigan, with three hundred thousand dollars capital. John Owen was the first president. In 1882 the Lake Huron Division was added with "The City of Alpena" and the "City of Mackinaw" running to St. Ignace and Mackinaw island. The steamers in the company's service follow: 1850-1852 "Southerner," five hundred tons, built at Trenton, 1847 and wrecked on Lake Erie in 1863, and the "Baltimore," five hundred tons, built at Monroe, Michigan, 1847 and wrecked at Sheboygan, 1855. In 1852 the steamer "Forest City," the "St. Louis" and the "Sam Ward" were operated. The "Forest City," four hundred and seventy-nine tons, was built at Trenton in 1851. In 1852 her boilers exploded and three lives were lost. She was later called the "Bay City" and wrecked in 1862 at Clay Banks. The "St. Louis," six hundred and eighteen tons, built at Perrysburg, 1844, was wrecked in 1852, near Kelley's island. The "Sam Ward," four hundred and fifty tons, was built at Newport, 1847, and was made a barge afterward. In 1853 the "May Queen" and the "Cleveland" were the fleet and did service for several years. The "May Queen," six hundred and eighty-eight tons, was built in 1853 for this route. She was burned at Milwaukee, 1866. The "Cleveland," five hundred and seventy-four tons, was built also for this service at Newport, in 1852, and wrecked in Lake Superior in 1864, at Two Hearts river. In 1856 the "Ocean," nine hundred tons, was put on and ran for a year and a half. The steamer "City of Cleveland," seven hundred and eighty-eight tons, was next placed on the route. In 1867 she was transferred into a barge, and the following year was lost in Lake Erie. In 1856 it was attempted to run boats morning and evening but this did not pay. In 1856 the "Ocean" was put back on the route, and in 1862 was replaced by the "Morning Star." Until 1867 the "City of Cleveland" and the "Morning Star" formed the fleet. The latter boat was built in Trenton in 1862, was one thousand, one hundred and forty-one tons and one of the finest boats of her day. She was sunk in a collision with the bark Cortland, in 1868, on Lake Erie, and thirty-two lives were lost. In 1867 the "R. N. Rice" replaced the "City of Cleveland." The "Rice," one thousand, and thirty tons, was built at Detroit in 1866, was partially burned in Saginaw in 1877, and was lost in Lake Michigan in 1888. In 1868 the "Northwest" took the place of the "Morning Star." The new boat, one thousand, one hundred tons, was built the previous year in Manitowoc, was rebuilt in 1876 and named the "Grey Hound." In 1878 the "City of Detroit" replaced the "R. N. Rice." The new boat was the finest of its day, built at Detroit, one thousand and ninety-five gross tons, and cost one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. She was later called the "City of the Straits," and did service on the Put-in-Bay and Toledo route. In 1880 the "City of Cleveland," the second, was built in Detroit, a twin in size and pattern of the "City of Detroit." The "City of Detroit" was put on the Mackinac route and

in 1883 the new "City of Mackinac," eight hundred and seven tons, built at Wyandotte, was also put on the Mackinac route. In 1886 the "City of Cleveland," the third, was built at Wyandotte, at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars, one thousand, nine hundred and twenty-four gross tons, was put on the main route, and the "City of Cleveland," the second, was renamed the "City of Alpena" and put on the Mackinac division, where with the "City of Mackinac" she did service until the close of the season of 1893, when these two boats were sold to the Buffalo Line and were replaced by two splendid new steel steamers of the same name.

From 1885 to 1889 the "City of Detroit," first, and the "City of Cleveland," third, were on the Cleveland division. In 1889 a new ship, the "City of Detroit," second, was built at Wyandotte, at a cost of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; tonnage, one thousand, nine hundred and nineteen. The old "City of Detroit" was shifted to Lake Michigan to run between Chicago and St. Joseph but the route was not profitable and her name was changed in 1893 to the "City of the Straits" and put on the Cleveland and Put-in-Bay route, where the following year she was joined by the "State of New York."

In 1907 the "City of Cleveland," fourth, was ready for her equipment at the yards in Wyandotte, when she was destroyed by fire. Immediately she was rebuilt and in 1908 was put in commission. This fine boat cost five hundred thousand dollars; tonnage four thousand, five hundred and sixty-eight. She is a magnificent ship, her splendid equipment bespeaking the great progress that our lake traffic has made in these last decades. The "City of Cleveland," third, was named the "City of St. Ignace" and put on the Huron division.

The Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company was organized in 1892 by Cleveland men: M. A. Bradley, president; George W. Gardner, Harvey D. Goulder, J. K. Boles, S. Shurmer and R. C. Moody, directors; T. F. Newman, general manager. The company purchased from the Detroit & Cleveland Company, the "City of Mackinac," changing her name to the "State of New York" and the "City of Alpena" changed her name to the "State of Ohio." These boats were from the start too small for the traffic, and in 1896 the new "City of Buffalo" was put in commission. This fine new boat was built by the Detroit Dry Dock Company; gross tonnage two thousand, three hundred and ninety-eight; capacity three thousand passengers, and eight hundred tons of freight. In 1898 her sister ship the "City of Erie," was placed in commission. The old steamers were put on the Toledo route.

By means of these two companies Cleveland has splendid passenger service between Buffalo, Erie, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac. The Northern Transportation Company provides for service with Duluth and Chicago, while a number of lesser boats provide transportation to Georgian Bay, Port Stanley and other minor ports.

In 1895 a number of the freight lines allied with the various railroads formed an association under the supervision of a commission. Cleveland has a branch office of this association.

The Great Lakes Towing Company, commonly known as the "Tug Trust," operating in all of the Great Lakes, was organized in Cleveland. It developed from the Vessel Owners Towing Company and the Cleveland Tug Company.

The headquarters of the company are in Cleveland. The presidents have been, T. F. Newman, Cyrus Sinclair, and Edward Smith.

In 1880 the Cleveland Vessel Owners Association was formed. Captain Alva Bradley was its first president, succeeded at his death by H. M. Hanna. The Cleveland association had a stimulating effect on vessel owners of other cities and several attempts at a general organization were made but none succeeded until in 1892 when The Lake Carriers Association was organized, with M. A. Bradley president; Charles H. Keep, secretary; Captain George P. McKay, treasurer; and Harvey Goulder, counsel. This association has been potent in bringing many needed laws and reforms to the lake traffic, and keeps a vigilant eye on every phase of this extensive commerce. Prior to this formal organization, conventions had been held from time to time to formulate concerted action. Such an important convention was held in Cleveland, September 24, 1872, to discuss the action of government inspection in forcing certain patents on vessel owners.

III. TRAFFIC.

The iron ore traffic is of course paramount, and several large transportation companies and myriads of independent boats are engaged in its transportation. The Cleveland Iron Mining Company, to which reference was made in a previous chapter, was the pioneer in this industry and through its enterprise and that of its successors Cleveland has become the largest iron ore port in the world. This company in 1856 shipped the first cargo of Superior iron on the steamer "Ontonagon." It was a small cargo of only two hundred and sixty-nine tons and arrived at Cleveland June 24th. The company shipped six thousand, three hundred and forty-three tons the first year. In 1869 the company bought a half interest in the bark "George Sherman," five hundred and fifty tons. H. J. Webb, Cleveland's pioneer vessel broker, owned the rest of the shares. Several stockholders of the company in the early '70s organized the Cleveland Transportation Company: Samuel L. Mather, president; John Outhwaite, vice president; F. A. Morse, secretary. In 1889 they built a number of steel propellers, among the first to carry iron ore. In 1890 the Cleveland Iron Mining Company and the Iron Cliffs Company, owning adjoining acreage in Marquette county, Michigan, were united under the name the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company. On the death of Samuel L. Mather in 1890, W. G. Mather became president; J. H. Wade, vice president; and J. H. Sheadle, secretary.

The Cleveland-Cliffs Company has built a large fleet of vessels. They are one of the largest independent producers of iron ore operating in the Superior region.

Hanna-Garretson and Company, composed of Dr. Leonard Hanna, Hiram Garretson and Robert Hanna, began the wholesale grocery business in 1851, but in 1857 became interested in Lake Superior copper and iron and built several vessels for the lake trade. In 1874 Marcus A. Hanna and H. M. Hanna organized a transportation company to operate with the Cleveland Iron Mining Company. Their boats were known as the "black line." In 1889 the company went out of business, and later the firm of M. A. Hanna & Company was organized, doing a vast business in ore and coal mining and transporting.



THE RIVER ABOUT 1887
Showing types of schooners and propellers



THE GLOBE SHIPYARDS ABOUT 1885
Showing wooden propellers under construction



The United States Steel Corporation in 1900 purchased a vast acreage of ore land and a large fleet of boats, and at once assumed a commanding place in the business.

Pickands, Mather & Company early became interested in the mining and transportation of iron. They own a large fleet.

The rapid increase in iron ore traffic brought with it the development of the modern ore dock, with its great unloading machines, with a capacity of six thousand tons a day. This machinery is made in Cleveland, the Brown Hoisting Machinery Company being the pioneers in this line of work.

The coal traffic is scarcely second in importance. In 1847 Cleveland exported eight thousand, two hundred and forty-two tons of coal; in 1848, eleven thousand, four hundred and sixty-one tons; in 1851, eighty-one thousand, five hundred tons.

Of the grain traffic Cleveland has had but little in late years. The canal brought thousands of bushels in the earlier days but the railroads shifted this trade to Buffalo, the eastern terminus of the water route. The lumber trade has always been brisk. Cleveland is a distributing center for lumber for the northern part of the state. Of late years the depletion of the northern supply has diminished the amount brought by boat and correspondingly increased the amount brought by rail from the southern forests.

IV. SHIPBUILDING.

In the development of this vast industry, Cleveland has long assumed the lead. Shipbuilding on the lakes received its first impetus from the War of 1812, when ship carpenters were brought to Lakes Ontario and Erie to build the stanch fleets that added so much to the glory of American valor. The rapid expansion of population and trade in the years when these waters were the great highway, brought the necessary commercial stimulus to the industry and by 1816 small shipyards were found in all the leading ports. Vermilion, Sandusky and especially Huron, were strong rivals of Cleveland in boatbuilding. Reference has already been made to the first boats built here. These early boats were built by their owners. There were no regularly established shipyards until later.

In 1835 Seth W. Johnson established a yard where he built the steamer "Robert Fulton," three hundred and sixty-eight tons in 1835. This steamer was wrecked at Sturgeon Point in 1844. In 1837 he built the "Constellation," four hundred and eighty-three tons. In 1844 he formed a partnership with Mr. Tisdale under the name of Johnson & Tisdale. In 1863 the firm was dissolved. In 1844 they built a ship railway and later a floating dock, the old substitutes for a dry dock.

E. M. Peck opened a yard and built his first ship, the schooner "Jenny Lind." In 1855 he formed a partnership with I. U. Masters under the firm name of Peck & Masters, which existed until 1864, when the firm was dissolved. Over fifty vessels had been built in their yards. Mr. Peck continued the business alone, building for the government the revenue cutter "John Sherman" in 1865 and the "A. P. Fessenden." Two government boats, the "Commodore Perry" and the "Fessenden," had an exciting race from Cleveland to Detroit in 1866. The "Fessenden"

won by forty-five minutes. He built also a number of the largest ships on the lakes.

In 1847 Stevens & Presley built a floating dock and in 1870 a dry dock. This dock was two hundred and fifty feet long, with ten and one half feet of water on the sill. In 1876 it was lengthened to two hundred and ninety feet. Later the Cleveland Dry Dock Company acquired it.

In 1868 Captain Alva Bradley brought his noted shipyards from Vermilion to Cleveland. Here were built many fine boats before Captain Bradley retired from business. In 1827 Thomas Quayle came to Cleveland from the Isle of Man. He became apprenticed as a shipbuilder, and in 1847 formed a partnership with James Cody, within three years Luther Moses became a partner. The firm was prosperous, often having seven vessels on the stock at once. John Martin succeeded to the partnership and as Quayle & Martin, the firm became well known, building from twelve to thirteen vessels a year. When Mr. Martin died in 1874, George Land and Thomas E. Quayle were made partners under the name of Thomas Quayle & Son. They built some of the largest wooden ships on the lakes, being pioneers in the development of the large wooden propellers. Among the first of these were the "E. B. Hale," one thousand, one hundred and eighty-six tons, in 1874, foundered on Saginaw bay in 1897, and the "Sparta," one thousand and seventeen tons, in 1874; and the "Commodore," two thousand and eighty-two tons, in 1875, at that time the largest ship on the lakes. In 1882 upon the retirement of Thomas Quayle, his third son, William E., entered the firm, which continued as Thomas Quayle's Sons. The firm discontinued when wooden vessels were supplanted by the steel vessels.*

Captain Alva Bradley, one of the pioneer navigators of the lakes, retired from the command of ships to build boats at Vermilion in 1852. In 1859 he came to Cleveland and in 1868 he transferred his shipyards to this city, where he built some eighteen vessels before he retired from active business.

In 1869 Robert Wallace, John F. Pankhurst, John B. Cowle and Henry D. Coffinbery, secured an interest in a small machine shop and foundry of Sanderson & Company on Center street. This establishment rapidly grew in importance and became the Globe Iron Works, and when Stevens & Presley, who were operating the Marine Railway in the old river bed were in need of financial assistance, in the building of a dry dock, the Globe Iron Works purchased an interest, and the Cleveland Dry Dock Company was organized. Gradually the Globe Iron Works was drawn into the building of ships at its old plant. Soon this was outgrown and a new shipyard that has attained mammoth size, was built at the head of the old river bed. The demand for iron ships became so great that the new yards were at once fitted up for the building of the steel ships, and in 1880 the Globe Shipbuilding Company was organized by the original partners, Messrs. Wallace, Pankhurst, Coffinberry and Cowle, and John

* The "Herald," Sept., 1865, says: "Cleveland now stands confessedly at the head of all places on the chain of lakes as a shipbuilding port. Her proximity to the forests of Michigan and Canada affords opportunity for the selection of the choicest timber, while the superior material and construction of the iron manufacturers of the city give an advantage. Cleveland has the monopoly of propeller building. Its steam tugs are the finest on the lakes, whilst Cleveland built sailing vessels not only outnumber all other vessels on the chain of lakes but are found on the Atlantic coast, in English waters, upon the Mediterranean and in the Baltic."



From the original in Western Reserve Historical Society

The harbor in 1849 from the west side of the river. Shows the government pier, the side wheeler "Empire State," and gives a good view of the light-house, and "the Point" which was the popular place for gathering to greet incoming boats. From this point, salutes were fired and signals given. The winding roadway leading to the top of light-house hill is Light-house street.



Smith, the general superintendent. A company was also organized for building and owning the first ship to be constructed in the yards, the first iron ship built in Cleveland and one of the wonders of the lakes, the famous "Onoko," which became the prototype of the modern huge freighter. Besides the Globe Shipbuilding Company, the following were interested in the corporation that owned the fortunate "Onoko:" Phillip Minch, J. W. Nicholas, John N. Glidden, George W. Jones and Captain William Pringle.

In 1886 the Globe Iron works was reorganized as the Globe Iron Works Company and absorbed the Globe Shipbuilding Company. In 1890 several of the original holders disposed of their holdings and H. M. Hanna became president, John F. Pankhurst, vice president and Luther Allen, secretary-treasurer.

The Globe Iron Works was the first shipyard in Cleveland to undertake to build a vessel complete for service, and the old custom of dividing the work among several contractors, one for hull, another for engine, etc., was largely supplanted by this method. The steamers "Republic," the "Colonial," one thousand, five hundred and one tons, and the "Continental," one thousand, five hundred and six tons, and their consorts, built in 1882 for the Republic Iron Company, were the first to be thus delivered. The Globe yards have not only launched scores of great freighters, but they built the passenger steamer "Virginia," one thousand, six hundred and six tons for the Goodrich Transportation Company of Chicago, and the magnificent twin ships, the "Northland" and the "Northwest," for the Northern Steamship Company, to ply between Buffalo and Duluth. They have also built several lighthouse tenders, one for Portland, Maine, one for Portland, Oregon, and the revenue cutter, "Walter Q. Gresham."

In 1888 the Ship Owners Dry Dock Company was organized by the efforts of William H. Radcliffe, who for some years had operated a shipyard on the old river bed, and who became manager of the new dry docks. The officers of the company were Captain Thomas Wilson, president; M. A. Bradley, vice president; H. D. Goulder, treasurer; Gustave Cold, secretary. Later George L. Quayle succeeded Mr. Radcliffe as manager. Its first dock was completed in May, 1889, and enlarged in 1895. A second dock was commenced in 1890. In 1897 the Globe Iron Works Company purchased the plant and by them it was united under the management of the Cleveland Dry Dock Company, owned by the Globe corporation.

In 1886 Robert Wallace and Henry D. Coffinberry, together with William Chisholm, J. H. Wade, Valentine Fries, Captain Phillip Minch, Robert R. Rhodes, William M. Fitch, Quincy Miller, Omar N. Steele and Thomas W. Bristow, organized the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company. They secured the site of the old Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company on the Cuyahoga river. In 1897 a plant was built in Lorain, where the largest dry docks on the lakes were constructed in 1897-98. On the retirement of Mr. Coffinberry in 1893, Robert Wallace, Jr., was elected president and James C. Wallace, vice president.

The American Shipbuilding Company, incorporated March 16, 1899, purchased the plants of the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company, the Globe Iron Works and the Ship Owners Dry Docks Company, of Cleveland and shipyards at Buffalo, Detroit, Milwaukee, West Superior, West Bay City, and Chicago and Milwaukee.

The headquarters of the corporation are in Cleveland. J. C. Wallace is president, R. C. Wetmore, vice president, Robert Wallace, Jr., general manager.

V. EARLY DOCKS AND WHARVES.

The first docks in Cleveland were built along the river near the first rude warehouses. Pettit & Holland had a warehouse in 1810, about which date Carter built his warehouse between Meadow and Spring streets, where it was easily accessible to the flatboats that lightered the craft in the harbor. After the war of 1812 which brought considerable traffic to the village, the lake undermined Carter's warehouse. In 1811 Elias and Harvey Murray built a warehouse on the lower river. Another small log storage house was built near Superior street on the river. Leonard Case and Captain William Gaylord in 1816 built the first frame warehouse on the river, a little north of St. Clair street. This was followed in a year or two by one nearer the lake, built by Levi Johnson and Dr. David Long. John Blair built a third still farther north. "From Blair's warehouse down the river, to the point of ground on which Murray's built, was then an impassible marsh." * It was later lined with docks. The first attempt at building a wharf into the lake was made in 1816, when the "Cleveland Pier Company" was chartered by the legislature. The agreement reads:

"We, the undersigned, hereby covenant and agree to associate and form ourselves into a company, to be known and distinguished by the name and title of the 'Cleveland Pier Company,' for the purpose of erecting a pier at or near the village of Cleveland, for the accommodation of vessels navigating Lake Erie. Agreeable to an act of the legislature of the state of Ohio passed at their session in 1815-16, authorizing the incorporation of a company for the above said purpose. Alonzo Carter, A. W. Walworth, David Long, Alfred Kelley, Datus Kelley, Eben Hosmer, Daniel Kelley, George Wallace, Darius E. Henderson, Samuel Williamson, Sr., Irad Kelley, James Kingsbury, Horace Perry, Levi Johnson.²⁰ This list includes all of the villagers then active in lake shipping. The light structure built was soon wrecked by the storms and no piers were built into the lake for dockage until J. G. Stockly built his famous "Stockly's pier," at the foot of Bank street.

One of the most historic of the old warehouses was the one purchased by Noble H. Merwin in 1816, at the foot of Superior street. Merwin formed a partnership with Giddings. Later the firm was Giddings & Baldwin, then Giddings, Baldwin & Pease, and Griffith, Pease & Company. In 1854 the buildings fronting on the river from Superior to Canal streets were destroyed by fire.

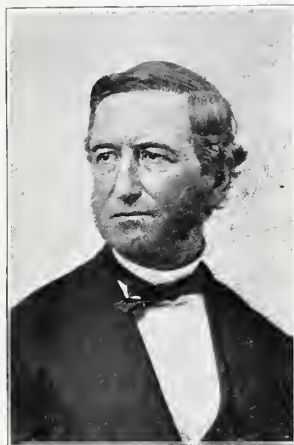
"Conspicuous during the period (1825-36) we had many noted business men as forwarders and commission merchants of energy, education and thrift, all eager to fill and help on the tide of prosperity. Steamers, sail vessels and canal boats were built and pressed into service and lines formed for transportation eastward and westward, to the north and the south. In fact the pressure and nature of employment was much like that of our railroad system."

* Whittlesey's "Early History," p. 465.

²⁰ Whittlesey's "Early History," p. 466.



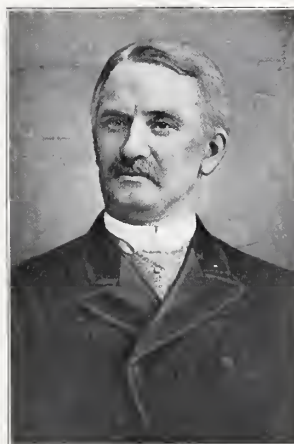
John H. Sargent



William Collins



W. W. Card



J. F. Pankhurst
Marine Engineer

GROUP OF DISTINGUISHED CIVIL AND MARINE ENGINEERS



"At this time (1847), there were engaged in business on the river as produce and shipping merchants, grocers and ship chandlers and supply stores, some twenty firms among which I can mention the names of Gillespie, Joyce & Company, George C. Davis, Griffith, Pease & Co., Robert H. Backus, Bronson & Hewitt, George A. Foster, Hutchinson, Goodman & Co., John E. Lyon, W. G. Oatman, A. Penfield, Ransom, Baldwin & Co., J. L. Wheatherby, R. Winslow & Co., Barstow & Co., Ross & Lemon, Smyth & Clary, Beebe, Allen & Company and A. S. Cramer & Co."²¹ The firm of Hewitt & Lyon, later R. T. Lyon & Son, should be added to this list.

With the opening of the river direct into the lake, and the development of the harbor, slips were built at River street, below St. Clair, for the schooners and steamers that now entered the river. The opening of the canal brought a large cluster of warehouses on Merwin street. With the development of the railroads, the tonnage of the lakes was transferred to the trains, and better dock facilities were required. By 1853 six piers were built into the lake, immediately east of the river. These were occupied by the railroads and the government later had considerable difficulty in dislodging them, when the enlargement of the harbor required it. Small railroad tracks were laid along these piers. This was the beginning of the extensive docks that now fringe the lake and river.

The old river bed early became the site for shipyards and later of vast ore docks, with their gaunt arms reaching eagerly for the great cargoes.

VI. OCEAN GOING SHIPS.

One of the dreams of the lake men was a fleet of lake boats going direct to Europe, with the products of this region. In 1849 the barge "Eureka," three hundred and fifty tons, Captain William Monroe, sailed with fifty-nine passengers for the gold fields of California. They successfully rounded the Horn and reached the Eldorado safely.

In 1856 the steamer "Dean Richmond" sailed from Chicago to Liverpool. The bark, "D. C. Pierce," was the first to clear from Cleveland for Europe. She left in 1858 with a cargo of staves and black walnut timber. Ten ships followed her the same year. In 1858 fifteen ships sailed from the lakes to England with cargoes of wheat and lumber. The number gradually increased until in 1860, "At least thirty-nine lake vessels passed down the St. Lawrence to the seacoast."²² The Civil war put an end to this traffic, and at the close of the war internal expansion taxed the carrier capacity of the lake fleets.

VII. LIGHTHOUSES.

The first lighthouse on Lake Erie was built at Erie in 1818, the year "the steamboat," as the "Walk-in-the-Water" was called, appeared. In 1829 Cleveland had its first lighthouse. It stood on the bluff on Main and Water street overlooking river and lake. It had a sturdy tower of brick that was re-

²¹ Address of R. T. Lyon, "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. 4, p. 254.

²² "History Great Lakes," p. 192.

placed in 1872. It was eighty-three feet high, but towered one hundred and fifty-seven feet above the water. Its white light was visible about twenty-one miles. Its original cost was fifty-five thousand, seven hundred and seventy-five dollars, this including the substantial keeper's house. There were two keepers, one receiving five hundred and sixty dollars per year and the other four hundred and fifty dollars. The lamps consumed three hundred and one gallons of "mineral oil" per year. In 1892 it was discontinued, for a modern lighthouse had replaced it. This new light is at the end of the breakwater or pier. Its foundations were contracted for in 1884 and the iron tower from Genesee Station, New York, was removed to it, when the foundations were ready. It is provided with a powerful flash lantern red and white alternately. In 1889 congress appropriated five thousand, two hundred dollars for a fog signal for the harbor and it was placed on the breakwater. Its noise was so annoying to the people on shore that a reflector was built to send the sounds over the water. A lighthouse was built on the west pier in 1831 and rebuilt in 1875. It has a white light. The east pier is provided with a fixed red light, built in 1869 and rebuilt in 1875.²³ Cleveland is in the tenth lighthouse district.

"The Marine Record" was established in 1878 by Frank Houghton. In 1890 Captain John Swainson became the editor and publisher. Later the Marine Record Publishing Company was formed to publish the journal, with George L. Smith, president; C. E. Ruskin, manager; and Captain John Swainson, editor. It was sold to Chicago parties about 1894.

The first number of the "Marine Review" was issued March 6, 1890, by F. M. Barton and John M. Mulrooney. Mr. Mulrooney was the editor and in 1898 he became sole proprietor, upon the withdrawal of Mr. Barton from the firm. It is now published by the Penton Publishing Company.

The Blue Book of American Shipping has been published in Cleveland since 1896, at first by Mulrooney & Barton, and now by the Penton Publishing Company.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HARBOR.

The development of the harbor to meet the increasing requirements of trade has been the result of the cooperation of the city and Federal government. The city has confined its activities almost entirely to the inner harbor or river while the Federal government has levoted itself to the development of the outer harbors.

I. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE OUTER HARBOR.

The work of the Federal government may be divided into four periods. The first period begins in 1825 with the first government appropriation brought

²³ "History Great Lakes," p. 370.

L A K E

E R I E

M A P

of the Mouth of
CUYAHOGA RIVER

O H I O

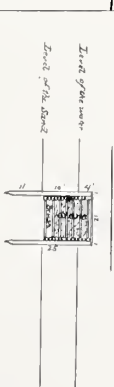
Showing a PLAN for removing the
obstructions at its entrance

by
J. W. Rains
Engr. - 7

References

- Plan executed in 1826
- Proposed extension of dam and
physical additional Pier
- Proposed Dam
- Reverment of timber
Jete Drawings are in fact
- Remark: Mole nearly two feet higher than usual

Section of Pier at ab



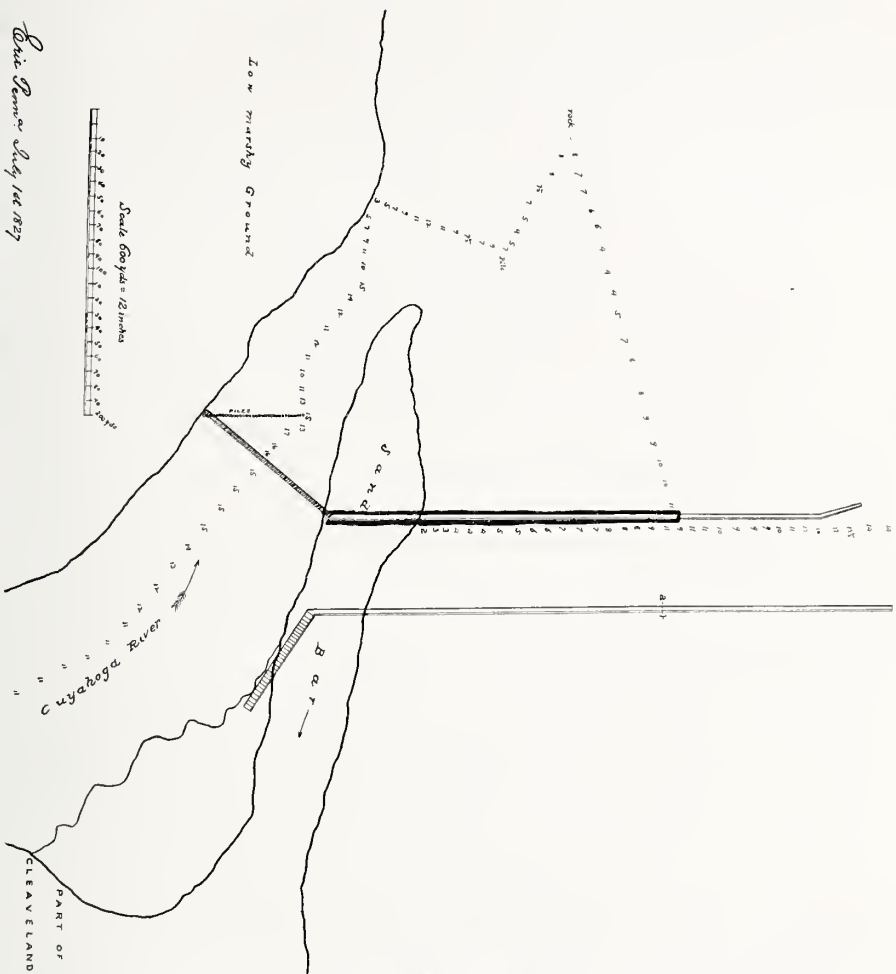
Scale: 30 feet = 1 inch

(Signed) J. W. Rains
Engr. - 7

Ohio General July 1st 1827

Courtesy of the War Department from the original in U. S. Engineer's Office

THE FIRST MAP OF THE CLEVELAND HARBOR. 1827





about by the urgent request of the citizens of Cleveland that something be done to prevent the forming of the sand bar at the mouth of the river which annually obstructed navigation.* The sum of five thousand dollars was appropriated and used in the building of a pier at the mouth of the river, but this pier was so damaged the first winter and was of such little practical value that Captain Q. W. Maruice of the corps of engineers submitted a plan for closing the mouth of the old river bed, thereby compelling the river to flow straight into the lake, and then building two jetties about two hundred feet apart into the lake to the depth of twelve feet of water. It was estimated that this would cost \$27,653.91. In March, 1827 congress appropriated \$10,000 for carrying out the project. A dam two hundred and fifty-five feet long was thrown across the bed of the river to deflect the current and in the spring of 1828 the river had made a straight cut through the bar to the lake. Work was at once commenced upon the piers. The channel in this year was from six to eight feet deep. In 1831 the west pier was completed and a beacon light erected on its outer end. By 1833 a channel eleven feet deep had been secured. The piers were built of timber frames resting on the lake bottom and filled with stone. The construction was evidently not calculated to withstand the onslaught of heavy seas, for they were constantly in need of repairs. From 1840 to 1843 no appropriations were made by the government, and when Captain A. Canfield examined the piers in 1844 he found them in a very dilapidated condition. The west pier had to be rebuilt from the water level up. No appropriation was made from 1846 to 1857 inclusive. In 1852 and 1853 appropriations were made for repairs, but from 1854 to 1864 no money was forthcoming. In September, 1864, Colonel T. J. Cram of the corps of engineers reported that the west pier was falling to pieces and that the east pier was preempted by railroad companies who were using it for wharves, while at the entrance of the channel a sand bar had formed preventing vessels of a greater draught than eleven feet from entering. He recommended the rebuilding of the west pier at the cost of \$20,836, that the east pier should be repaired at the expense of the parties who had taken possession of it, and that Congress should pass an act prohibiting the use of government piers by private parties. The repairs on the west pier was begun at once, but it was many years before the railroads were dispossessed of the east pier. In 1868, Major Walter McFarland was placed in charge. He found the piers in dilapidated condition and recommended their rebuilding with crib construction. The first period of government improvement ends in 1875. During this period the government had spent \$346,881.61. This expenditure had in no sense kept the harbor in condition to meet the increasing needs of our lake commerce. It had at most provided temporary piers that needed constant repair and an artificial channel that required constant dredging.

2. After considerable public agitation in Cleveland the war department was induced to investigate the greater needs of the harbor and in 1875 a board of engineers met in Cleveland for that purpose. In June a report was submitted recommending as follows:

* A. W. Walworth went to Washington and demanded a hearing before the committee, and opened their eyes to the needs and possibilities of our commerce.

"A pile pier starting from a point on shore about 700 feet west of the extremity of the old bed of the Cuyahoga river, extending into the lake on a line running about north ten degrees west (and making an angle with the general shore line of about sixty-eight degrees) to the fourteen foot curve, a distance of one thousand feet, the width of the pier being fifteen feet, the height above water about seven feet, and both sides being well riprapped.

"From the fourteen foot curve the line is proposed to be continued by crib work filled with stone resting upon a foundation of rubblestone, five feet thick, and riprapped on both sides as fast as cribs are sunk, the riprap having on the outside a height of about eight feet above the bottom, and a base of about sixteen feet, and on the inside a height of about five feet, and a base of about ten feet. At a point one thousand, four hundred feet beyond the end of the pile pier construction and two thousand, four hundred feet from the shore the direction of the line is to be changed to one nearly parallel to the shore, and lying in an average depth of twenty-seven feet. The line parallel to the shore is to extend about 4,700 feet to a point nearly in the prolongation of the present west channel pier, which it is proposed to extend about 600 feet, leaving an opening into the new harbor of about thirty feet."

The west breakwater was completed in 1883, a total length of 7,130 feet, forming a harbor of refuge with an area of a hundred acres for anchorage in depths varying from seventeen to twenty-nine feet.

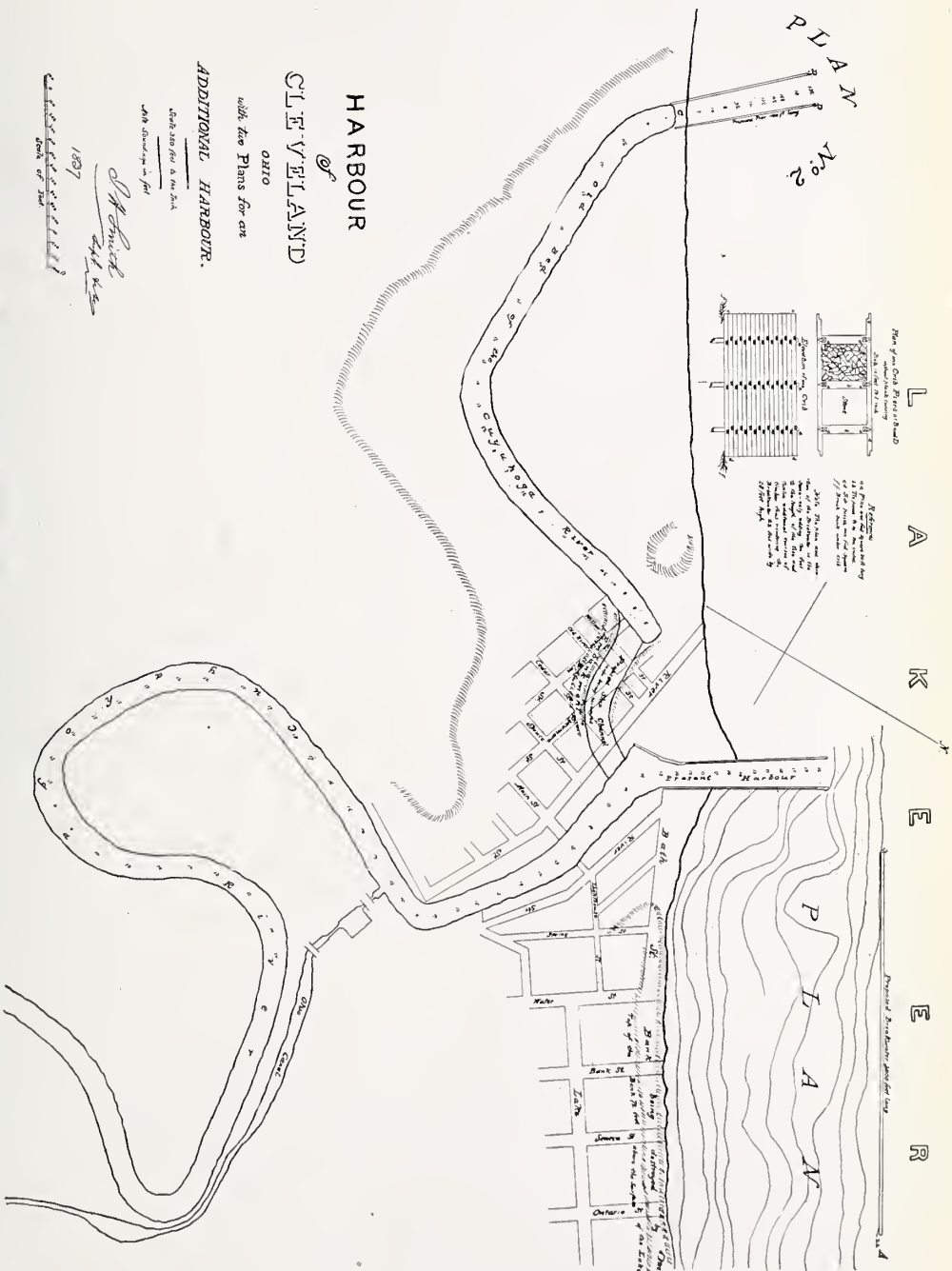
The board also recommended that a harbor master be appointed and that a strong seagoing tug be purchased to be used in placing vessels which could not be handled by the river tugs. It was a number of years, however, before these latter suggestions were adopted.

The commerce of Cleveland was growing so constantly and the art of ship building was progressing so rapidly that before the proposed plan could be entirely carried out the marine interests of Cleveland vigorously urged enlargement and modification. The War Department ordered a second board of engineers to meet in Cleveland, September 10, 1884, for studying the situation. This board recommended an eastern breakwater beginning at a point on the extension of the lake arm of the west breakwater and 500 feet from it, and extending eastward 1,100 feet then inclining toward shore 2,400 feet. This plan has been modified from time to time.

3. The third period begins with work on the east breakwater in 1888. Lieutenant Colonel Jared Smith was placed in charge of the work and he pushed it vigorously forward. He found that the old piers were "in a condition of positive ruin." The east pier was so decayed "as to be unfit to work upon." The location of these piers was somewhat changed and they were entirely reconstructed by casting huge blocks of concrete and sinking them in place.

It was found that the water enclosed between the shore arm and the west breakwater was contaminated by the refuse that flowed into the river and thence into the lake. In 1895 an opening of two hundred feet was made in order to allow a current to sweep in and cleanse the water.

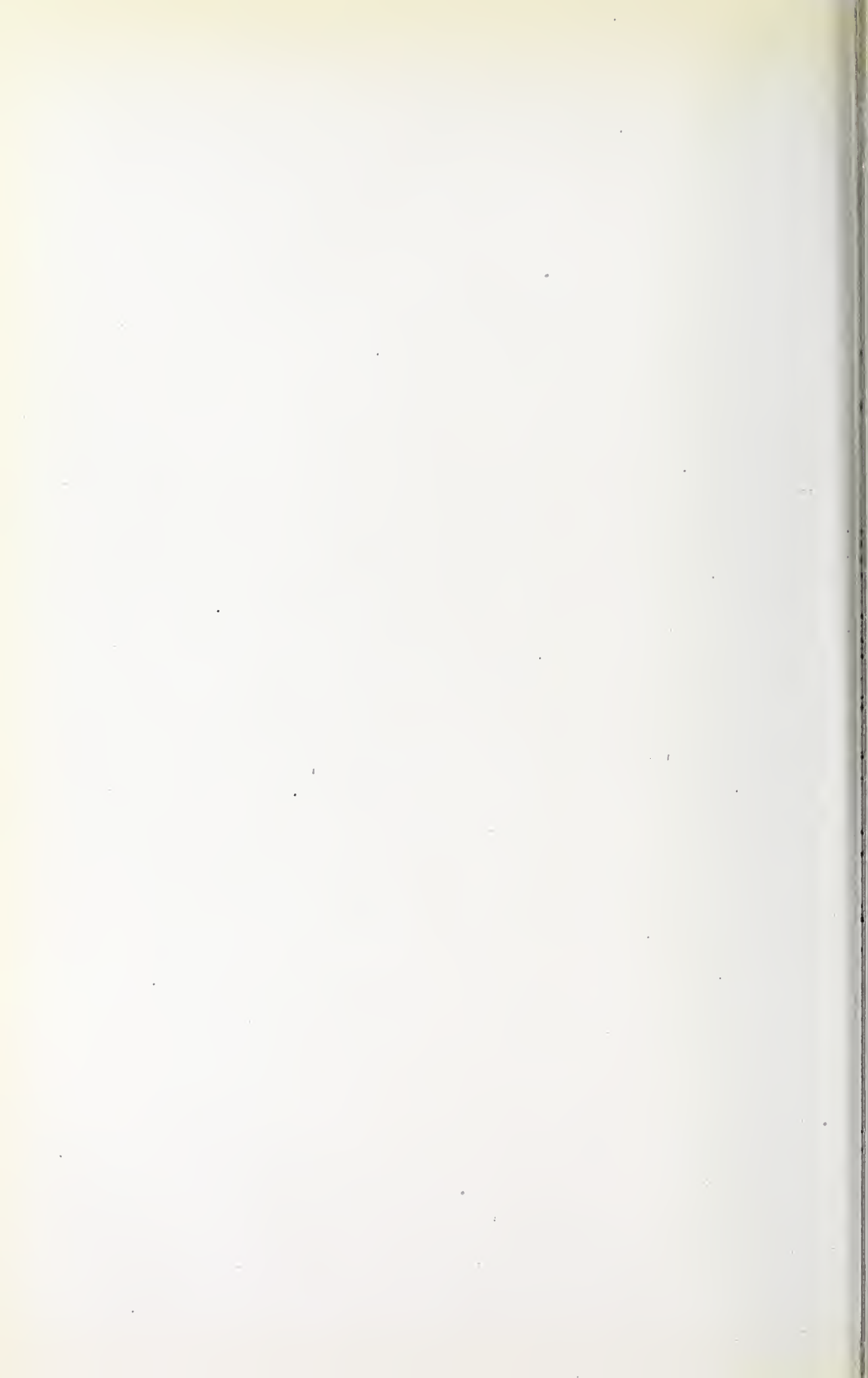
The first large wharves constructed on the lake front east of the river were begun in 1894 when two docks were built with a large slip between them. These



Courtesy of War Department. From the original in U. S. Engineer's Office

THE SECOND PLANS FOR CLEVELAND HARBOR, 1837

Contemplates using old river bed. Shows method of emptying canal into river.



wharves were equipped with coal loading machines with a capacity of twenty cars per hour.

In 1896 congress authorized the completion of the improvements at an estimated cost of \$1,354,000. This included the completion of the east breakwater with an extension of 3,000 feet added to the original plan of 1888; the removing of the superstructure of the old west breakwater and replacing it with concrete masonry; reenforcing the cribs below the masonry; sheathing the face of the huge breakwater with blocks of stone, and entirely removing and rebuilding the old east and west piers and widening the mouth of the river. In 1899 congress authorized the dredging of the channel and the sheltered area to a depth of twenty-one feet, and the act of June 13, 1902, authorizes the dredging to a depth of twenty-five feet.

4. The fourth period of development begins with the river and harbor act of June 13, 1902, which authorized the development of the breakwater eastward to Gordon park a distance of 16,000 feet, at an estimated cost of \$4,481,456.

By 1904 the superstructure on the west breakwater was completed. The substructure of timber cribs filled with stone remains as the foundation. The survey of the east extension to Gordon Park was completed in September, 1903. In the fall of 1904 the first United States dredge was delivered at the harbor. It was named after Congressman T. E. Burton, and has been used almost continuously since that date in perfecting the harbor. This dredge was built especially for work in this district. The improvement and enlargement of the main entrance to the harbor was virtually completed by 1908.

In 1907 an appropriation of \$98,000 was made for the building of a government dock at the foot of Erie street.

The improving of the outer harbor of Cleveland, then, is based upon the authorization of congress as planned in the basic acts of 1875, 1896, 1899, 1902 and 1907. To June 30, 1908, \$5,004,604.93 has been expended. This amount has made possible the widening of the mouth of the river, the rebuilding of the east and west piers and capping them with concrete, the rebuilding of the superstructure of the west breakwater and the protection of the lake face of their cribs, the repairing of the old east breakwater, the extension of the breakwater eastward toward Gordon Park and the partial dredging of the entire enclosed area. About seventy-five per cent of the entire project is now completed. The net result is a twenty foot channel at the mouth of the river and a vast harbor six miles in length available for docks and anchorage.

II. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INNER HARBOR.

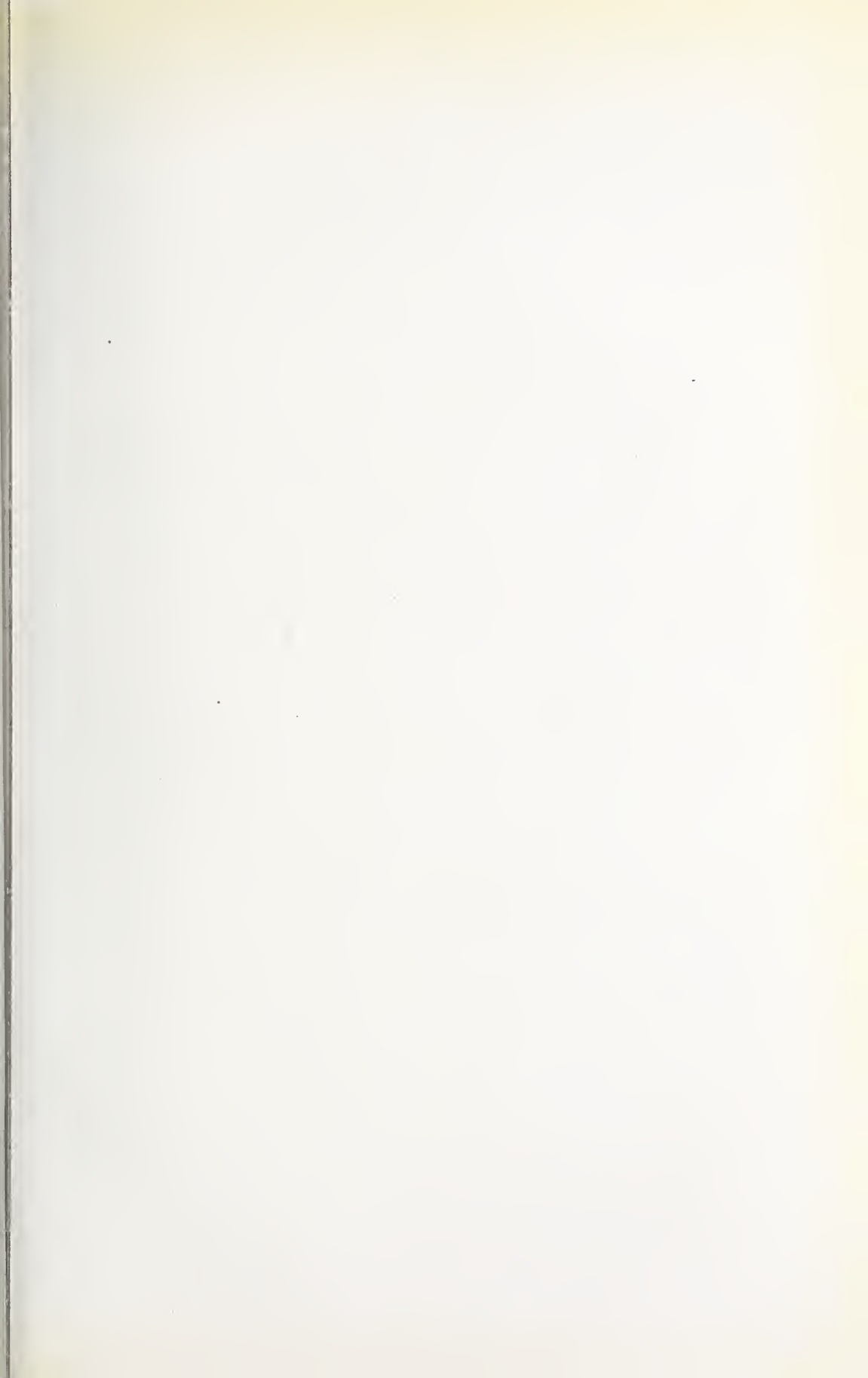
When the first surveying party landed at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river they found a substantial sand bar closing its entrance to large boats. The spring floods usually washed it away so that boats could pass up the river to the foot of Superior street but during the latter part of the summer and early fall the storms would wash up a new sand bar. Boats anchored outside and unloaded by lighters. As the harbor was unprotected these boats were often damaged by storms while at anchor. The dependence of the new town upon the lake and therefore upon a safe and convenient harbor was early recognized. The commercial interests formulated a demand upon congress in November, 1825, for fifteen thousand dollars for a "desirable harbor." This demand brought little fruit. On the first of September, 1826, a town meeting was held with Samuel Cowles as

chairman and John W. Allen, secretary, where it was unanimously resolved that the young town needed a harbor and a committee was appointed to prepare a petition to congress for aid. The result of this has been shown above. In 1828 the harbor admitted vessels of seven and one-half feet draught and the townspeople were delighted. The "Herald" records that: "Schooners and steamboats daily come up to our wharves and load and discharge their cargoes." By March, 1829, however, the water had fallen again to five feet at the mouth of the river and there was a sand bar awaiting the spring freshets. The building of the cribs was delayed on account of the quicksand and the delay was very irksome to the townspeople. In 1837 the old river bed was opened to the lake, giving one hundred men work during that season of great financial depression. The same year the outer harbor was surveyed by the town with a view of building a breakwater. This was the first agitation for building a mole or outer harbor. The inaction of the Federal government led to a public indignation meeting. February 3, 1844, in the courthouse. This meeting was vehement in its spirit and emphatic in its memorial to congress. By 1850 the citizens had come to believe that they could not depend upon congress for the development of their harbor. Private interests had from the beginning of the town improved the river front for shipping purposes. Stone's levee was one of the earliest landing places. In 1851 the Cleveland & Toledo and Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula railroads began to build six piers at the foot of Water street, near the passenger station.

In 1854 the inner harbor was so narrow that boats lying at wharves on either side seriously obstructed the passageway, and the Board of Trade began an agitation which resulted in the city cooperating with the owners of the wharves in the dredging of the old river bed. Previous to this, some dredging had been done in the main channel of the river. By 1855 the congestion had become so acute that much trade, especially in grain, was lost to the harbor. The annual sand bar still persisted at the entrance.

Finally the city through costly experience learned that if the inner harbor was to be fitted to the needs of the city's commerce it would have to be done at the city's expense. The city has continued down to the present day to dredge the river. In 1870 the mayor complains "the dredging of the river is a source of continued expense" and the engineer reports that "every freshet makes a sand bar." The variation in the amount expended from year to year, depended largely upon the size of this sand bar. One half of the expense of dredging was shared by the property fronting on the river. It was attempted to have the depth of the channel keep pace with the increasing size of the vessels. In 1874 the depth was fourteen feet. But the ambition of the city was not realized. In 1875 Mayor Payne in his annual address said, "But if vessels drawing twelve or fourteen feet of water stick on sand bars in the mouth of the harbor or lodge in the mud before they reach their destined docks, as was true last season, the best lake trade will shun us and will seek accommodation where it can be had at less cost and no annoyance." He suggested that the dredging might be done in March and April instead of midsummer.

The fluctuations in the lake level have always directly influenced the amount of dredging in the river. For instance in 1879 the water was ten inches lower than in 1878.



CLEVELAND HARBOR.

SHOWING DEVELOPMENT
OF GOVERNMENT WORK.



Courtesy of War Department—compiled from originals in United States Engineer's Office

The finishing of the Valley and Connotton railroads gave a great impetus to trade in the upper river. Great quantities of coal, ore, limestone and lumber were handled there, and more dredging became necessary. In 1881 the Cleveland rolling mills built a large blast furnace on the upper river near the N. Y. P. & O. railroad tracks and a depth of fourteen feet became necessary. The great bends in the river were increasingly a menace as the size of the vessels increased. By 1887 the deeper draught vessels found it difficult to reach the N. Y. P. & O. bridge even in a sixteen foot channel.

Meantime a great many bridges had been built across the river so that Walter P. Rice, the city engineer reported that, "the river has been robbed of water way at every bridge crossing. The result being a lot of undermined, sliding abutments and a choice assortment of ice gorges."

In 1888 the work on the inner harbor was finally placed upon a more scientific basis. The work was systemized; water gauges were established at different bridges; trained inspectors were employed and daily reports made; the channel was widened from fifty to seventy-five feet; the old river bed was enlarged for dry dock purposes; piles were driven near the Cleveland & Canton railroad bridge and at the Willow street bridge; and a sixteen foot channel was maintained as far as the upper blast furnace. Instead of the yearly contracts for dredging, the city entered into a five-year contract thereby greatly lessening the expense.

The year 1896 marks the beginning of the larger development of the inner harbor. The city undertook to secure the necessary land and donated it to the general government for the rebuilding of the west pier one hundred and eighty feet west of its former location. It was planned to widen the river to the Elm street line; to dredge its channel to a depth of nineteen feet and a width of one hundred and thirty feet, wherever practicable. In 1896 the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad opened a channel one hundred feet wide from the old river bed to the lake.

In 1897 the river widening was continued. The city obtained the land necessary for increasing the width from one hundred and eighty feet to two hundred and seventy-six feet between the Main street bridge and Superior street. Between Seneca and Mahoning streets the average width was increased from one hundred to one hundred and forty-two feet. February 12, 1900, the city council authorized the purchase of land between lower and middle Seneca streets bridges for straightening the sharp turn called "Collision Bend." The purchase of land was also authorized for widening the river between the old river bed and Main street and for widening the river between Sycamore and West River streets, and between Columbus street bridge and the Big Four bridge. In 1901 the widening was continued from Columbus street to Voltaire street and land was purchased for straightening the channel opposite the canal lock.

In September of the following year, the dredging began in the upper river. This marks the last epoch in the development of the upper harbor. In 1908, the river had a navigable depth of twenty feet to Jefferson street, four miles above its mouth, and sixteen feet for one and a half miles further.

Soon after the Federal government had begun to build the east breakwater, the city began the improvement of the lake front. Piles were driven at a considerable distance from the shore and the intervening space filled with earth. A

bridge was built over the railroad tracks to this new made land, and a city dock established, at the foot of Erie street. This work has so far progressed that it is contemplated to have passenger docks ready in the summer of 1910.

Major Dan C. Kingman of the corps of engineers wrote in his report of 1902: "I am of the opinion that a satisfactory harbor can never be had along the Cuyahoga river. The approaches from the land side are too contracted and difficult. I believe that as the east breakwater is extended to its full length, advantage will be taken of the fine facilities that it will offer, and that docks will be built under its shelter, the land approaches changed to conform to the new conditions and the lake business of Cleveland will be done to a very large extent in the new harbor which the present act of congress provides for."

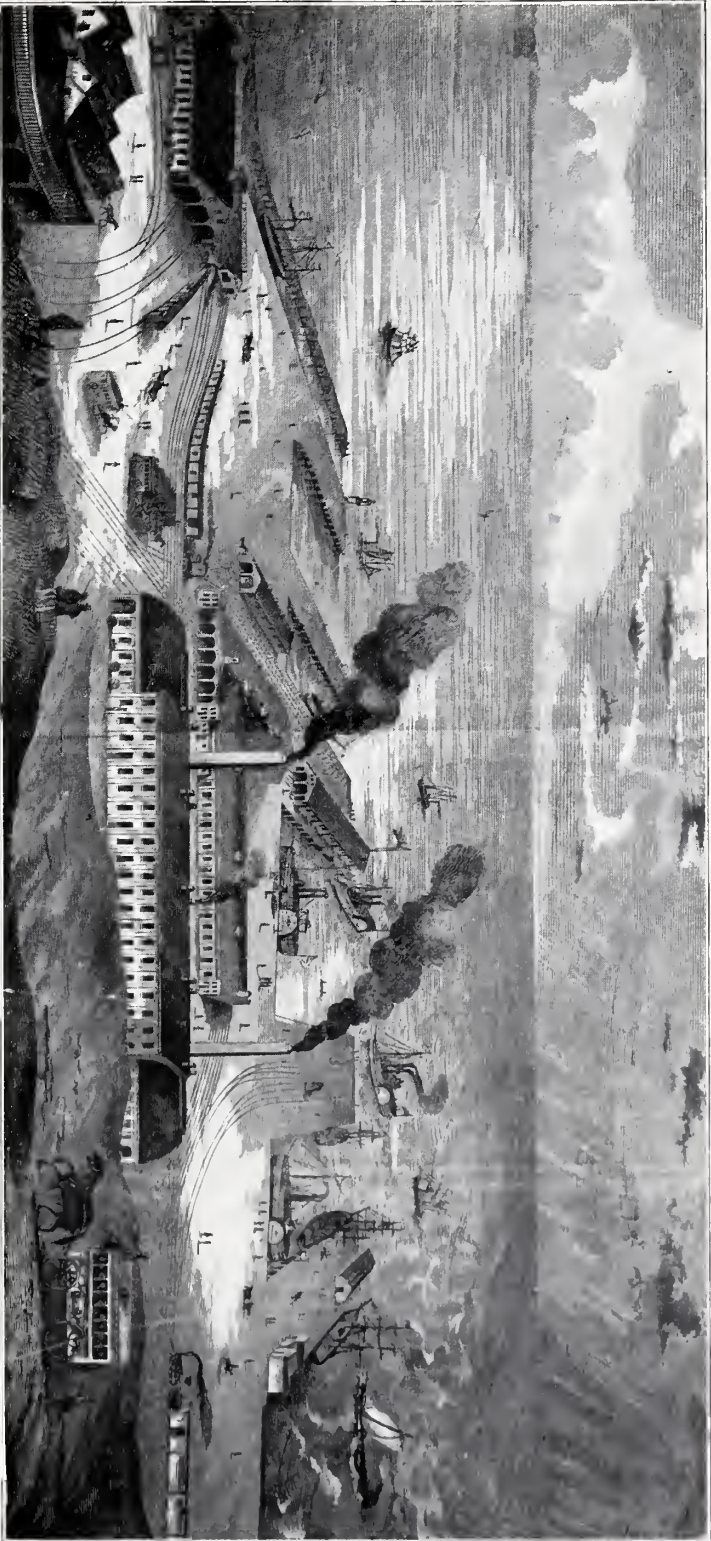
During the current year, the question of expanding the harbor facilities along the river has received a genuine impetus through the cooperation of the city and the adjacent property owners. If the present extensive plans are carried out, the next decade will find the wide valley of the Cuyahoga filled with manufactories from the viaduct to Willow station. For our river will no longer be the "Crooked River," but will have been made straight and its deepened channel will afford an easy waterway to the shipping of the lake.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

RAILROADS.

The first locomotive was seen in Cleveland only sixty years ago, November 3, 1849. The economic importance of this event overshadows all others, because transportation is the life of the modern city. The attitude of society toward the railroad was radically different from that of today. Large sums of public money were voted to their aid and the city of Cleveland pledged its credit to several roads. The building of a new line was prefaced by large public meetings and several years of general discussion. The leading financiers of the country were the promoters and the public had faith in their operations. The state legislatures were very lavish in granting charters. They extended only to the state lines and were often very vague. In order to make interstate connections, charters in the various states were necessary. The most determined opposition was met from property owners, who believed their farms and buildings would be ruined by the railroads. Obstructions were frequently placed on the tracks and the operations of the trains hindered in every way. Early the sympathy of the juries was with the culprits, as it was soon after with the complainants against the companies for damages.

There has been a remarkable development in the building and equipping of railroads. The oldest lines used "strap rails" of iron, three fourths of an inch thick, three inches wide and fifteen to twenty feet long. The straps were spiked to the ties. In 1851 the Cleveland railroads began the use of the T rail. Those used on the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula railway in 1851 were made in England, from twelve to eighteen feet long and weighed fifty-six pounds to the



From an old lithograph

UNION STATION, DOCKS AND TERMINALS OF CINCINNATI, COLUMBUS, AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD, 1853



yard. The estimated cost of this road was fifteen thousand dollars a mile. The first engines were as primitive. A speed of twenty miles an hour was satisfactory. The first passenger coaches were about forty feet in length, the baggage cars twenty-eight feet in length, the freight cars fifteen to twenty feet. The Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula passenger coaches were of the largest then in use, about fifty-six feet long, with eight wheels and brakes. The freight cars were twenty-six feet long, also supplied with brakes. This road had six engines, ample for its traffic. Two of them the "Eagle" and the "Osprey" (all engines were named before they became so numerous), were made in the Cuyahoga Locomotive works at Cleveland. They had six foot drivers, fifteen inch cylinders, weighed about thirty tons and were considered the finest in the state. They burned wood and the wood train was a necessary adjunct to the equipment. This train supplied the sheds along the route with cord wood. In 1854 the "Herald" recorded a "great performance of a locomotive," when the "Eagle" ran from Cleveland to Erie, ninety-five miles, "with only a single tender of wood" and that enough wood was left to run thirty miles farther. This was due to a new device, patented by the Cuyahoga Locomotive works.¹ June 4, 1856, a locomotive on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road burned coal, the first one to do so out of Cleveland. The locomotive ran one hundred and one miles in eleven hours and twenty-five minutes, on nine thousand, seven hundred and ninety-eight pounds of coal.² All the roads soon adopted the new fuel.

In May, 1866, the first "sleeping coach" was seen in Cleveland. It arrived on the Cleveland & Toledo road and was in service between Cleveland and Chicago. The "Herald" of May 18th says, "two very handsome, commodious, comfortable and well ventilated sleeping coaches, manufactured at Adrian, Michigan, have commenced going through without change." The coaches accommodated fifty-six passengers each.

The first schedules were meant for local traffic and convenience only. Freight trains were run haphazard. Only the consolidation of the short lines made through trains possible and brought the elaborate time tables of today. The history of each of the lines entering Cleveland will be briefly outlined.

THE OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The first railroad project in this vicinity was the Ohio Railroad Company, organized April 25, 1836, in Painesville by R. Harper, Eliphalet Austin, Thomas Richmond, G. W. Cord, Heman Ely, John W. Allen, John G. Camp, P. M. Weddell, Edwin Byington, James Post, Eliphalet Redington, Charles C. Paine, Storm Rosa, Rice Harper, Henry Phelps and H. J. Reese.

Nehemiah Allen of Willoughby, representative in the legislature, was responsible for the charter that granted liberal banking powers as well as the usual rights to build a railroad. By act of March 24, 1837, the legislature loaned its credit to the amount of one third of the capital stock in railroads, turnpikes and canals, when the other two thirds had been subscribed. The state issued its bonds in payment for stock in the company. This "plunder law" was repealed March

¹ "Daily Herald," February 28, 1854.

² "Daily Herald," June 25, 1856.

17, 1840, after the state had stock in railroads amounting to \$751,915; turnpikes, \$1,853,365; canals, \$600,000; total, \$3,205,280. This was nearly all lost.

The Ohio Railroad Company planned to build not only a trans-state railroad, but at its termini two great cities, Richmond on the Grand river and Manhattan on the Maumee. The railroad was to be built on stakes driven into the ground. The visionary scheme fitted into the financial fantasies of the day and vanished before the hot breath of the panic of 1837. The state auditor reports in 1843 that "The original subscriptions to the stock of the company were one million, nine hundred and ninety-one thousand, seven hundred and sixty-six dollars. Of this sum only thirteen thousand, nine hundred and eighty dollars had been paid in cash; eight thousand or ten thousand dollars in labor or material; and five hundred and thirty-three thousand, seven hundred and seventy-six dollars in land and town lots. These have been reported as a basis for the credit of the state; also there has been added two hundred and ninety-three thousand, six hundred and sixty dollars in donations of lands for right of way, all of which of course are conditional to revert upon failure to complete the work. The lands received in payment for subscriptions were all taken at the most extravagant rates." The state had paid the company two hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars, and its return was "some sixty-three miles of wooden superstructure laid on piles, a considerable portion of which is already rotten and the remainder going rapidly to decay." Out Lorain street and over the ridge toward Elyria, remnants of these stakes were visible for many years after this picturesque collapse.³

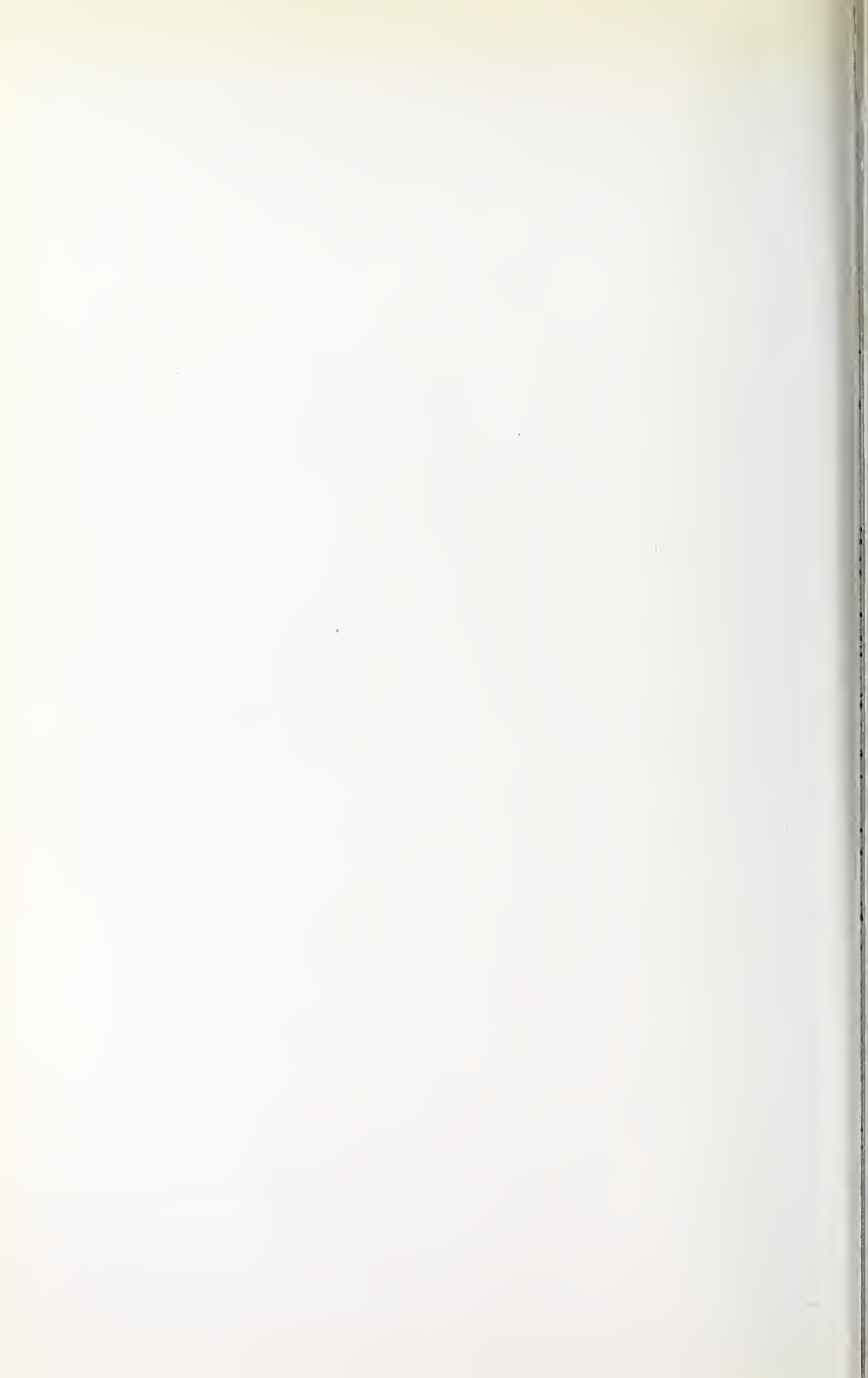
THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

This road, subsequently expanding into the "Big Four," had its origin in Cleveland enterprise, when John Barr visited Cincinnati in 1835-36 and interested capital there to work with Cleveland in the securing of a railroad charter. On March 14, 1836, the charter was granted for constructing a line from Cleveland to Cincinnati via Columbus and Wilmington. The great panic foiled the plans of all railroad building and it was not until 1845 that the commercial interests had sufficiently revived to reopen the subject. The charter of this line was amended March 12, 1845, permitting the building as far as Columbus, where it could connect with any road "then or thereafter constructed * * * leading from any point at or near Lake Erie to or toward the southern part of the state." The new company chose John W. Allen as president, and the following directors from Cleveland: Richard Hilliard, John M. Woolsey, Henry B. Payne and John W. Allen. Cleveland voted \$200,000 of its credit as a loan but private capital was loath to invest. Only \$25,000 could be raised in Cleveland by stock subscription, and Mr. Woolsey's endeavors to enlist Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York capital were almost futile. In 1847 through the earnest personal efforts of Richard Hilliard and H. B. Payne, an additional \$40,000 were raised. Alfred Kelley was elected president. Frederick Harbach, Amasa Stone and Stillman Witt were given the contract to build the road, agreeing to take part of their pay-

³ See "The Ohio Railroad, that famous structure built on stilts." C. P. Leland, "Western Reserve Historical Society Tract No. 81."



JOHN W. ALLEN, 1802-1887
Pioneer lawyer, banker and railroad man



ment in stock and actual construction began. The following paragraphs give a detailed account of these early operations:

"In order to save the charter which had lain dormant for a time, it was thought best to make a show of work on the line already surveyed. One bright autumn forenoon about a dozen men got themselves together near the ground now occupied by the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company's depot with the noble purpose of inaugurating the work of building the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati road. Among the number were Alfred Kelley, the president; T. P. Handy, the treasurer; J. H. Sargent, the engineer; James A. Briggs, the attorney; and H. B. Payne, Oliver Perry, John A. Foote, and others besides your humble servant. On that memorable spot one could look upon those vast fields of bottom lands, and nothing could be seen but unbroken wide meadows. The brick residence of Joel Scranton, on the north and the mill in the ravine of Walworth Run of the south were the only show of buildings in all that region round about. These gentlemen had met to inaugurate the work on the railway, yet there was a sadness about them that could be felt. There was something that told them it would be difficult to make much of a railway without money and labor. Yet they came on purpose to make a show of a beginning. Alfred took a shovel and with his foot pressed it well into the soft and willing earth, placing a good chunk in the tranquil wheelbarrow close at hand, repeating the operation until a load was attained, and dumping it a rod or so to the south. We all shouted a good sized shout that the road was really inaugurated. Then Mr. Handy did a little of the same work, as well as Sargent and Briggs, while I sat on the nearest log, rejoicing to see the work going on so lively and in such able hands. All that fall and winter one man was kept at work on the great enterprise, simply to hold the charter. There was a serious hindrance in the progress of the work, which came in this wise: The laborer who had so great a job on his hands took a look and thought at what he had to do. It was one hundred and forty miles to Columbus, and it was best to hurry up or the road would not be ready for use for quite a spell to come. He set to work with renewed energy for a while, then threw himself quiet out of breath on the ground for a brief rest, when the rheumatism took hold of him and sciatica troubled his limbs so much that the great work was brought to a standstill: he struck for his altars and his fires at home, while the next fall of snow obliterated the line of his progress toward the south, and the directors got together to devise ways and means to keep the work moving onward."⁴

A meeting was held in Empire hall this same year to discuss the conditions of the road. While Alfred Kelley was graphically describing the fate of Cleveland if the town did not soon have railroad connections with the central part of the state, the doors of the hall were locked and the people were compelled to stay until enough subscriptions were received to make sure the road.

November 3, 1849, a throng of eager people watched the first locomotive seen in our city, pull a work train of wooden flat cars up the River street grade. All the small boys in town were there, and overcrowded the cars so that the train was stopped and the boys put off. This culmination of the anticipations of the people

⁴ George F. Marshall, "Annals Early Settlers Association," No. 1, p. 102.

was enthusiastically received. The "Herald" said: "The whistle of the locomotive will be as familiar to the ears of the Clevelander as the sound of church bells."

The first coaches for this road arrived in Cleveland in 1849, by boat. They were made in Springfield, Massachusetts, and were "elegantly finished inside with crimson plush." The locomotives were made here by the Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company.

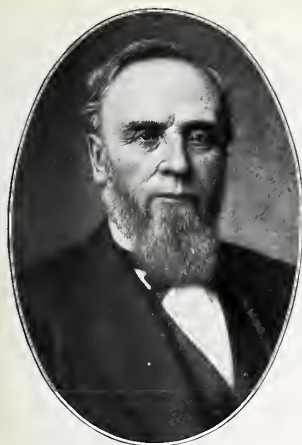
In February, 1851, the last two rails were laid and the final spike was driven at Iberia, by Alfred Kelley and Mayor Case, in the presence of many spectators from Columbus and Cleveland. On the 18th of February the first locomotive passed the entire distance from Columbus to Cleveland. It was welcomed by a salute of artillery. On the morning of February 21, a delegation of four hundred and twenty-eight citizens and officials, including members of the legislature, state officers, municipal officers and others from Cincinnati and Columbus left the latter city and reached here in the evening, where they were greeted by a jubilant throng, the firing of guns and the music of bands. The following morning (Saturday), a parade was formed ending in a public meeting on the Square, where the visitors were welcomed by Mayor Case. The response was spoken by Hon. C. C. Converse, president of the senate, and the oration by Samuel Starkweather. Short speeches were made by a number of those responsible for the road's successful completion, including Governor Wood. The company then returned to the depot and went to Hudson, over the newly laid track of the Cleveland & Pittsburg railway, returning in the evening for a banquet at the Weddell House, followed by a torchlight parade. The following day, Sunday, the "churches were crowded with listeners from abroad." Dr. Aiken, the distinguished pastor of the Old Stone church, preached his famous sermon on railroads, afterwards published by the officers of the new road. On Monday morning the visitors left for a jollification at Columbus, accompanied by a Cleveland delegation. A boat, typifying the lake commerce, had been carried in the parade. This was placed on a flat car and sent to Columbus to participate in a similar service. M. J. Greiner, "the Railroad Poet," composed an "original song" for this occasion. He later became state librarian.

The building of this railroad from St. Clair street to Superior street, parallel with River street, necessitated the taking down of many old buildings. In November, 1849, the city council passed the first ordinance regulating the speed of locomotives. Four or five miles an hour was thought safe.

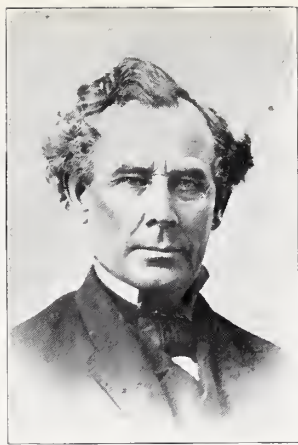
In March, April and May of 1851, the road's revenue from passenger service was \$56,625.21, and from freight, \$25,929.85, total, \$82,554.06. Number of passengers carried 31,679½. This was considered a splendid beginning. The total gross earning of the Big Four system in 1908 were \$24,621,660.85.*

The line immediately began to expand. In March, 1850, the Springfield & Mansfield Railroad Company was chartered. The name was later changed to the Springfield, Mount Vernon & Pittsburg Railroad Company. In 1860 it was in the hands of a receiver, and on January 1, 1861, it was sold, the division between Springfield and Delaware being purchased by parties who, in January, 1862, resold it to the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Company, and was known as the Springfield branch.

* Moody's Manual.



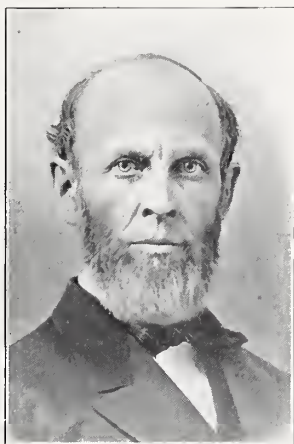
W. S. Streator



Stillman Witt



Oscar Townsend



George P. Ely



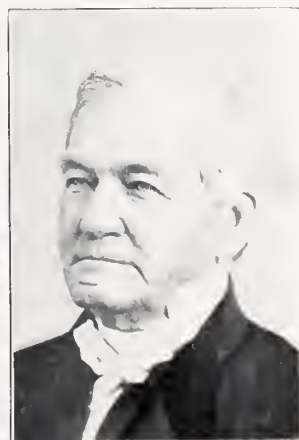
L. M. Hubby



J. H. Devereux

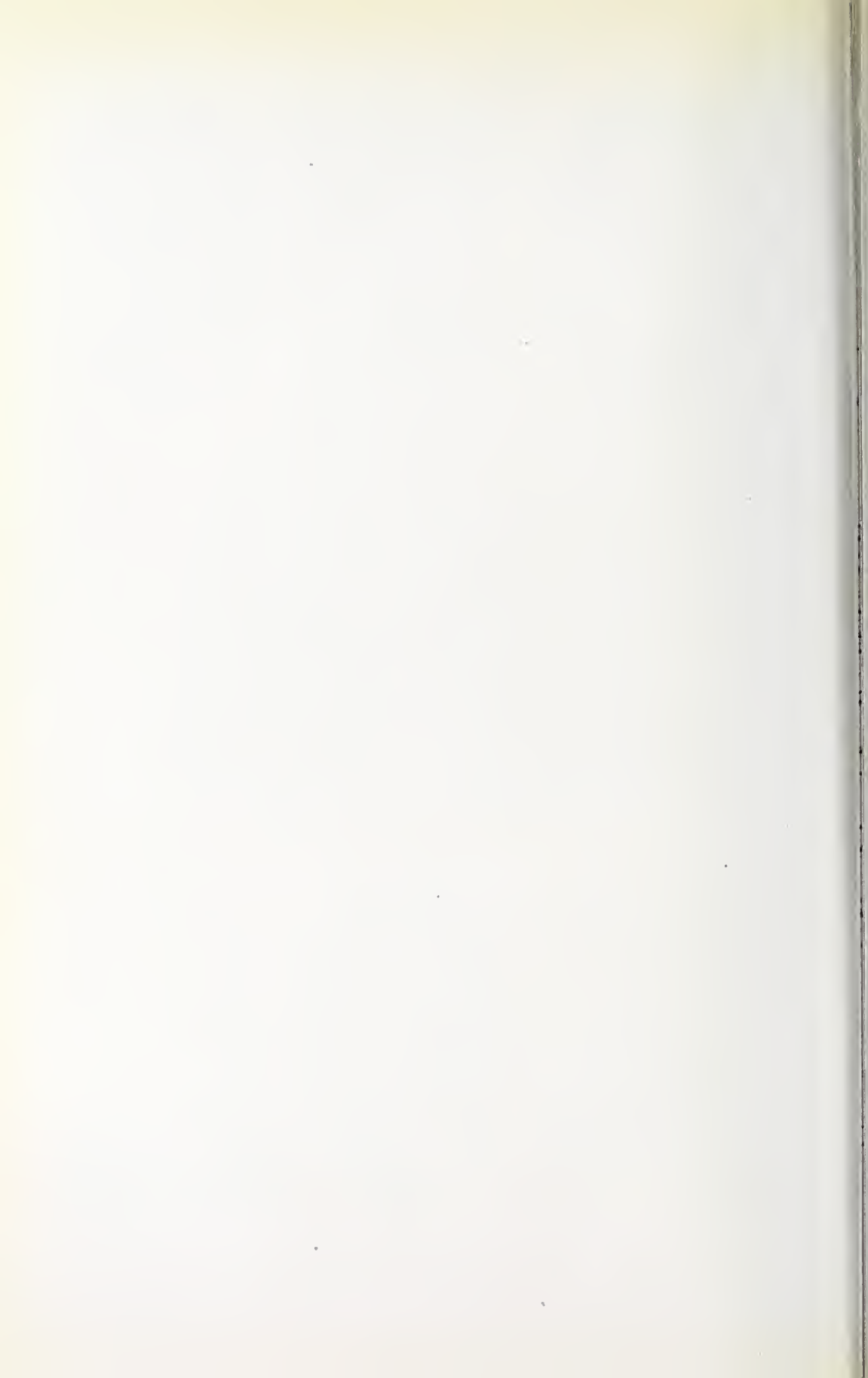


H. B. Hurlbut



James Farmer

GROUP OF PIONEER RAILROAD MEN



December 26, 1864, the Indianapolis, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad Company of Indiana, and the Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad Company of Ohio were consolidated under the name of the Bellefontaine Railroad Company. In May, 1868, the Bellefontaine and the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati lines were consolidated under the name of Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad Company. Soon thereafter this line by perpetual lease secured the Cincinnati & Springfield Railroad Company's line. In April, 1880, the Mount Gilead branch was secured. June 23, 1882, the Indianapolis & St. Louis railroad was purchased. This line extended from Indianapolis to Terre Haute. On the same date the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute was secured, forming connections between Terre Haute and St. Louis. Thus a through line was established between Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis. In 1882 the branch to Alton, Illinois, was absorbed. In June, 1889, these lines were merged into the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad system, immediately called the "Big Four." Other lines have since been leased or purchased. The road is operated by the New York Central system. It has 1,680.97 miles of main track and operates 2,628.72 miles.

THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURG RAILROAD.

Local interest in this line began in 1835. On January 12, 1836, a meeting was held at Hudson "for the purpose of devising means to construct a railroad from Cleveland to Pittsburg." Delegates from various towns were present. Frederick Whittlesey, the chairman, N. C. Baldwin, S. J. Andrews and H. B. Payne represented Cleveland. Several committees were appointed to prosecute the work of organization. N. C. Baldwin was chairman of the committee to frame a charter. John Barr, David Long and E. T. Stirling were the committee to raise funds in Cleveland.⁵

November 6, 1838, delegates from Ohio and Pennsylvania met in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to discuss the building of a railroad from Cleveland to Pittsburg through Harrisburg to Philadelphia. Samuel Starkweather, C. M. Giddings, John Barr, William B. Loid and Frederick Whittlesey were the Cleveland delegates.⁶

March 14, 1836, the road was chartered as the Cleveland, Warren & Pittsburg to build from Cleveland to the eastern line of the state. After the panic the charter was resuscitated March 11, 1845, giving the privilege of avoiding Warren if need be to build "the most direct, practicable and least expensive route to the Ohio river at the most suitable point." In October, 1845, the company organized at Ravenna, with James Stewart of Wellsville, president; A. G. Cottell, secretary; Cyrus Prentiss, treasurer. No contracts were let until July, 1847, when the construction from Wellsville northward was let. Lack of money and great financial distress delayed the work on the Cleveland end. At a public meeting in the courthouse, March 23, 1847, it was resolved that the city council be asked to submit to the people the question of voting aid to the enterprise. In April, 1848, a vote was taken on subscribing one hundred thousand dollars. Only

⁵ "Cleveland Whig," January 18, 1836.

⁶ "Magazine of Western History," Vol. 8, p. 110.

twenty-seven votes were cast against the proposition and one thousand, one hundred and thirty for it.⁷

In November, 1850, the branch to Steubenville was authorized and ultimately the road was extended to New Philadelphia. In February, 1851, the road was finally opened from Cleveland to Hudson, in March to Ravenna, in November to Hanover, ninety-five miles from Cleveland, and in 1852 the Pittsburg connections were completed. On March 4th the mayor of Cleveland, the council and invited guests went to Wellsville on the first train, where a three days' celebration took place, the visitors going to Pittsburg and Wheeling. When the road had reached Hanover, the stockholders resolved "that the directors be requested to give a free ticket to each stockholder and his lady, to ride over the road from Cleveland to Hanover and return at any time within thirty days, and that landholders through whose land the road passes shall be entitled to a free ticket for themselves and wives from twenty days from the opening of the road, and that the same privilege be extended over the other portions of the road, when completed."

The line was ninety-eight and a half miles long. In April, 1853, the Pennsylvania legislature incorporated the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Company, to connect with the Ohio Company. Later the line was extended to Rochester, Pennsylvania, and to Bellaire, Ohio. In December, 1862, a joint agreement was made between the Cleveland & Pittsburg and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad for a common use of the tracks of the latter from Rochester to Pittsburg.

In October, 1871, the Pennsylvania railroad leased the Cleveland & Pittsburg for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, running from December 1, 1871. The consideration is recorded as seven per cent on the capital stock, the payments of interest and bonds, the maintenance of lines and other considerations.

R. F. Smith, for many years general manager of the road, in 1871, in a report to the Cleveland Board of Trade speaks of the early history of the road as follows: "The enterprise thus completed and about to enter upon what seemed a course of prosperity was overtaken by the financial revulsion of 1857, and the stagnation of business, combined with a heavy floating debt, threatened total loss of the invested capital. The stock which six years before had ranged above par was brought down to seven and even five cents on the dollar in the market, and only by the most economical and skillful management was the road saved to the stockholders. Upon the breaking out of the war the road shared with other northern lines, the traffic diverted by the closing of the Mississippi and the stimulated business consequent on the war, and rapidly emerging from its low estate its stock reached the high rate of one hundred and forty-five per cent."

In 1908 it operated 255.53 miles and carried 1,859,194 passengers.⁸

THE NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA & OHIO RAILROAD.

February 22, 1848, the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Railroad Company was given a charter, and the first meeting of its stockholders was held in Warren,

⁷ "Herald," April 12, 1848.

⁸ "Moody's Manual."

Atlantic & Great Western R'y

1864.



1865.

New Broad Gauge

PASSENGER, FREIGHT, MAIL, EXPRESS & TELEGRAPH ROUTE.

ERIE RAILWAY



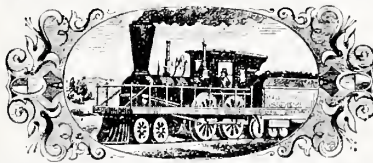
GREAT BROAD GAUGE, DOUBLE TRACK & TELEGRAPH ROUTE TO
New York, Boston & all Eastern Cities.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI



RAILROAD.

TOLEDO RAILROAD!



GREAT THROUGH ROUTE,

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH

RAIL

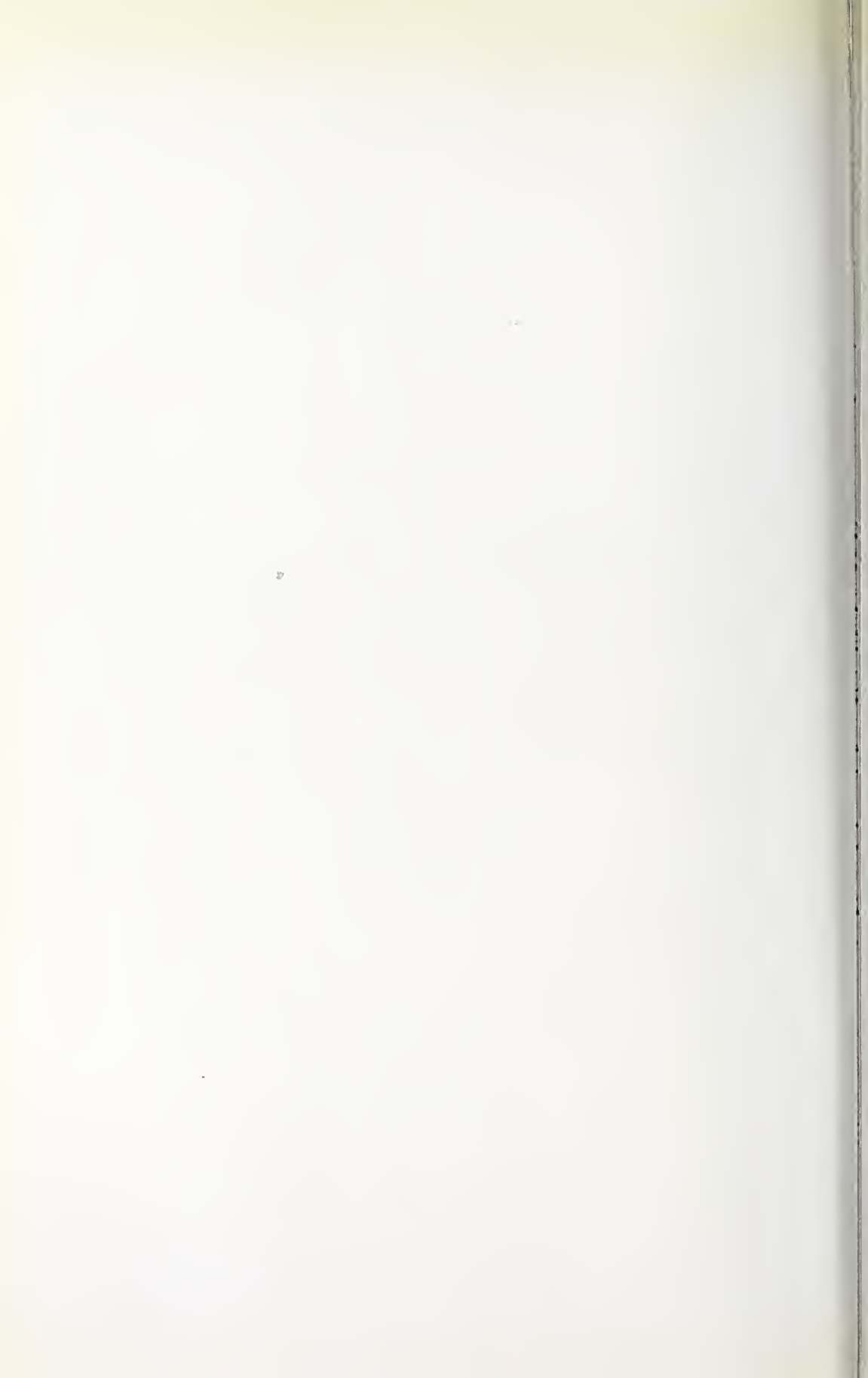


ROAD

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

TYPICAL RAILROAD ADVERTISEMENTS OF AN EARLY DAY



June, 1852, when \$300,000 had been subscribed. The directors were Jacob Perkins, Frederick Kinsman, Charles Smith, of Warren, David Tod, of Youngstown, Dudley Baldwin, of Cleveland, Robert Cunningham, of Newcastle and James Magee, of Pittsburg. The road is a monument to the devotion, energy and ability of Jacob Perkins. The financial difficulties were of the most discouraging kind. The Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad and the Pittsburg & Erie, then building, refused to aid the new venture. Offices were opened in Cleveland, surveys were made, some land was purchased, but subscriptions failed to come. Attempts to have the legislature of Pennsylvania permit an extension to Pittsburg were thwarted by several rival roads. The impossible money market of 1854 added its despondency to the situation and President Perkins went to Europe for aid, but that country had lost confidence in American railroad securities and he returned without the needed funds. As a final resort he proposed the heroic measure to the directors of pledging their personal fortunes to the venture, he leading the list with a pledge of one hundred thousand dollars. This succeeded. In 1857 the road was completed to Youngstown and the productive coal fields of the Mahoning valley were opened to Cleveland and the lake ports. The road was a success from its first train.

In October, 1863, the Atlantic & Great Western railroad leased the line for ninety-nine years, for an annual rental of four hundred and five thousand, eight hundred and two dollars and forty-five cents and the purchase of the equipment.

July 25, 1872, the Cleveland & Mahoning, the Liberty & Vienna and the Niles & New Lisbon railroads were consolidated and called the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley railway. July 1, 1880, the consolidated lines were leased with the Atlantic & Great Western system to the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company for eighty-two years, the old Cleveland & Mahoning road becoming the Mahoning division. The road is now owned and operated by the Erie system.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The text-books on transportation cite this railroad and its eastern connection, the New York Central, as the classic example of the tendency of railroads to amalgamate into great trunk lines.

There are six sections of Development in the history of this system. The history of the first section, the Michigan Southern development, begins in Michigan with the chartering of the Erie & Kalamazoo Railway Company, April 22, 1833, the line to extend from Toledo, then claimed by the territory of Michigan and called Port Lawrence, to some point on the Kalamazoo river. Only thirty-three miles of the road were built, from Toledo to Adrian. It seems anomalous that this short road, miserably constructed of oak stringers with strap rails five eighths inch thick; at first operated by horse power, then by two puny engines; built wholly upon credit, with a charter giving it the right to issue paper money and indulge in all the vagaries of a "wild cat" bank, including the repudiation of its debts; plunged into the inevitable bankruptcy within a few years, and managed by a receiver in Toledo and a commissioner at Adrian, who were constantly in each others' hair, it seems anomalous that this puny line should be the first tottering step that culminated in the continental trunk

system between the first and second cities of our continent. The state of Michigan, in 1838, began the construction of the Southern railway, surveying the line from Monroe to New Buffalo on Lake Michigan. November 30, 1840, the first train reached Adrian. Not until September, 1843, did it reach Hillsdale, sixty-six miles from Monroe. This was as far as the state built the road.

May 9, 1846, the Michigan Southern Railway Company was chartered and in May, 1849, this company leased in perpetuity the Southern railway from the state and purchased the bankrupt Erie & Kalamazoo railway. The road from Monroe to Hillsdale was at once pushed southward to the state line, where eventually it connected with the Northern Indiana Railroad Company that had been chartered in Indiana, February, 1835. At this time European capital began to invest in American railway securities and the Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central were both provided with ample funds that stimulated them to a great race of construction from Detroit to Chicago. The Michigan Southern and the Northern Indiana united in building from Jonesville to Chicago, one hundred and seventy-two miles in what was then considered the incredible time of twenty months.

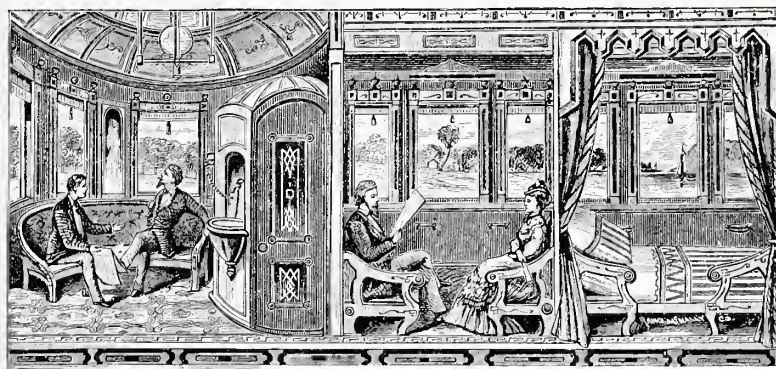
In 1851 the second section, or the Northern Indiana development, began. Ohio chartered the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, giving permission to build from Toledo westward to the Indiana state line, and northward to the Michigan line. The latter line was called the Detroit, Monroe & Toledo railroad. The completion of these roads furnished Toledo with connections with all the northern Indiana lines. On July 3, 1853, the Northern Indiana Company of Ohio and of Indiana were consolidated under the name of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company. In November, 1850, extensions into Illinois were planned, when the Northern Indiana and Chicago Railroad Company was incorporated to build from Chicago, southeasterly to the state line and connect with the western division of the old Buffalo & Mississippi railroad. February 7, 1855, the general consolidation of the western division of the Buffalo & Mississippi, the Northern Indiana Railroad Company and the Northern Indiana and Chicago was consummated under the name of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company. Connections were now completed from Toledo to Chicago. Within a few months the new company absorbed the Michigan Southern Railroad Company and subsequently leased the Detroit, Monroe & Toledo Railroad. The new consolidation was called the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Company.

The third section, the Buffalo and Erie development, began April 12, 1842, when the Erie & Northeast Railroad Company was incorporated in Pennsylvania to build from Erie to the eastern line of Northeast township, and twenty miles of this line were built. October, 1849, saw the organization of the Buffalo & State Line railroad for building from Buffalo westward to connect with a road leading to Cleveland. This road was permitted to join the Erie & Northeast by act of New York legislature, March 9, 1867, the consolidation being known as the Buffalo & Erie Company. Connections now were built from Erie to Buffalo.

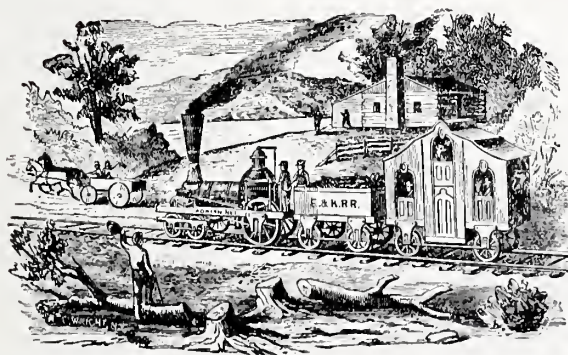
The fourth section, the Cleveland and Toledo development, was begun on March 2, 1846, when the state chartered the Junction Railroad Company to build from a point on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, within thirty miles of Cleveland, westward through Elyria to Bellevue, or some other point on the



From the original in Western Reserve Historical Society
ONE OF THE EARLIEST RAILROAD TIME CARDS PRINTED IN CLEVELAND



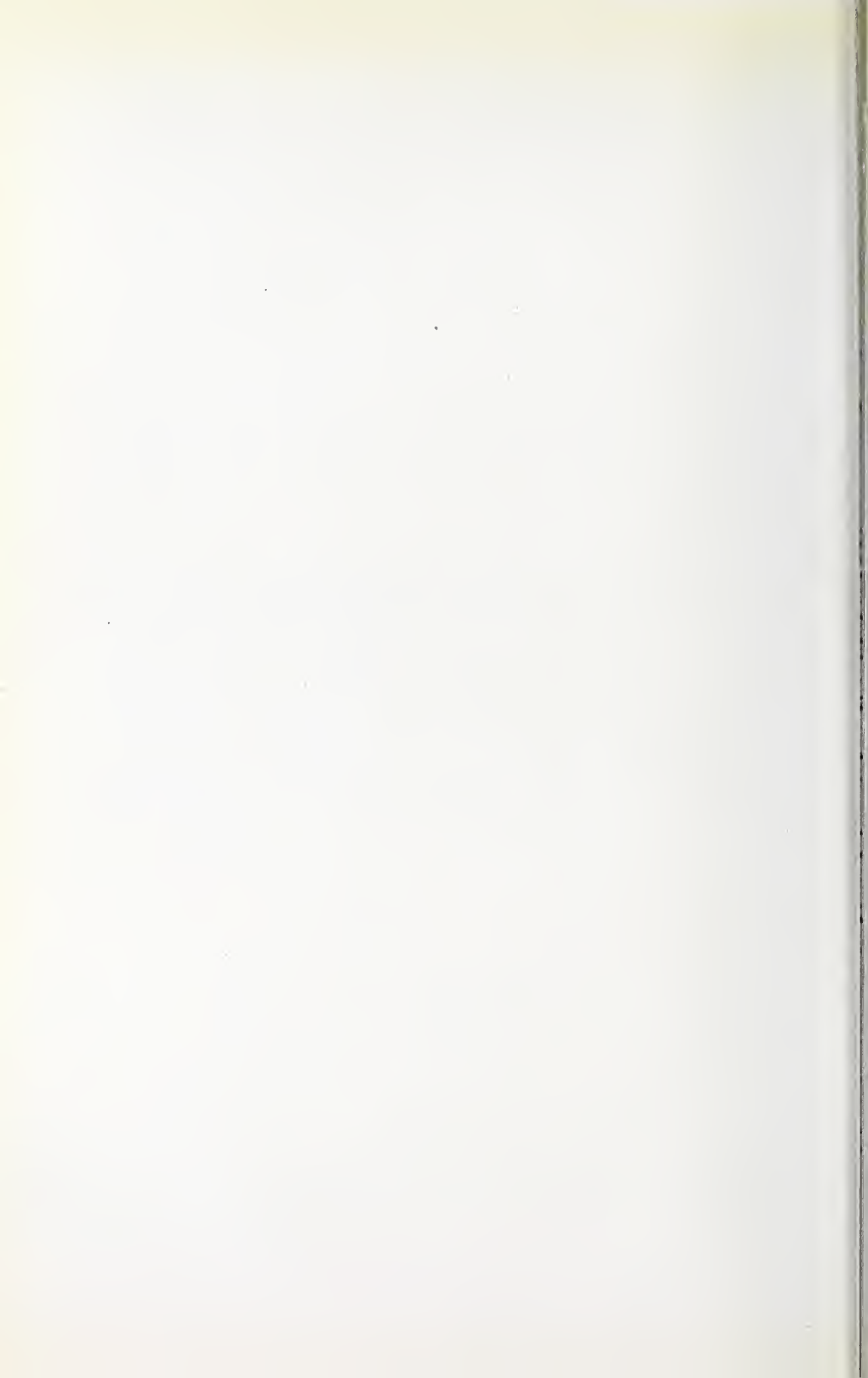
INTERIOR VIEW OF "PALACE COACH" AND SLEEPING CAR
From advertisement of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway, 1875



From an old cut
First locomotive and "Pleasure car" on the Erie and
Kalamazoo railroad, 1837



From an old cut
Union passenger depot, 1866



Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad and thence to Fremont, and a branch from Elyria to Fremont, via Sandusky. The latter branch followed the ancient Ohio railroad, "the road on stilts." In March, 1850, a line was incorporated to extend from Toledo eastward to pass through Norwalk and connect with the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati at Wellington. Later the company was given the authority to build to Cleveland. This was the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland railroad. Still a third line to Toledo was chartered in October, 1852, the Port Clinton railroad, to build from Sandusky to Toledo via Port Clinton. The inevitable unification took place on July 15, 1853, when a new corporation, the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Company, absorbed these projected lines, none of which had built their allotted portions.

The lines now completed extended from Chicago to Toledo, from Toledo to Cleveland and from Erie to Buffalo. The sixth section remained, the Cleveland-Erie line. This was distinctly a Cleveland enterprise. Alfred Kelley, "the Railroad King" and William Case were the prime movers. It began in 1848 with the charter of the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula railroad, to build from Cleveland eastward through Painesville and Ashtabula to the state line. Heman B. Ely was the president of this company; Abel Kimball, treasurer; Frederick Harbach, engineer. The directors besides these officials were Alfred Kelley, Samuel L. Seldon, Heman B. Ely, George E. Gillett, David R. Paige, L. Lake and Peleg P. Sanford. They began work with the full knowledge that they were building an important connecting link, for an early report of the directors says "Aware that the road must of necessity be the common thoroughfare of two great lines of road converging from the westward at Cleveland, and two great lines converging eastward from Erie, the directors have spared no labor or expense in ascertaining the best possible route, and the result is that the road is located, all things considered, upon the most direct line. * * * Though not required for immediate use, in order to lay down a double track, the roadway throughout is one hundred feet wide." And upon this broad gauge policy ninety-five miles were built. The contract for construction was let July 26, 1850, to Frederick Harbach, Amasa Stone and Stillman Witt. The first locomotive traveled the entire line in the autumn of 1852. A distinguished delegation went from Cleveland to Erie to celebrate the event. In May, 1854, the legislature of Pennsylvania gave authority to extend the road to Erie, along the old Franklin Canal railway line. This last link, to us the most important, was long delayed because the general opinion doubted the ability of the railway to compete with the popular passenger steamers between Cleveland and Buffalo. At Erie the new road connected with the Erie & Northeast Railway, a line twenty miles long, running from Erie to the New York State line, there connecting with the Buffalo and State Line road. This small strip of road so essential to the through traffic, was for some reason of a different gauge from either of its larger connecting roads, causing great expense and inconvenience in transferring passengers and freight. When permission was secured for making the gauge uniform, the people of Erie objected and a mob ripped up the tracks and burned a bridge. The people in Cleveland, December 27, 1853, held a mass meeting in the courthouse, denouncing the lawless men of the Pennsylvania town and

demanding redress. The courts soon put a stop to the disgraceful pettiness of Erie.

The various sections of this system were now built and the railroad at once demonstrated its power to draw traffic. The opening of the far west sent vast streams of travel through the Buffalo-Chicago route, and the inconvenience in transfer, the loss in operation and other considerations led to the inevitable unifying of these diverse sections. The consolidation began in Cleveland. October 8, 1867, the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Company leased the Cleveland & Toledo Company. June 17, 1868, the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula was changed to the Lake Shore Railway Company. In 1869 the Cleveland & Toledo became an integral part of the Lake Shore and one corporation owned from Erie to Toledo. May 8, 1869, the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana was merged with the Lake Shore and a single new corporation, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, operated from Erie to Chicago. This name remained unchanged, when on August 10, 1869, the Buffalo & Erie railway was absorbed by the Lake Shore. This was the last step in the consolidation of 1,013 miles of railroad into one of the greatest railway systems of this country. Later the merger with the Vanderbilt system of New York was completed.

In 1873 the extensive railroad shops were located at Collamer, where one hundred and sixty acres were purchased by the company for six hundred and fifty dollars per acre.

In 1908, 1,511.1 miles were operated and 8,558,745 passengers carried.⁹

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

The local branch of this line began as the Franklin & Warren railroad, chartered March 10, 1845, to build from Franklin, now Kent, in Portage county, through Warren to the eastern boundary of the state, and from Franklin southwest or west. A road was built from the Pennsylvania line to Dayton, through Warren, Akron, and Springfield, which in 1854, was called the Atlantic & Great Western. In April, 1858, a Pennsylvania connection was made, when the Meadville railroad was merged with it and the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad of Pennsylvania incorporated. In December, 1858, the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company of New York was incorporated. These various state corporations were all consolidated August 19, 1865. Later the line was leased to the Erie railroad and then began that series of manipulations of stock, of bankruptcy proceedings and of forced sales that made the unfortunate Erie conspicuous among the lines of the country.¹⁰ Two Cleveland men acted as receivers at various times. Reuben Hitchcock, from November, 1869, to February 24, 1870, and General J. H. Devereux from December 8, 1874, to January 6, 1880. On the latter date the road was sold on foreclosure to trustees, who acted for the bondholders. On March 17, 1880, a new corporation was formed, the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company.

⁹ "Moody's Manual."

¹⁰ See Adams' "Chapters of Erie."

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS RAILROAD.

February 19, 1851, the charter of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Delaware railroad was issued to the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad Company to build a branch from Hudson, Cuyahoga Falls and Akron to connect with some road between Massillon and Wooster. In March, 1852, the company was organized and the road was built from Hudson to Millersburg in Holmes county. It was at first known as the Akron branch. This name was changed in 1853 to the Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati. From 1861-4 it was operated by a receiver, who sold it to parties who in July, 1865, transferred the road to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and with this latter road it passed into the control of the Pennsylvania railroad in 1869.

In May, 1869, the Pittsburg, Mt. Vernon, Columbus & London railroad was incorporated. In the following December this new corporation purchased that part of the Springfield, Mt. Vernon & Pittsburg railway, east of Delaware, and November 4th purchased the Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati railroad from the Pennsylvania railroad. A lease of the Massillon & Cleveland railroad built from Massillon to Clinton, was also acquired by the latter sale. December 20, 1869, the new line was called the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Delaware Railroad Company.

On December 17, 1872, the company filed in Columbus, a supplemental certificate for building a branch for Holmes county to other roads running through Muskingum county. In default of interest, December 1, 1881, the road was sold at foreclosure sale, to the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway Company, and operated by them until April 23, 1882, when the courts set aside the sale and appointed a receiver, who again sold the road, on June 9, 1882, to the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus railroad. January 1, 1886, the road was reorganized and is now operated by the Pennsylvania system.

THE CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN.

March 9, 1850, the Carroll County Railroad Company was chartered. It laid a strap railroad from Carrollton to Oneida, twelve miles, operated with horse power. Within nine years the road was sold at a receiver's sale.

In 1873 the Ohio & Toledo Railroad Company secured the road and extended it northward to Minerva, and southward to Cannonsburg, afterward called Del Rey, planning to connect Youngstown and the Panhandle line. But the company failed before this could be done and George L. Ingersoll, of Cleveland, purchased the road in 1878, and sold it to eastern capitalists, who at once organized the Youngstown & Connotton Valley Railroad Company. But the plans were soon changed, the new company deciding to make Canton, not Youngstown, the northern terminus and the name was changed to the Connotton Valley railroad. In 1880 the line was opened to Canton and the same year the Connotton Northern railroad was incorporated to build from Fairport to Canton, but when the line had been projected into Portage county it was decided to make Cleveland the lake terminal, and in January, 1882, trains were run to the Commercial street depot. The Connotton Northern and the Connotton Valley were

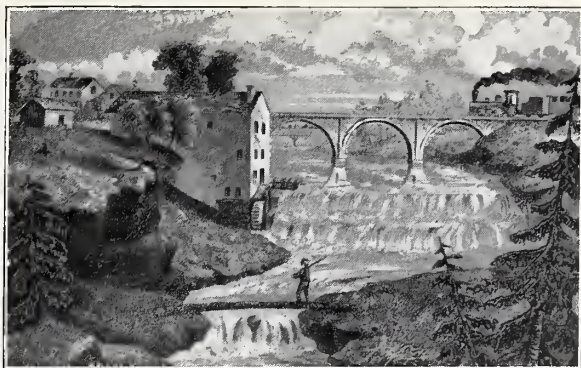
consolidated under the latter name and a branch was built into the Straitsville coal fields by way of Zanesville and Coshocton. In January, 1884, Samuel Briggs, of Cleveland, was appointed receiver for the line upon suit brought for foreclosure, the bondholders and stockholders agreeing upon a plan of reorganization. The road was purchased and on June 24, 1885, at a meeting in Cleveland, the road was reorganized under the name of Cleveland & Canton Railroad Company. The road was sold in 1888 to the newly organized Coshocton & Southern railroad and extended southward to Zanesville. In May, 1892, the Cleveland & Canton, the Waynesburg & Canton and the Chagrin Falls & Northern roads were consolidated and called the Cleveland, Canton & Southern railroad. In 1892 this road leased the Massillon railroad. September 15, 1893, the court appointed J. W. Wardwell and Frederick Swift, receivers, the latter resigning July 15, 1894. In May, 1899, the Pennsylvania Company acquired control of the road. In 1901, the Apple Creek Branch was completed and the Howard Branch in 1906. Its total trackage is 210 miles.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

This line began as the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley, incorporated July 2, 1870, to build from Berea to Mill township, in Tuscarawas county, there to connect with the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad, a branch to run from Elyria to Medina county. In August, 1873, the road was completed from Elyria to Ulrichsville. Meantime it had acquired eight miles of road from Elyria to Black River Harbor, now called Lorain. In July, 1874, interest was defaulted and a receiver was appointed. The following January the road was sold to Selah Chamberlain, who organized the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad Company and the road was built to Wheeling in 1880. In 1882, it was again in the hands of a receiver and Selah Chamberlain and others bought it and reorganized the company under the name of Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad Company. November 23, 1893, the road was consolidated with the Cleveland & Southern railroad, which extended from Cleveland to Lester, a distance of twenty-eight miles, thereby giving a Cleveland terminal. The company is controlled by the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company. Its total trackage is four hundred and fifty-one and fifty-nine hundredths miles.

THE VALLEY RAILROAD.

The need of a railway to the coal fields in the central part of the state was realized when the Mahoning supply became depleted. In February, 1871, a public meeting was held in the city council chamber to consider the question. Meetings were held in South Brooklyn and other places along the proposed route. The charter for this road was granted August 31, 1871, giving authority to build from Cleveland southward to Wheeling, through Akron and Canton. The building began in 1873, just as the panic was sweeping the country. The stress of financial matters stopped the work until 1878. A number of public meetings were held in Cleveland to consider means for continuing the work. In 1880 cars were running from Cleveland to Canton, and July 1, 1882, to Valley Junction. It is a coal carrying



From an old lithograph

Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland Railroad Bridge
over Rocky River at Berea, 1853



From an old lithograph

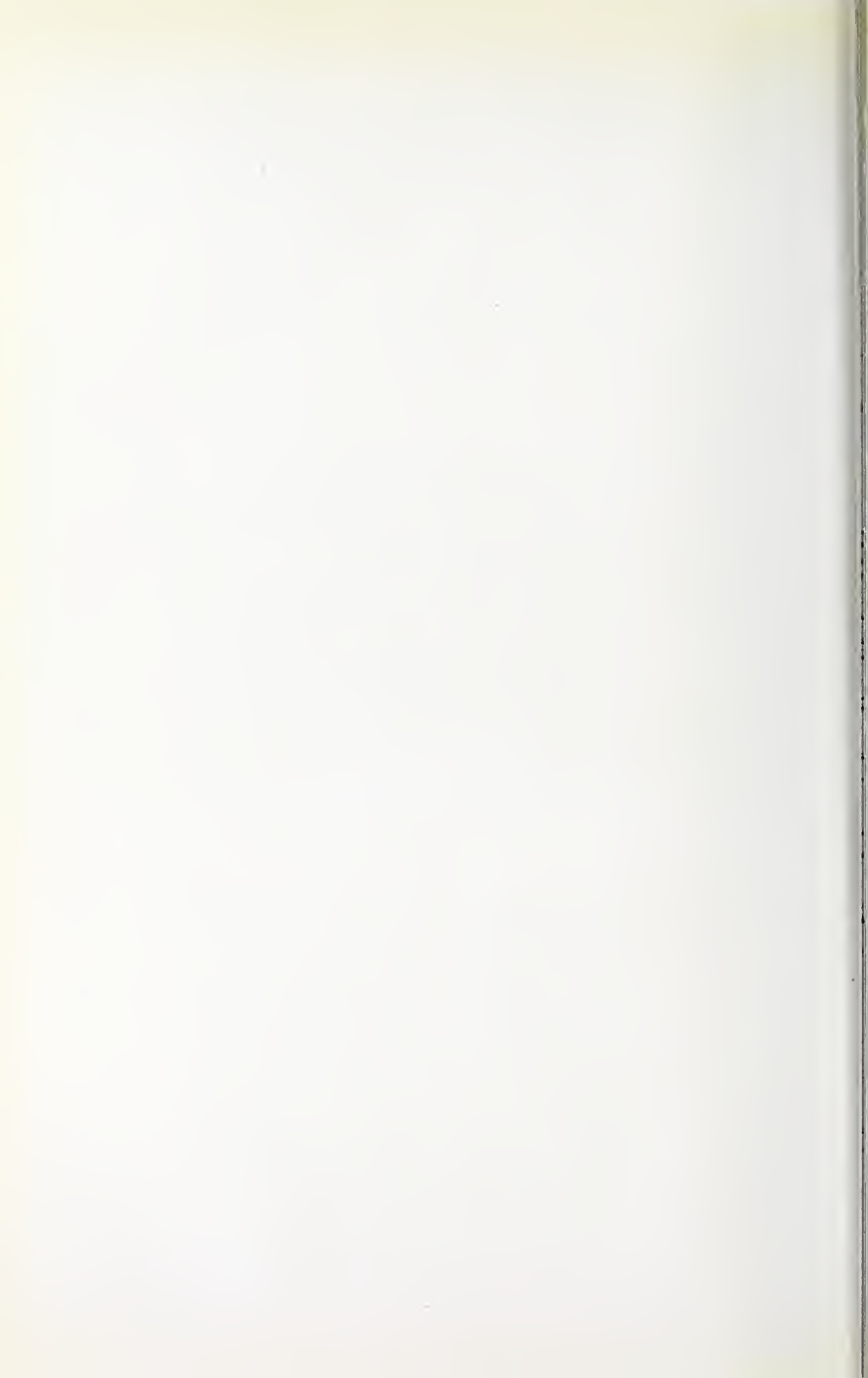
Lake Shore Railroad Bridge over Euclid Creek, 1853



From an old lithograph

Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland Railroad Bridge over
West Branch of Rocky River at Ohmstead Falls, 1853

A GROUP OF PRIMITIVE RAILROAD BRIDGES



road, entering Cleveland by the old canal bed, which the state ceded to the city on condition that a new junction of canal and river should be made and a new weigh lock built. The city in turn leased the bed to the railroad company for ninety-nine years, receiving in bonds two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars as a consideration. * When the panic overtook the road the city wished to help the construction and it was proposed to issue bonds for this purpose but voters determined against this. The business men of the city, however, raised \$500,000 dollars in stock subscriptions. J. H. Wade, N. P. Payne, James Farmer, S. T. Everett and L. M. Coe were especially active in this enterprise.

In February, 1880, the road was completed. September 10, 1895, the Valley railway was sold under foreclosure proceedings. October 3, 1895, the Cleveland Terminal & Valley Railroad Company was organized and purchased the road. The Baltimore & Ohio now controls and operates the road under the name of the Cleveland division. Its total trackage is 187.85 miles.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

This road, popularly known as the "Nickel Plate," was chartered in New York, April 13, 1881. It was planned from the first as a through line from Buffalo to Chicago via Cleveland and Fort Wayne. It was built by the Seney syndicate in record breaking time, traffic beginning October 23, 1882, 523.02 miles built and equipped in less than eighteen months. It was built as a competitor of the Lake Shore system and was purchased for the Vanderbilts in November, 1882, by Judge Stevenson Burke. In March, 1885, D. W. Caldwell, vice president of the road, was appointed receiver. In May, 1887, the road was sold at foreclosure and immediately the company reorganized, changing its terminology from railway to railroad, so that the new company was the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, which operates the line today. Its total length is 523.02 miles.

THE CLEVELAND BELT & TERMINAL RAILROAD.

This road is six and a half miles long, extending from the Cleveland, Canton & Southern tracks to the "Nickel Plate" in Newburg. It was built to facilitate freight shifting.

THE BELT LINE.

The latest addition to Cleveland railroads is the "Cleveland Short Line Railway," called the "Belt Line." It encircles the city from Collinwood to Rockport. For years the rapidly increasing freight traffic of the city was congesting the railways. A method of transferring the through freight without sending it into the city had often been sought. But the engineering difficulties presented by the steep grades of the "Heights" and the broad Cuyahoga Valley seemed to make the work impossible. By long and painstaking investigation, W. R. Hopkins and his brother Ben Hopkins, became convinced that such a line could be constructed. Senator Charles Dick and H. M. Hanna were drawn into the plan, and in July, 1906, building operations were begun. The road will be completed in 1912. The active work of promotion and guiding the building operations de-

* Act of April 29, 1872.

volved upon W. R. Hopkins, to whose energy and perseverance the success of the task is due.

DEPOTS.

In 1853 the Cleveland & Columbus, the Cleveland & Erie and the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroads united in building a "passenger house" on the lake front, three hundred and sixty-three by one hundred and twenty-five feet, an "eating house," two hundred and twenty by forty feet, and a "freight house," one hundred and forty-five by eighty feet, all of wood, with tin roof. The total cost was seventy-five thousand dollars. These buildings were destroyed by fire and in 1864 work on the new Union depot was begun. It was as ample a structure in its day as it has latterly become inadequate, filthy and unworthy. A grand Union station is planned as part of the group plan. Long delayed litigation between the city and the railroads over the ownership of lake front property has delayed its erection.

The Lake Shore, Big Four and the Pennsylvania lines enter the Union depot. The other roads have isolated and inadequate stations. The Baltimore & Ohio in 1901, built a new depot at the foot of Water street. A few years later the Erie renovated its old depot near the Superior viaduct, and in 1909, the Wheeling & Lake Erie built its present station on the site of the rookery, formerly occupied as a depot.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers established its headquarters in Cleveland in 1873. The first head of the organization was P. M. Arthur. His successor is Warren S. Stone, the present executive officer of the Brotherhood.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen located in Cleveland in December, 1899, P. H. Morrissey was the president of the organization and in 1909 was succeeded by William G. Lee, the present president.

CHAPTER LXXV.

STREET CARS AND SUBURBAN LINES.¹

On the 3d of March, 1834, the legislature incorporated the Cleveland & Newburg Railroad Company, with authority to construct a railroad "from some point in lot No. 413, in Newburg township, to the harbor in Cleveland," for the purpose of transporting freight and passengers "by the power and force of steam, animals or other mechanical force, or by a combination of them." The capital was authorized at fifty thousand dollars. The incorporators of this first local railway were Aaron Barker, David H. Beardsley, Truman P. Handy, John W. Allen, Horace Perry, Lyman Kendall, James S. Clark. The line was built from the stone quarries in the lot, named in Newburg township to the Public Square, where its depot was the barn of the Cleveland hotel, located where the Forest City house now stands. The track was laid along the roadway of Euclid road across Doan brook, where the college buildings now stand, to the quarries. The rails

¹ For thorough discussion of the street railways in Cleveland, see "Street Railway Problem in Cleveland," by W. R. Hopkins, "American Economic Association Studies," 1896.



S. T. Everett



Henry S. Stevens



Elias Sims



A. Everett

PIONEER STREET RAILWAY MEN



were of wood, and two horses driven tandem hauled the rude cars that made two trips a day. The line was abandoned after a few years.²

Omnibus lines were the real forerunners of the modern street car system. In 1857 a line was started at Euclid street called the Euclid City Station line, for accommodating passengers from the Cleveland & Pittsburg depot, thus "avoiding the noise and confusion of the lower depot."³ Other lines in operation that year are shown by the following time card taken from the daily papers: "Kinsman street. To Water Cures at 9:30 and 12 a. m. and 3:00, 5:00 and 8:30 p. m. returns to corner Superior and Water street at 8:00 and 10:30 a. m. and 4:00 and 6:30 p. m. Prospect street. To corner Hudson, 9:30 and 12 a. m., 3:30, 5:00 and 8:30 p. m. returns to corner Superior and Water street at 8:00 and 10:00 a. m. and 1:30, 4:00 and 6:30 p. m. West side. To reservoir at 9:30 and 12 a. m. and 5:00 p. m. returns to Commercial hotel at 10 a. m. and 1:30 and 6:30 p. m. Tickets at all the book stores. Signed H. S. Stevens."

In 1862 an omnibus line to Collamer via St. Clair street was running. Its "bus" left the "City Hotel" at 11 a. m. and 5:15 p. m. Left Collamer, returning 7:15 a. m. and 1:15 p. m." The fare was twenty cents. In 1863 the omnibus service was as follows: Left City Hotel for Chagrin Falls 3 p. m.; for Chardon, 1 p. m.; for Collamer and Euclid via Euclid street, 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. To Collamer via St. Clair street, 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.; to East Cleveland 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Stage coach to Hinckley and Wadsworth at 8 a. m.; Medina from the Bennett House at 9 a. m.; Newburg from the Commercial hotel, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.; Richfield and Copley from the City hotel at 8 a. m. Most of these "buses" were running as late as 1865.

The city found it necessary to fix hack and car fare in 1856, when an ordinance provided that it should be twenty-five cents to Erie street and fifty cents beyond Erie.

Late in 1858 an ordinance was introduced into the city council, granting a franchise to operate a horse railway from the depot to Woodland cemetery. On January 11, 1859, this ordinance was called up and discussed. The route was to be from the depot to Superior street, thence to Erie and Kinsman (Woodland) to the railroad near Woodland cemetery, the tracks to be laid on unpaved streets. There was to be a strap rail and the sleepers were to be covered with gravel even with the roadway. "The cars are simply long omnibuses on wheels." It was estimated that the cost would be five thousand dollars a mile exclusive of the rolling stock. The fare was fixed at five cents a ride until 8 p. m. and ten cents thereafter. The ordinance was signed by Councilman Thayer. It produced a great deal of discussion and on June 7th came up for vote, when it was defeated by a vote of four to sixteen.*

This was the beginning of the street car business in Cleveland. The ordinances were later amended and in 1859 the East Cleveland and Kinsman (Woodland) street lines were authorized by the council.

² See "Sketch of the Early Times," by George F. Marshall, "Annals Early Settlers" Association, No. 1, p. 100.

³ "Daily Herald," July 30, 1857.

* See "Leader," June 10, 1859, "Daily Herald," January 12, 1859.

The first railroad to operate was the East Cleveland Railway Company. Traffic was begun in 1860 between Bank street and Willson avenue. The first president of the company was Henry S. Stevens. He broke ground on the 6th of October and then "invited the stockholders and patrons present to meet at the other end of the route at Water street, three weeks from that date to celebrate the completion of the first street railroad in Cleveland and in the state." The capital stock was fifty thousand dollars. Later the following officers were elected: president, Dr. A. Everett; secretary, Chas. D. Everett; superintendent, Edwin Duty.

In 1860 the franchise was extended on Euclid from Willson west to Case, thence to Prospect, also from Case to Sterling avenue to Prospect. In 1879 a twenty-five year renewal was granted, the council reserving the right "to increase or diminish the fare." In February, 1882, an extension franchise was granted from Prospect to Hayward, to Cedar, east to Fairmount; in April, 1883, an extension on Euclid from Willson to Fairmount; and the following year an extension on Cedar from Fairmount to Doan brook. In 1886 the council extended the franchise east on Euclid to the city limits, which was then near the present East 115th street. In July, 1886, extensions were granted on Water, Lake and Bank streets. In February, 1888, the right to lay a double track on Cedar to Willson was granted. In 1889 an extension on Case from Euclid, northward to Perkins, eastward to Wilson, thence to Hough, east to Dunham and to Wade Park avenue, eastward to the city limits. In July, 1890, the St. Clair street extension from Bank to Water was granted.

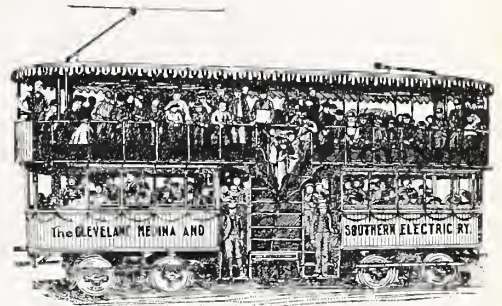
The next company to receive a franchise was the Kinsman Street Railroad Company. On October 25, 1859, it received an original grant for twenty years for a single track, also on Kinsman avenue from Wilson northwest to Erie, thence to Superior, thence to the public square, around the north side of the square to Superior, to Bank, to Wall and to Bath streets. Its capital was fifty thousand dollars. E. G. Williams was secretary and superintendent. The directors, in 1862-4 were E. G. Williams, H. W. Clark, H. Griswold, C. C. Cobb, M. Y. Turril. Cars were run from the Atwater building through Superior, Ontario, Pittsburg and Kinsman streets to Williams park and Woodland cemetery. In 1860 it abandoned the route on Erie and Superior around the Public Square and was granted permission to build from the east line of Erie along Kinsman (Woodland) street, Pittsburg and Ontario, and Superior to the west side of the Square. It also abandoned the same year the route on Bank and Wall street and instead was given the right to build on Superior from Bank to Water. In 1879 the franchise was renewed for twenty-five years from September 20, the council reserving the right to reduce fares. In 1883 an extension on Woodland from the Cleveland & Pittsburg crossing to Corwin street was granted.

The East Cleveland Railroad Company was given its routes on Garden (Central avenue) street, January 14, 1868, when the council passed an original grant for twenty years on Brownell and Prospect to Garden, and on Garden to Willson. These lines were successively extended to the Cleveland & Pittsburg track and to the city limits, on Quincy and Central avenues.

The St. Clair Street Railroad Company was granted its first charter June 9, 1863, for twenty years, to run from the north side of the public square eastward



From an old cut, 1856



This type was used only a short time



"Dummy car" on old road to Newburg from Kinsman street, 1873



First electric street car in America, July 26, 1884. Quincy avenue.



to Willson avenue. Incorporators were R. F. Paine, O. H. Payne, Hiram Garretson, James Pannell, John M. Sterling, Jr., A. S. Sanford, Peter Thatcher. In October, 1869, a renewal for twenty years was granted. In January, 1885, a renewal for twenty-five years was given on St. Clair from Water to Becker street, and in 1888 certain rights were given on Superior street.

The West Side Street Railway Company was given its first grant, February 10, 1863. It was, however, amended on the 5th of May. It started from Seneca street southward on Superior to Champlain, thence to Vineyard, thence to Center, over Canal street bridge and Center street bridge along Center street to Detroit, thence to Kentucky, to Harvard, south to Lorain, northeast to Pearl, thence back to Detroit. Its original capital was fifty thousand dollars. Dan P. Rhodes was president and H. S. Stevens secretary. Extensions were made from time to time in 1879, particularly on Pearl and Lorain. In 1880 it was given the right to cross the viaduct. Important additions were granted in 1882.

The Brooklyn Street Railway Company was given an original grant for twenty years, December 7, 1869, to run across on Pearl street from the center of Lorain, south to the city limits. Various extensions were granted from time to time, notably in 1882, an extension on Clark avenue; in 1883 to the east end of the viaduct east to Woodland cemetery along Scovill avenue; in 1885 a renewal grant of twenty-five years; in 1887 the Abbey street extension.

The Broadway & Newburgh Street railway was organized in 1873 and received its first grant August 26th of that year. It was a twenty year grant allowing double tracks on Broadway from Kinsman (Woodland) street to the city limits. Notable extensions were granted in 1886, 1887 and 1889, and the latter year a renewal for twenty-five years was granted.

The South Side Railroad Company received its twenty-year original grant June 16, 1874, to run from Seneca between Superior and Frankfort place, southeast to Scranton, thence to Jennings, to the city limits. In 1875 a Fairfield extension was granted, and in 1889 the Clark avenue extension.

The Superior Street Railway Company received its original twenty-year grant March 10, 1874, to lay a double track on Superior from the public square to Willson avenue. This was extended within a few months to east Madison. In 1883 the Payne avenue extension was granted; in 1885 a renewal for twenty-five years as well as an extension on the East Madison and Hough avenue lines.

The Woodland Hills Street Railway Company was given a twenty-year grant July 28, 1874, to lay a line on Kinsman (Woodland) to Willson, southeast to the Cleveland & Pittsburg tracks. This line was purchased in 1882 by the Woodland Avenue Street Railway Company.

Thus the period of original grants resulted in a number of competing lines in the city. The condition soon became intolerable and the inevitable consolidation began.

In February, 1885, the council authorized the Woodland Avenue and the West Side Street Railway Companies to consolidate in one company, called the Woodland & West Side Street Railway Company. It received various extensions from time to time. In 1889 the three parallel lines on St. Clair, Superior and Payne avenue, owned by the Superior and St. Clair companies, were

consolidated and called the Cleveland City Railroad Company. About the same time the Brooklyn and south side lines were united under one ownership, although not operated as a unit. In the meantime, the East Cleveland Company consolidated the operation of its Central avenue, Cedar and Wade Park extension.

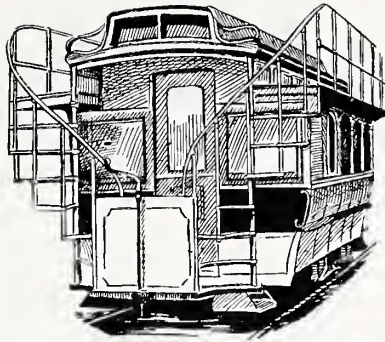
In 1893 a grand consolidation took place, when the Cleveland City Railway Company was authorized by ordinance of May 15th. This was a consolidation of the Superior, St. Clair and Woodland avenue and West Side lines. A second great consolidation took place the same year, when on May 29th, the Cleveland Electric Railway Company was authorized by resolution of the council. It was the unifying of the Broadway, Newburg, East Cleveland and South Side companies. Thus were merged in 1893 into two competing companies the nine original grants. These were popularly known as the "Big Consolidated" and "Little Consolidated." They were competing lines showing each other no amenities. Their inevitable consolidation took place in 1900, when they were united into the Cleveland Electric Railway Company, popularly known as the "Con-Con."

From the day of this universal consolidation dates the Great Street Car War. Soon thereafter Tom L. Johnson was elected mayor on a three cent fare pronunciamento. Then followed in quick succession innumerable injunctions, the organizing of "low fare" companies, who were given grants as rapidly as the old franchise expired, dramatic midnight maneuvers, picturesque tent meetings and all the varied attendants that follow in the train of a great war between master minds for great stakes. Election after election strengthened the position of the mayor until in 1907, his control of the field seemed absolute. A "Municipal Day" of free rides for everybody inaugurated the new regime, only to be followed by a strike of street car men, financial distress of the Municipal Company, an appeal to the Federal court who appointed receivers and the refusal of the voters to sustain the new grants at the referendum election. Compromises and arbitrations were suggested. Finally Judge Tayler of the United States District Court patriotically consented to act as arbiter and after a long and painstaking investigation prepared the comprehensive plan of settlement, known as the "Tayler Plan," which was accepted by the electors at the referendum election, February 17, 1910. The vote was 27,307 for the ordinance, and 19,197 against the ordinance.

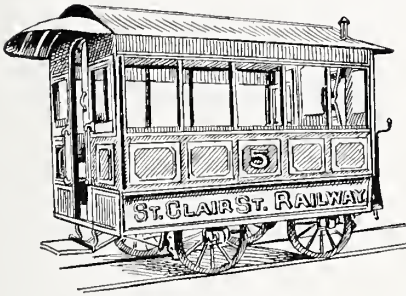
Some future historian must record the details of this important War, when the years shall have shown its effect upon the municipal mind and its far-reaching influence upon other municipalities.

The original motive power of these lines was the patient horse. When the Cleveland City Cable Company was organized in 1889, the right to use a cable was granted by the council. This expensive and cumbersome motive power was a great advance. But in 1884 occurred an event in Cleveland which transformed the street railway business in the entire country. On July 26, 1884, the first electric street car in America was operated here.

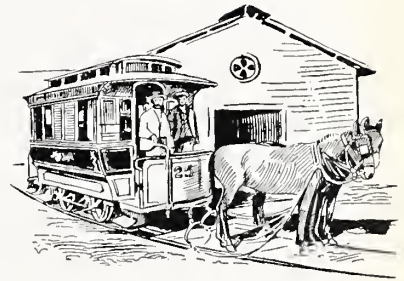
The Associated Press Dispatch July 27, 1884, said: "The first electric railroad for public use in America went into operation in this city yesterday, in connection with the East Cleveland Street Railroad Company, which has just



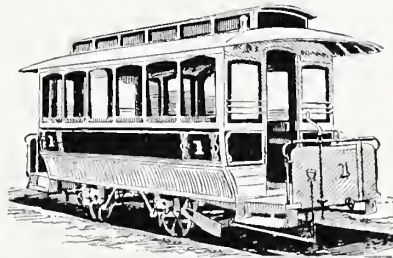
The Omnibus type about 1865



The light horse car about 1875

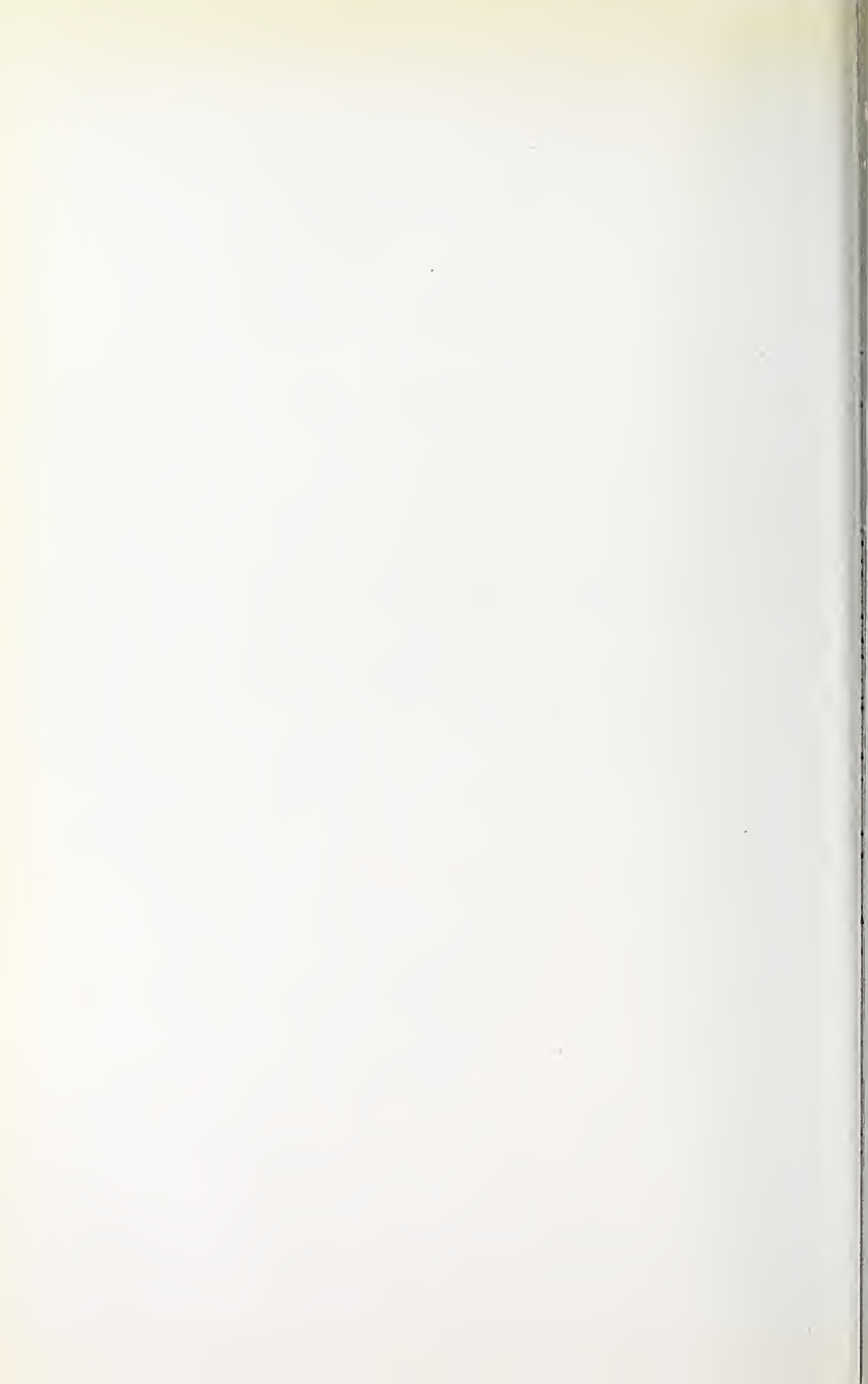


Horse car of 1880



A platform is added for "smokers,"
1885

EVOLUTION OF THE MODERN STREET CAR



completed a mile road. The experiment was so successful that the company expects to change its entire system, comprising over twenty miles, into electric roads. The Bentley-Knight system was used and the current was carried on underground conductors, laid in conduits like those of cable roads. The cars were started and stopped with the greatest ease. Any number of cars up to five can be run at one time on a single circuit and from one machine, which is a result not attained by any of the European systems now in operation. The success of the new road has made a great sensation in both street railroad and electrical circles and is expected to greatly extend the field of electrical development, as well as enhance the value of street railroad properties."

This was the message sent to the world, announcing the achievement that made possible the remarkable development of electric lines in recent years. The route of this car began on Garden (Central) street, two blocks west of Willson, thence to New Street, thence into Quincy street. Later it was extended beyond the Cleveland & Pittsburgh tracks down Quincy to Lincoln avenue. The tracks were the old strap rail variety, laid on wooden stringers about eight inches deep. Owing to popular objections to overhead wires, the trolley was laid in a wooden conduit, at the railroad crossing—the conduit was of iron. The power was generated from a Brush arc light machine in the Euclid avenue car barns. The subsequent expansion of the system is proof of the success of the experiment.⁴

The first rate of fare was five cents during the day and early evening and ten cents thereafter, although in 1876 the West Side line was authorized to charge six cents fare and twenty tickets for a dollar. Three years later this was changed to five cents. About 1879, during the period of extensions and renewals the council usually reserved the right to increase and diminish the rate of fare, a right, however, which was rarely exercised.

Three cent fare was inaugurated by the companies that were chartered during the Street Car War. Many experiments were made by the Cleveland Electric Railway Company, including a "zone system," the charge of a penny for a transfer with three cent fare, seven tickets for a quarter, etc. Under the "Tayler Plan" the fare is at present (1910) three cents, with one penny for a transfer.

SUBURBAN ELECTRIC LINE.

Cleveland is the hub for numerous suburban electric lines, radiating to all of the nearby towns, some of them extending eastward to Pennsylvania, westward to Indiana, southward to Columbus.

The Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company. In November, 1894, the Akron, Bedford & Cleveland Railway Company was chartered, a pioneer line in Ohio. October 26, 1895, the first cars were run. The line was 27½ miles long, eleven and a half miles on its own right of way. It extended from Akron through Cuyahoga Falls to Newburg, where it connected with the Cleveland Electric railway. Its first Cleveland directors were Henry A. Everett, E. W. Moore, I. N. Topliff. The officers were: president, Henry

⁴ For description of equipment, see "First Electric Street Car in America," by E. M. Bentley, "Electrical World and Engineer," March 5, 1904, p. 430.

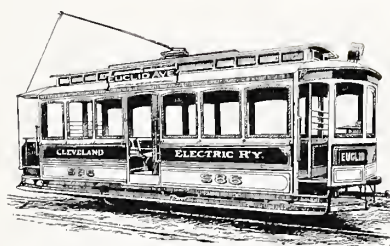
A. Everett; secretary, F. S. Borton; treasurer, E. W. Moore. On July 1, 1899, the Northern Ohio Traction Company was organized. It was a consolidation of the Akron, Bedford & Cleveland line and the Akron Traction & Electric Company, the latter owning the street railways and the lighting plant in Akron. The officers of the new company were: H. A. Everett, president; Will Christy, vice president; J. R. Nutt, treasurer; C. F. Moon, secretary. Sixty miles of track were operated by this company. A third reorganization took place in November, 1902, when the Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company was organized. It took over the property of the Northern Ohio Traction Company, of the Canton & Akron Railway, of the Canton & Southern railway, of the Akron, Wadsworth & Western Railway, giving it a total trackage of 214.05 miles, 73.39 of this is double track. Through cars are now run from Cleveland to Canton and the line reaches to Kent, Ravenna, Barberton, Canton, Ulrichsville and Canal Fulton.

The Cleveland & Southwestern Traction Company. In 1876 the Cleveland & Berea Street Railway Company was organized but its full franchise privileges were never exercised. In September, 1891, a new charter was secured, and in July, 1895, eleven miles of track were in operation. The directors of the new road were: A. E. Akins, A. H. Pomeroy, O. D. Pomeroy, and F. T. Pomeroy.

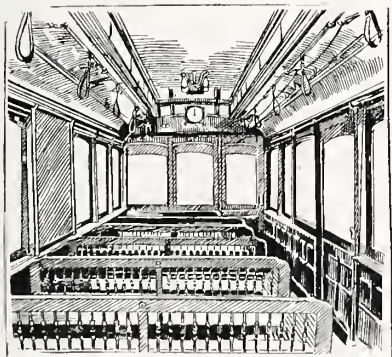
The Cleveland & Elyria Electric Railway Company was chartered October, 1894, and seventeen miles of road opened December, 1895. Its directors were: A. H. Pomeroy, L. M. Coe, A. E. Akins, F. T. Pomeroy, S. C. Smith, L. E. Meacham, H. Q. Sargent, M. A. Sprague, F. D. Carpenter and Will Christy. December 2, 1897, there was a consolidation of these lines under the name, the Cleveland, Berea, Elyria & Oberlin Railway Company. Of this consolidation, the following were the officers: A. H. Pomeroy, president; A. E. Akins, vice president; L. E. Meacham, secretary; F. T. Pomeroy, treasurer and general manager. The name was changed soon afterwards to the Cleveland, Elyria & Western Railway Company. On December 9, 1902, there was an extensive consolidation made effective January 21, 1903. It embraced the Cleveland, Elyria & Western, the Cleveland & Southern, and the Norwalk Gas & Electric Company. The consolidation was called the Cleveland & Southwestern Traction Company. It operated 125 miles of track. Its first officers were: F. T. Pomeroy, president; A. E. Akins, vice president; F. L. Fuller, treasurer; E. F. Schneider, secretary. Still a further consolidation took place when the Cleveland, Southwestern & Columbus railway was incorporated, March 4, 1907. It included the Cleveland & Southwestern Traction Company, the Cleveland, Ashland & Mansfield Traction Company and the Ohio Central Traction Company and included the latest of the lines built into Cleveland, namely: to Medina and Wooster. This company operates through an extensive territory embracing Berea, Elyria, Oberlin, Norwalk, Medina, Creston, Wooster, Galion to Bucyrus, Galion to Mansfield, Mansfield to Ashland and Seville and has a total trackage of 208 miles, a large part on private right of way. The company also does a freight and express business. In 1909 the officers were: F. E. Meyer, president, Ashland; A. E. Akins, first vice president, Cleveland; L. J. Wolf, second vice president; E. F. Schneider, secretary; J. O. Wilson, treasurer; H. B. Cavanaugh, auditor.



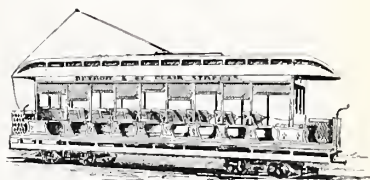
Cable cars, with trailers, 1890



The "Mehling" type, perfection in its day, 1895



Interior of "Mehling" car



The open trolley popular a few years ago

EVOLUTION OF THE MODERN STREET CAR



The Cleveland, Painesville & Eastern Railway Company was incorporated April 25, 1895, and opened July 4, 1896. It operated nineteen miles from East Cleveland to Painesville. Its first board of directors were W. A. Wason, J. A. Beidler, H. A. Everett, E. W. Moon, I. N. Topliff, W. F. Carr. In April 17, 1898, the "Shore Line" from Willoughby to Cleveland was put into operation. The total trackage was 45.28 miles. The Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railway Company was chartered in 1901 and the road opened September 21, 1903. It connects at Painesville with the Cleveland, Painesville and Eastern and has a trackage of thirty miles, entirely on a private way excepting through the towns and villages. Its first officers were: Arthur D. Cleveland, president and general manager; W. J. Hayes, vice president; M. A. Phillips, secretary; J. P. Kraus, treasurer. These two lines were soon consolidated. They now have the same officers, which in 1909 were as follows: E. W. Moore, president; J. A. Beidler, vice president; E. V. Hale, treasurer; F. S. Borton, secretary; J. Jordan, general manager.

The Eastern Ohio Traction Company. December 3, 1895, the Cuyahoga Suburban Railway was chartered to build an electric road from Cleveland to Chagrin Falls, thence to Kinsman or Meadville, Pennsylvania. The Cleveland & Chagrin Falls Electric Railway Company was incorporated December 18, 1895. The latter line built the railway from Cleveland to Chagrin Falls, which was opened May 1, 1897. The incorporators were: Vincent A. Taylor, F. W. Gehring, James E. Latimer, Joseph Black, Fred Eggers, C. G. Barkoid, A. V. Taylor. On April 20 1898, the Chagrin Falls & Eastern Electric Railway Company was incorporated by F. M. Stearns, John E. Ensign, C. A. Morganthaler, James E. Latimer, William Prescott, R. L. Palmer and H. L. Coe. June 10, 1899, the Cleveland & Eastern Railway Company was incorporated by H. Clark Ford, H. B. McGraw, John Wilson Hart, F. A. Henry and S. P. Baldwin. This line was to extend from Euclid Heights through the picturesque Chagrin valley at Gates Mills thence to Chardon, Burton and Middlefield; about forty miles trackage.

The Cleveland & Chagrin Falls division begins at Kinsman street and runs through Warrensville, where the new Cleveland Farm Colony is located, to Chagrin Falls, about fourteen miles. The Chagrin Falls & Eastern division begins at the western line of Geauga county, extends east to Steele's Corners, thence southeasterly to Hiram and Garrettsville, about twenty-five miles.

All of these lines were consolidated under one management November 21, 1901, when the Eastern Ohio Traction Company was incorporated. The officers were George T. Bishop, president; H. A. Sherwin, vice president; J. A. Currie, secretary and treasurer; and H. Clark Ford, W. A. Lamprecht, W. N. Gates, Howard White, E. G. Tillotson, H. P. McIntosh, R. A. Hamm, directors. The company operates 85 miles of road. The system operates through a partially settled country and has not been financially successful. For some years Robert D. Beatty has operated the lines as receiver.

The Lake Shore Electric Railway Company. In October 6, 1897, the Lorain & Cleveland railway was opened from Rocky river to Lorain, a distance of nineteen miles, mostly over a private right of way. On this account and because of the extra heavy equipment the line became known throughout the country for the speed its cars attain. The officers were: B. Mahler, president; J. B. Hanna,

vice president; E. W. Moore, treasurer; Joseph B. Hoyt, secretary. September 25, 1901, the Lake Shore Electric Railway Company received its charter. It was a consolidation of the Lorain & Cleveland Railway Company; the Sandusky & Interurban Electric Railway Company; the Sandusky, Norwalk & Southern Railway; and the Toledo, Fremont & Norwalk Railroad. This line operated through limited cars from Toledo to Cleveland in December, 1901. In 1908 it organized the Peoples Light & Power Company and under this charter supplies other railways with power. This extensive system operates 174.4 miles if single track. The officers are, 1909: E. W. Moore, president; W. H. Price, vice president; F. W. Coen, of Sandusky, general manager; J. P. Witt, secretary and treasurer; A. C. Henry, auditor

CHAPTER LXXV.

POSTOFFICE—TELEGRAPH.

The first mail route established in the Reserve was in 1801 from Pittsburg through Canfield and Youngstown to Warren. In 1803 a route was established from Warren through Mesopotamia, Windsor, Morgan, Austinburg, thence to Harpersfield, Painesville and Cleveland. From Cleveland the route returned to Warren by way of Hudson. The first mail carrier over this route accomplished the circuit of one hundred and fifty miles on foot every week or ten days. The route from Cleveland to Detroit via Sandusky was established a few years later and in 1808 a route from Erie to Cleveland was established, John Metcalfe being its first carrier. This was now Cleveland's principal mail route. Until 1811 Metcalfe carried the mail on foot. Saddlebags and horseback were then substituted and about 1823 the stage coach became the carrier.

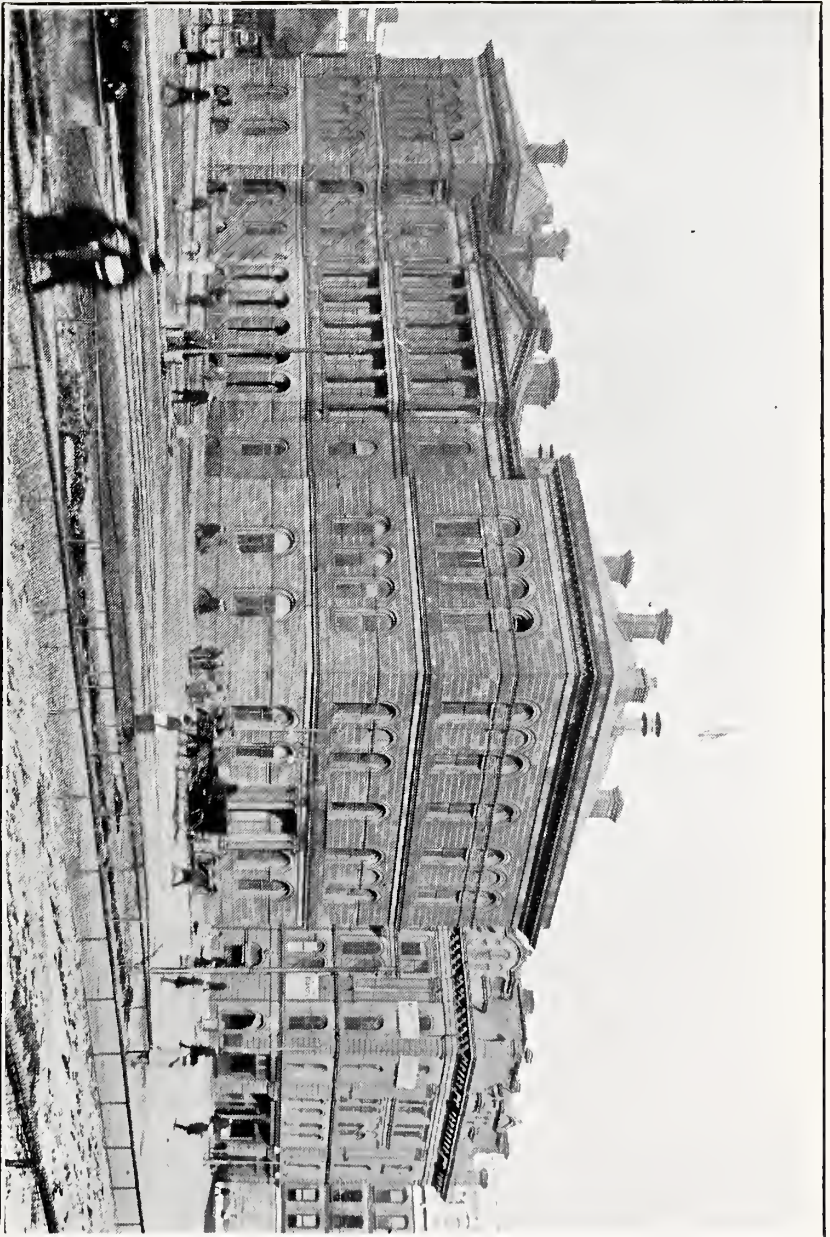
In 1808 the first mail was carried westward from Cleveland by Horace Gun, of Columbia township. In 1809 Benoni Adams carried this mail from Cleveland to the Maumee over the old Indian trail. It was a two weeks' trip with only one house between that of a French trader at Milan.¹

"I was a mail boy carrying the mail from Warren to Twinsburg. * * * The mail from Cleveland came on an old horse with a little boy on his back and stopped at Twinsburg. * * * I would go out on Friday and return to Warren on Saturday, and you could put the mail from Cleveland going to Warren and that part of the Western Reserve in your hat. I carried it in one end of the portmanteau on my horse. * * * In 1833 I carried the mail from Warren to Ravenna, twenty-five miles, half the way through the woods, and there we tapped the stage route from Cleveland to Pittsburg and took the little handful of Cleveland mail at that point instead of coming up to Twinsburg.²

Ashael Adams of Warren carried the mail on horseback, 1812-13 from Cleveland to Pittsburg. He left Pittsburg on Friday of each week at 6 a. m.

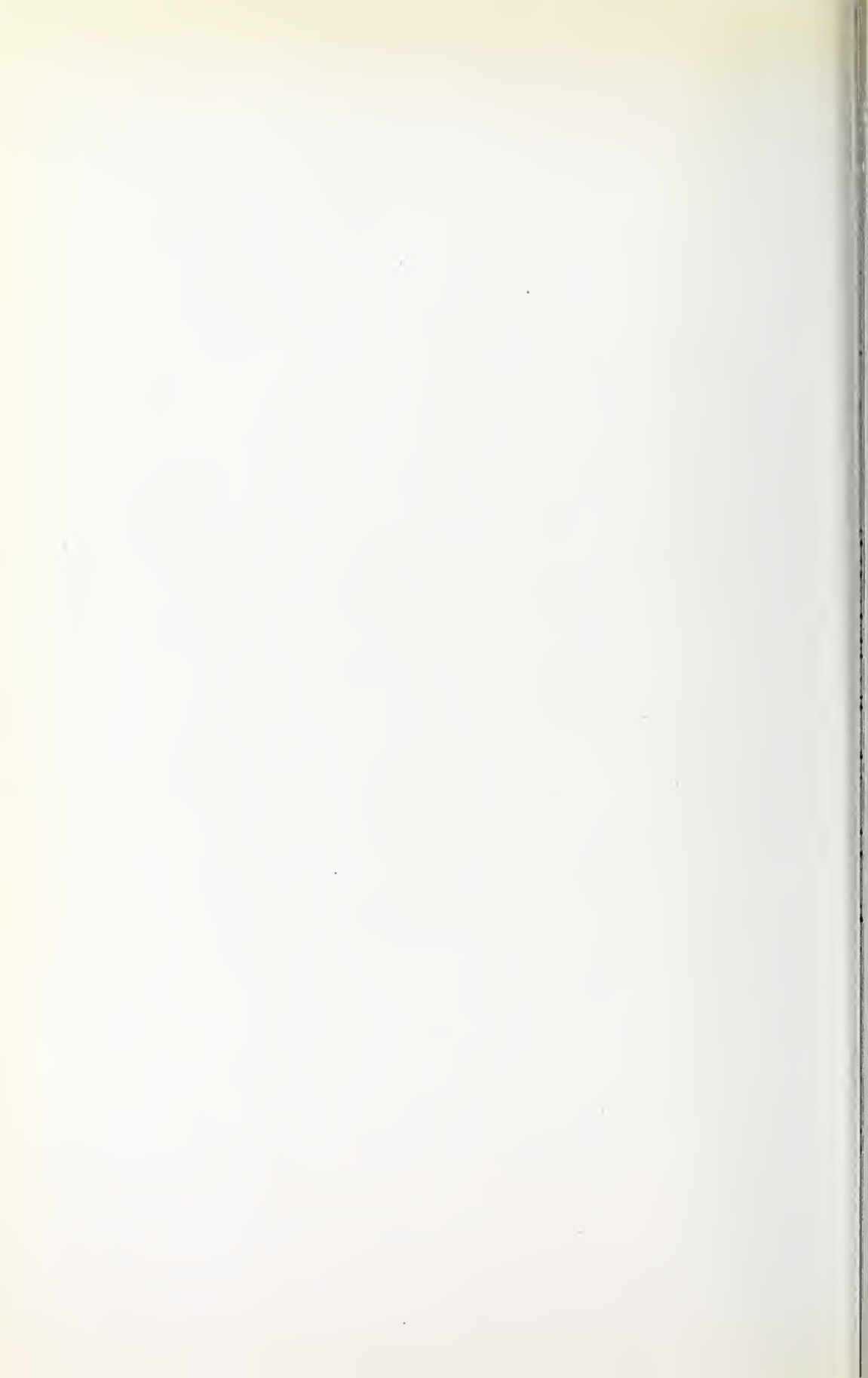
¹ "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. 1, p. 350.

² Gen. J. J. Elwell, "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. 3, p. 643.



THE FEDERAL BUILDING

Erected 1857-8, torn down 1902. Case Hall is seen just beyond. The present postoffice occupies the site of both these buildings.



and arrived in Cleveland on Monday about 2 p. m., returning he reached Pittsburg on Thursday evening at 6. He stopped at Beavertown, New Lisbon, Canfield, Deerfield, Hartland, Ravenna, Hudson and Gallatin, and passing on his return through Aurora, Mantua, Palmyra, Canfield, New Lisbon, Greensburg and Beavertown. These were the only post stations then between Pittsburg and Cleveland. For his work the government paid him one hundred and eighty-six dollars per quarter, a pittance even in those years of scant specie circulation, for he was beset with all the dangers of the wilderness. About 1820 the stage coach took the place of the saddlebags.

The "Painesville Telegraph" January 1, 1823, says: "We understand that a mail stage is to commence running twice a week from Buffalo to Erie, after the first of the present month, by S. Marvin of the former place, and Colonel Bird, the former mail contractor on said route. We also learn that it is in contemplation to continue the stage through on the same arrangement to this place and as far west as Cleveland."³

The postage varied according to the distance the letter was carried, from a few pennies to twenty-five cents. In 1836 the rates are given as follows: Letters; six and one-quarter cents any distance not over 30 miles; ten cents from 30 to 80 miles; twelve and one-half cents, 80 to 150 miles; eighteen and three-quarter cents, 150 to 400 miles; twenty-five cents over 400 miles. "Double letters charged double, treble letters treble, and quadruple letters quadruple these rates." Newspaper: one cent not over 100 miles, or for any distance in the state where printed. If over 100 miles out of this state, one and one-half cents each. Periodicals, magazines: not over 100 miles, one cent a sheet; over 100 miles, two cents a sheet. These rates were not rapidly reduced until the advent of the railroad, when postage became almost nominal. In 1856 letters were three cents except to California, Oregon, Washington and Texas where the rates were ten cents. The extension of the railroads to these far distant frontiers brought a uniformity and cheapness unthought of in the days of the saddlebag.

It took several weeks to bring news from New York to Cleveland in the primitive days. When "post haste" was required, relays of riders would carry the news in a week from Washington to Cleveland. This was done when war was declared in 1812. Later, this time was reduced to five days. News from Europe was often several months in coming. In 1837 it was considered a wonderful feat when a Boston paper of Saturday was received in Cleveland the following Saturday, while New York papers of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, got to Cleveland the Saturday of the following week.⁴

The following is from the "Herald:" Cleveland, July 2, 1845, this morning at 9 o'clock I received at the postoffice in this city a letter mailed yesterday at Alexander, Genesee county, New York, postage five cents. Quick and cheap news that."

In 1853 Cleveland had thirty-five mail trains a day, arriving and departing. "Three men, three horses and two wagons are needed to bring twenty tons of mail a day from the depot."⁵ In 1857 the New York mail via the New York

³ See "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. 3, p. 947.

⁴ "Herald," May 6, 1837.

⁵ "Daily Herald," June 27, 1853.

& Erie Railroad left Cleveland at 3 p. m., and arrived in New York the next day at 1:30 p. m.

The Cleveland postoffice was established in October, 1805, and Elisha Norton was appointed the first postmaster. He served only a short time, moving to Portage county and was succeeded by that useful pioneer, John Walworth. Colonel Whittlesey says: "Judge Walworth at first occupied the upper part of a frame building on the north side of Superior street, near Water street. When his family moved from this building to their home on the Walworth farm, Pittsburg street, a small frame office was erected south of Superior street, where the American House now stands. During Judge Walworth's life, this office contained the combined authority of the city, the county and the federal governments.

"Mr. Kelley states that in 1810 Mr. Walworth was Recorder, Clerk of the Common Pleas and Supreme Court, Postmaster and Collector of the Cuyahoga District. The same office accommodated Mr. Kelley, the only attorney in the place, and Dr. Long, the only physician. During the first quarter of 1806 the receipts at the postoffice amounted to two dollars and eighty-three cents.

"Probably the postoffice remained at the same place while Ashbel W. Walworth was postmaster. When Irad Kelley succeeded to that place it was removed to his brick store on the south side of Superior street opposite Bank street. The receipts for a year were about five hundred dollars, of which one fourth belonged to the Postmaster, as compensation, which included rent, fuel and clerk hire. All letters written by the postmaster could be franked by him, which, to a man of business, was of more value than his percentage on receipts. * * *

Under Postmaster Worley the delivery office was removed to the north side of Superior street at Miller's block, between Seneca and Bank streets, and afterwards to a store where the Johnson House* is now, the rear of which was occupied by the Custom House. Mr. Haskell removed it to the Herald building on Bank street. When Mr. Gray received the appointment the office was transferred to his building on Water street, west side, near St. Clair street.

"While Mr. Harrington was postmaster the government building on the Public Square was completed and thus the place of delivery became fixed."⁶

When the first government building was torn down to make room for the present new one, the postoffice was removed to the Wilshire building on Superior street.†

TELEGRAPH.

Professor S. F. B. Morse sent his first message over his newly invented telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore in 1844. Immediately lines of "magnetic telegraph" began to appear in the east. In 1846 a voluntary association called "The Lake Erie Telegraph Company," began to promote the Morse patents in this region. Its capital was \$170,000, the shares fifty dollars each. Cleveland's

* Torn down in 1910 to make way for additions to the Rockefeller building.

⁶ "Early History of Cleveland," p. 471.

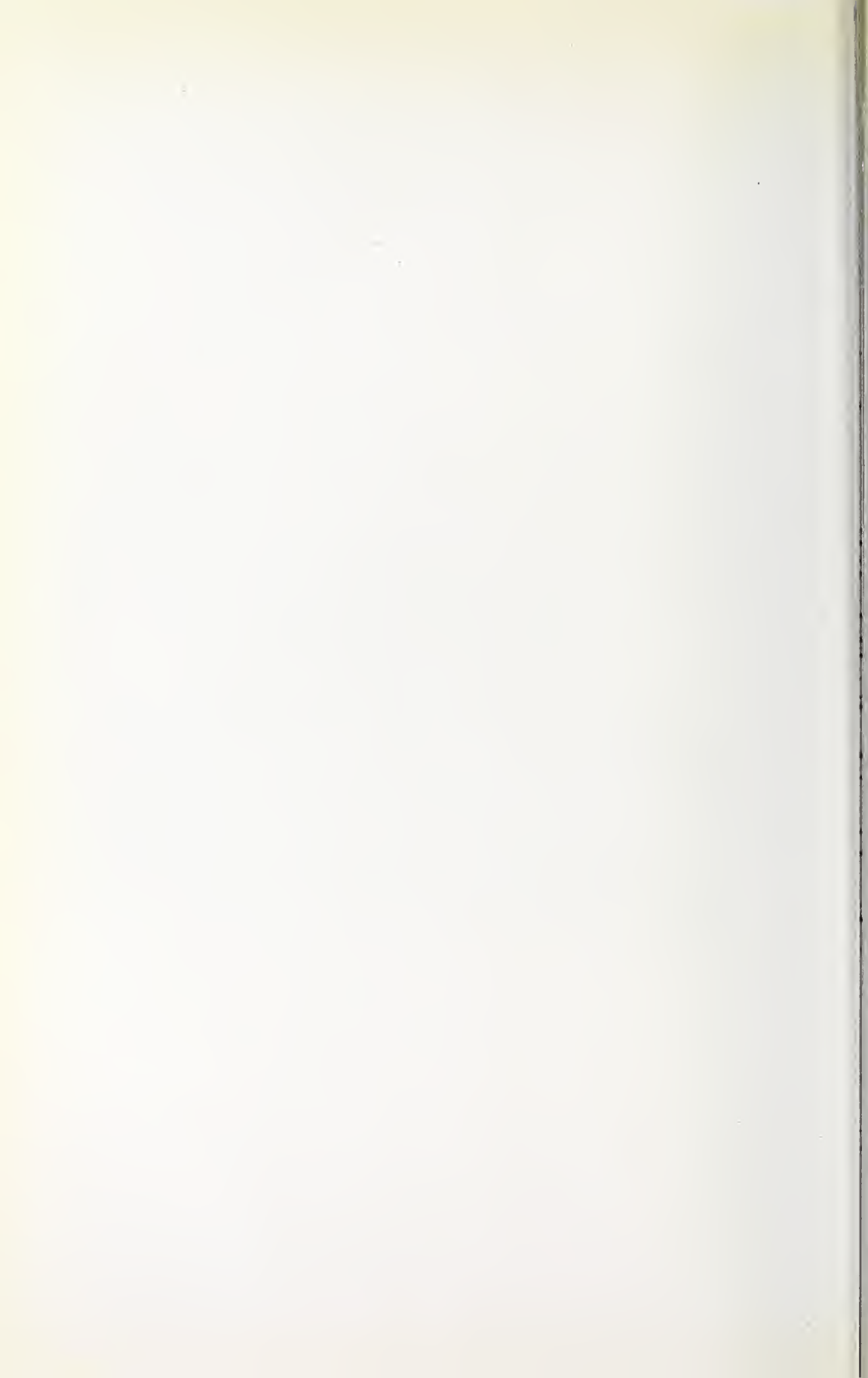
† See Appendix for list of Post Masters.



Photograph courtesy Wachter und Anzeiger

**WILSHIRE BUILDING, SUPERIOR STREET, BELOW SENECA
(WEST THIRD STREET)**

Showing buildings about 1888. The postoffice and other federal offices occupied this building 1901-1911, during the building of new federal building on the Square. The building on the extreme left is a remnant of the earlier architecture.



share of the venture was \$5,000. The line was to extend from Buffalo to Detroit and its estimated cost was fifteen dollars per mile. This company was incorporated in 1848 and operated in that year from Buffalo to Cleveland,⁷ and to Erie, Ashtabula, Elyria, Sandusky City, Toledo, Monroe, Detroit, Hudson, Akron, Massillon, New Lisbon, Wellsville, Beaver and Pittsburg. Its offices were in the Weddell house and were "open every day except Sunday from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m." H. B. Ely, secretary of the company, had charge of this office. In 1850 it had completed all its lines.

In 1848 the "Atlantic, Lake & Mississippi Telegraph" had in operation three thousand miles of line, and "when completed will connect with all the principal towns on the lakes of the west and southwest," it advertised in the city directory, and that "all communications strictly confidential."

There were many independent competing lines based on several patents. In 1852-53 a consolidation known as the "Speed & Wade Telegraph Lines" was made, combining the following: The Erie & Michigan Telegraph Company, from Buffalo to Milwaukee; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Telegraph Company, two separate routes to Cincinnati; Cincinnati & St. Louis Telegraph Company; Cleveland, Wheeling & Zanesville Telegraph Company, via Ohio canal to Zanesville; and the Cleveland, Warren & Pittsburg Telegraph Company. The aggregate length of the lines was two thousand, five hundred and fifteen miles, and there were one hundred and four offices. The general offices were in the American House. Locally these lines were known as "Speed's Line," J. M. Tubbs, manager, and "Wade's Line," C. C. Lee, manager. Wade's line received on an average seven hundred messages a day at the Cleveland office in 1858.

"The Atlantic, Lake & Mississippi Telegraph Company" reorganized in 1852-3 as the "National Telegraph Company." It embraced all the "O'Reilly lines" in the United States and Canada, ten thousand miles. Cleveland was in the Lake Erie section of this company and known as the Lake Erie Telegraph Company. Henry H. Bishop was the Cleveland superintendent.

"House's Telegraph" also had an office in Cleveland in 1853. It extended from Halifax, Boston and New York, to St. Louis, and lines ran direct from Cleveland to St. Louis. Its offices were in the Johnson block, opposite the American House. It advertised in the city Directory, 1853, that "all messages are delivered, printed by telegraph in plain English."

Many shifts were made in the lines. In 1856 the following were advertised in Cleveland. 1. The Erie & Michigan Telegraph Company from Buffalo to Milwaukee, offices American Hotel, J. M. Tubbs, manager. 2. Speed's Telegraph office, St. Clair and Water streets, Buffalo and Milwaukee. 3. Union Telegraph Company, Water and Superior street, a consolidation of the House, Morse, O'Reilly and Wade lines controlled and managed by the New York & Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Company, J. H. Wade, general agent. 4. The Waring & Pittsburg Telegraph Company, offices American House.

By 1857-8 the inevitable consolidation had taken place. The Western Union Telegraph Company absorbed the lines. Its offices were in the Washington block, St. Clair street. J. H. Wade was the general agent.

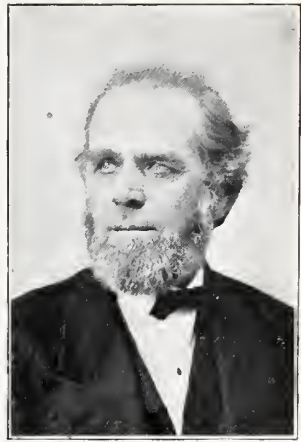
⁷ For details, see "Herald," September 12, 1849.

In the development of telegraphy Jephtha H. Wade of Cleveland had a leading part. He was born in Seneca county, New York, August 11, 1811, and became a portrait painter. He was in Baltimore when Morse sent his first message over the first telegraph line, and he became interested in the new invention. In 1847 he constructed a line between Detroit and Jackson, Michigan, the first line west of Buffalo. The following year he came to Ohio for the Lake Erie & Michigan Telegraph Company at Milan, Ohio, the birthplace of Thomas A. Edison. Soon he constructed the "Wade Lines" from Cleveland to Cincinnati and St. Louis. These soon became a part of the "House consolidation." Upon the organization of the Western Union, Mr. Wade was first general manager and later president. He was one of the organizers of the first Pacific Telegraph line. He was identified with the banking and railroad interests of the city and is known not only for his private beneficence but also for his gift to the city of the beautiful park that bears his name.

Anson Stager was also active in the development of the telegraph lines.



Anson Stager



J. H. Wade

O'REILLY'S
Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi Telegraph.

Office, Loraine Exchange, Elyria, Ohio.

Efficient write plainly—use no figures—answer quickly—give full address. Despatches delivered promptly, and without extra charge. All despatches strictly confidential. Despatches left at the Office between the hours of 7 o'clock A. M. and 10 P. M., will be punctually forwarded.

The following despatch, dated Columbus
 was received at this Office, at 7 o'clock, 35 minutes, P. M.
March 15th 1856.
 For Geo. C. Washburn

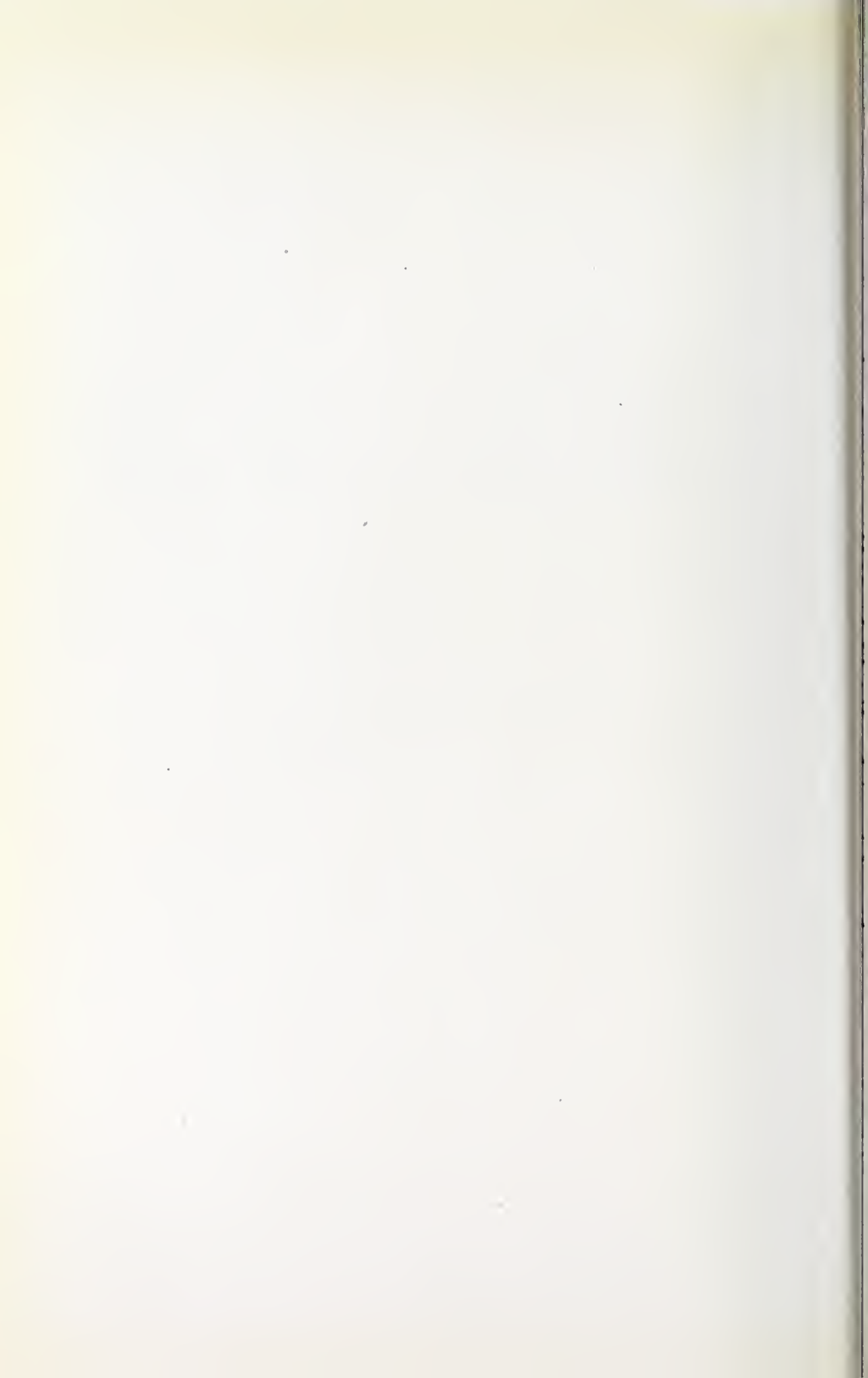
Benjamin F. Wade
elected senator twenty ninth
ballot John Brown
librarian

A. Banning Norton

50 cts copy

From the original in Western Reserve Historical Society

ONE OF THE EARLIEST FORMS OF TELEGRAPH BLANKS



LXXVII.

THE PUBLIC SQUARE.

The Public Square has occupied so important a place in our civic life and typifies so vividly the spirit of the community, that it seems fitting to close this broken narrative of Cleveland's development with a brief review of its history.

The Square is the only open space in Cleveland whose history dates from the founding of the city. The original survey of the town made by Augustus Porter in 1796 marks the place as "Public Square," and the plat made by Amos Spafford in 1801 says: "The Square is laid out on the intersection of Superior and Ontario streets and contains ten acres. The center of the junction of the two roads is the exact center of the Square." A survey made by Abiah Merchant in 1835, showed only nine and a half acres in the Square.

While it has always been regarded as public property, as an open square or plaza, its precincts have not been held inviolate from public abuse. Originally Ontario and Superior streets were surveyed through it. In October, 1815, the village trustees ordered "a street on the Public Square running around said Square on each side and parallel and immediately within the outline of said Square." In 1812 the county was permitted to build its first courthouse and jail, a rude log cabin, on the northwest section. This was removed in 1831, when a new courthouse had been completed on the southwest section. This was removed in 1858 and since then the county has not used the city's property. In 1858 the council instructed a committee "to get up plans for a city hall building to be erected on the southwest corner of the Square." Nothing came of this, and the board of improvements, a decade later, was instructed to offer three prizes of six hundred dollars, five hundred dollars and four hundred dollars, for the three best plans for a city hall to be built on the Square. In 1875 plans were received and Walter Blythe, who designed so many of the public buildings in northern Ohio at that time, received the first prize. His design was the stiff, forbidding adaptation of the French renaissance so common in those years, and so hideous. Fortunately the hall was not built. In 1885 a committee of the council recommended that a city hall be built on the Square. The report was tabled. In 1896-7 a final attempt was made to use the Square for the city hall purposes. Mayor McKisson during the night had a temporary fence built around the northeast section.

The object lesson was heeded. The sight of the open space enclosed by a forbidding fence convinced the citizens that this historic spot should remain free from buildings.

The Square in the village days was merely an open field, ungraded, covered with underbrush and a few trees. No fence enclosed it to keep cattle and hogs from wandering at random. Superior and Ontario streets were country roads, paths crossed it at every angle and teams drove over it "anyway they were a mind to." In 1820 it was a "barren, sandy waste, with only three trees upon it."¹ Samuel Williamson recalled it when it was "only partly cleared of brush wood," when Superior street was "full of large stumps but otherwise than that it was clear," when Ontario was "a wagon track," and Water street "had been cut out and a wagon road was run down through the center of the street from Superior street to Bank street, so called. It had grown up however, with elder bushes, thick all the way along. There were occasional trees and some houses upon it."²

In 1837 the Square was crudely graded and in the autumn the two northern quarters were fenced on the line of the curb. On June 19, 1839, a resolution by the city council directed the street supervisors to fence the southern portion to correspond with the northern "as soon as the county commissioners whitewash the courthouse." The commissioners promptly applied the brush. In 1849 a correspondent of the "Cincinnati Gazette" wrote from Cleveland that the Public Square was divided into four parts by intersecting streets "and enclosed by a post and two rail fence, and has over three hundred beautiful elm and maple trees."³

This fence was the subject of considerable councilmanic statesmanship. The records indicate that it was erected "to improve and repair the Square and to prevent the depredations of cattle and swine." Legislation was required "to keep boys and loafers from occupying it as a roosting place to the annoyance of traffic." There was an ordinance "to improve the Square so as to prevent boys from using it as a ball ground," and it was even found necessary "to close up all entrances except that leading to the courthouse."

About 1852 a new era began for the Square. Four grass plats with an unkempt turf unacquainted with a lawn mower, each enclosed by a fence, had awakened a desire for a real park and the people demanded that the entire area be enclosed as one park. July 22, 1852, a petition was presented to the council asking that the streets through the Square be vacated. The city law department held that this would be illegal. The agitation for "a grand central park" continued, and reached that stage of excess which public movements often attain under the stimulus of newspapers and interested propagandists.

The town was divided over the question. The opposition maintained that the enclosure was illegal and that adjoining property would be damaged. A petition with two thousand signatures was referred to the judiciary committee and on October 7, 1856, it reported favorably. On November 25, it was voted to vacate "so much of Superior and Ontario streets as lay within the Public Square." On the 24th of March, 1857, the street commissioner was directed by resolution

¹ "Herald," Vol. 32, No. 47.

² "Annals Early Settlers Association," No. 1, p. 54.

³ "Herald," Vol. 32, No. 40.



South side of Public Square, about 1865. The Park building now occupies the Ontario corner where the two-story shop is shown.



Southeast corner of Public Square in 1892, showing last of the old elms



Old Stone Church, 1857, shows fence around the square and the trees

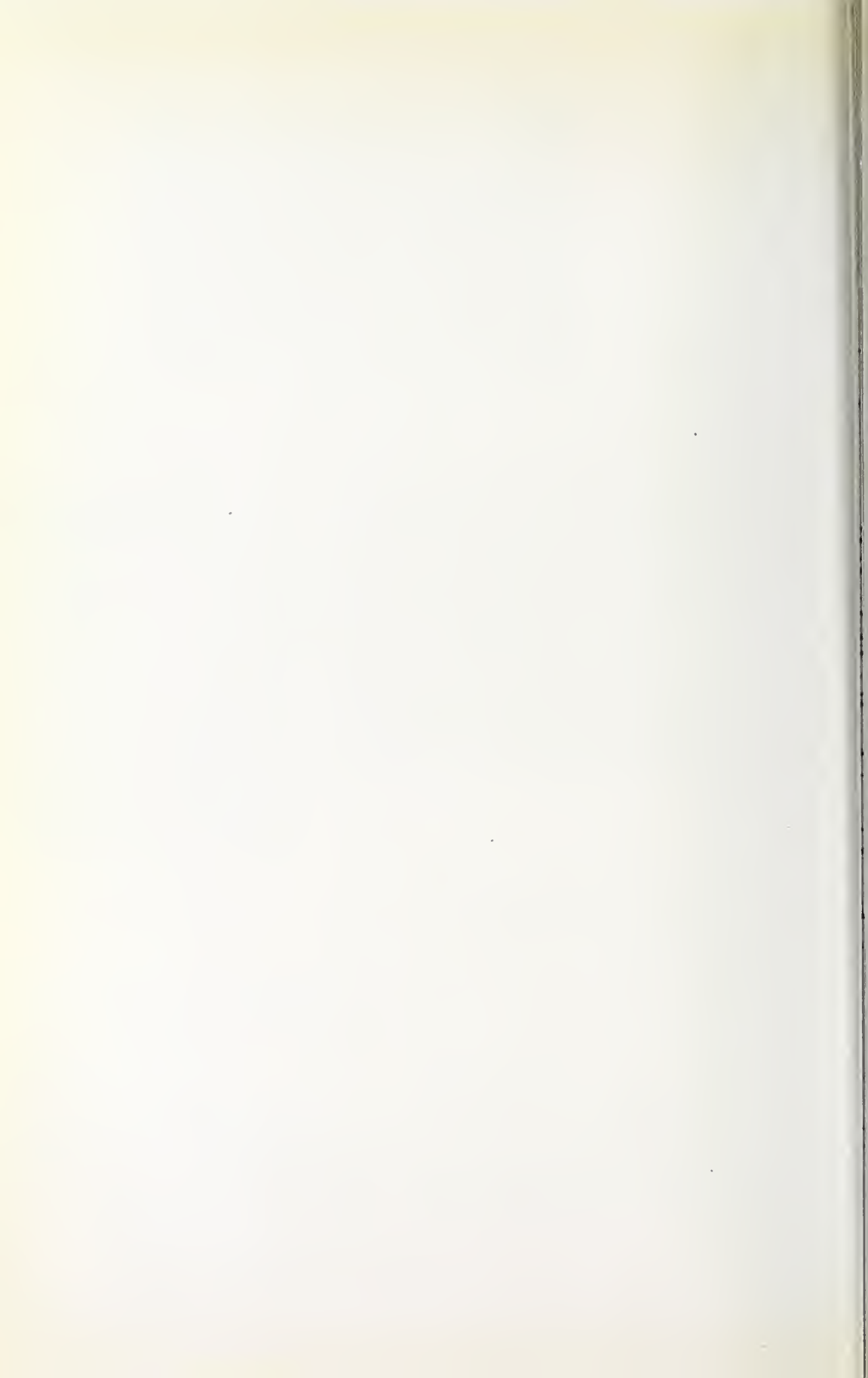


View of the Square 1865, Lincoln's funeral



Northeast corner of the Square in 1888, showing new and old buildings of Society for Savings. The section is denuded of trees

FIVE VIEWS OF THE SQUARE



to "enclose the Square so as to make one undivided park and remove all fences not required to so enclose it." The commissioners utilized the first dark night for obeying this mandate.

In 1856 the council appointed a committee to place a fountain in the Square. At the intersection of Superior and Ontario streets a circular basin forty feet in diameter was placed. It was surrounded by a turfed embankment, seventeen feet wide and a walk eight feet wide, guarded by posts and chain. From the center of the basin a simple device sent up a spray of water supplied by the new waterworks. This fountain was the object of great interest to the state fair visitors in the fall of 1856. Crowds surrounded it and the local papers boasted that it was the first fountain in the state.

The town now possessed a park, where "up town and down town" could meet for recreation. The bi-secting streets were closed and all traffic had to circumnavigate the Square. Evergreen shrubbery was planted in profusion and curved walks were laid. Immediately it was objected that the shrubbery made no shade and occupied too much room and the curved walks occupied too much time. But for some years the park was popular. It was easily accessible to the residence section on the lake front and on Superior and Euclid. On pleasant summer evenings band concerts were given by Leland's famous band and Hickox's band.

But it was an unnatural place for a park. Remonstrances against the fence were regularly received by the city council. Property owners and merchants were particularly persistent and vehement. November 20, 1866, a petition headed by Leonard Case and H. B. Payne was presented to the council for reopening Superior street. The committee failed to agree on a report and on January 4, 1876, brought in its divided opinion, the majority maintaining the fence was illegal and the minority showing that the "best lawyers in the city differed diametrically" on the question and that therefore the fence should stay. The recommendation of the majority, that friendly suit be started to let the courts decide was adopted. July 8, 1867, Judge Prentiss declared that Superior street was dedicated as a continuous street from Water to Erie and that the city had no right to vacate it without recompensing property owners. He ordered the fence removed. On August 21, this was done and the "fence war" was at an end. The following September, Ontario street fence was removed.

In 1871 the board of park commissioners was created and the Square passed from the immediate control of the city council to the new board. In April, 1872, five thousand dollars was placed at the disposal of the commissioners and the following August a bond issue of thirty thousand dollars, seven per cent, twenty year bonds was authorized. Money was now available for improving the Square. Walks were laid, a pavilion built, the rustic bridge and rock work were put in. These latter "improvements" are still in place in the northwest section. The lily fountain, the gift of Mr. Clark, was brought from Franklin Circle and was planted in the northwest section joined some time later by the palpitating geyser in the northeast section. The mayor in his annual message of 1872 says of the Square : "A dilapidated open space in the heart of the city, a sort of public receptacle for dirt, has been changed into a thing of beauty and become a constant source of pleasure to the public."⁴

⁴ For many facts concerning the history of the parks, see "Report of Park Commissioners for 1879."

The speaking pavilion erected on the northwest section became a popular "place of assembly." The northeast side, however, became a depot for express wagons and moving vans that stood in unsightly rows there all day. The council was petitioned in 1887 to forbid this. In 1889 the mayor says that the Square is "in a miserable, dilapidated, shabby, ragged condition; the walks are worn and broken to a degree which renders them dangerous in many places; the speaker's stand has become an unsightly and unsafe ruin; seasonable floral adornment has been abandoned." Some renovation followed.

The great revival of park enthusiasm in recent years has been felt by the old Square. In 1900 the street railway and the city joined in erecting shelter houses, followed by a public comfort station. Gay tulips now flaunt their gaudy petals in the warm spring days, followed by the patient geraniums and the many colored coleus. The greensward is well trimmed and watered, the emblems around the Soldiers' monument are beautifully planted, the fountains are painted periodically, the "grotto" in front of the Forest City House is peopled annually with plants that seem to delight in its fantastic nooks, the comfort of the people is cared for by benches and shelter houses, and the Weather Bureau kiosk speaks of the scientific guardianship of the government. But the glory of the Square has departed. The last of its big elms were removed in 1890. A few smaller stragglers were left in 1896, but they are all gone now. They were not great elms that had seen the stately pageantry of civilization follow the reluctant exit of the red man. The few forest trees of ancient lineage on the Square had been early cut down in accordance with the settler's instinct. But they were beautiful and graceful trees, their trunks nearly two feet in diameter, and they were loved by the old settlers who protested vehemently against their removal. In their place, sycamores are annually planted with elaborate care only to sicken and succumb to the sulphurous and arsenious gases that have deforested our city and robbed it of its former glory.

The architecture surrounding the Square has been indicative of the growth of the city. With the exception of the Forest City House corner, which has been continuously occupied as a tavern since 1815, and the Old Stone Church corner, which has been occupied since 1834, it was completely surrounded by homes. Some of these were fine and commodious. But most of them were modest in size and architecture. A pencil drawing made by William Case, probably about the date of the Mexican war, shows the plain facades of these homes looking out upon the Square that was planted with young trees in regular, military rows. About 1850 these homes began to yield one by one, to the business invasion that threatened from the west, where Superior street enters. On the northwest side in 1853 were two three story "blocks" and on the south side were five brick stores, extending through to Champlain street. Their cost was twenty-five thousand dollars, an index to the value and cost of the old store buildings. A four-story brick block was also erected on the corner of Euclid and the Square, costing ten thousand dollars.⁵ In 1854 the Rouse block was built on the northwest corner of Superior street and the Square. It was then the handsomest in the city, four stories high and basement, with dressed sandstone walls. On the side toward the Square was

⁵ See "Daily Herald," Vol. 19, No. 251.

an open pattern iron staircase and balcony that was greatly admired. The top floor of the building was occupied by Folsom's Mercantile College, the second and third by offices and the ground floor "with a front of costly plate glass" by Albertson's jewelry store and George W. Bentley & Company's hat and fur store.⁶ This old building with its iron balcony, long since grown unsafe with rust, still stands.

In 1834 the First Presbyterian church was built, followed by a new building in 1853, which was destroyed by fire soon afterward and was immediately replaced by the present structure, the "Old Stone Church."

In 1854 the quaint Mellen homestead on the southeast corner of the Square and Superior street gave way to the Hoffman block, four stories high. It contained eight store rooms. The one on the corner was occupied by Gaylord & Company's drug store. It was considered very fine, the "inside finish all oak, Norman style," says the enthusiastic editor of the "Herald." The same year also saw the new Chapin block erected on the Euclid avenue corner. Chapin's Hall was in this block. Its 1,200 upholstered seats, its stage and dressing rooms, and above all, its hot air furnace for heating, made it one of the most notable halls in the west. It was especially designed for musical entertainments and was at first called Concert Hall. Within a few years its glory yielded to Case Hall.

In 1855 Council Hall was built by John James on the southwest corner. The city offices occupied the two upper floors. It is still standing. The old Case homestead on the east side gave way to the fine Federal building in the late fifties. This stone structure had fine lines and its walls were in splendid condition when it was demolished to make way for the present postoffice.

The Society for Savings erected a banking house in 1867 on the site now occupied by the Chamber of Commerce. Meanwhile a row of squalid one and two story buildings occupied the side south of Ontario. The Square had now entirely surrendered to commerce.

The first monument erected on the Square was Perry's statue, dedicated September 10, 1860, the forty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie. The orator of the day was George Bancroft, the eminent historian. The governor of Rhode Island, the native state of Commodore Perry, his staff, and a few survivors of the battle and members of the family were present. The monument at first stood in the center of the Square at the intersection of the streets, taking the place of the primitive fountain. In 1878 it was removed to the southeastern quarter and in 1894 to Wade Park, where it is now hidden among the trees.⁷

The statue of Moses Cleaveland was unveiled on the anniversary of the first landing of the General on the banks of the Cuyahoga, July 22, 1888, by the Early Settlers Association in the presence of over five hundred "early settlers" and a multitude of citizens. The Cleveland Grays were the guards of honor. Harvey Rice, the president, was too feeble to be present, and his presentation speech was read by Hon. A. J. Williams. Mayor Babcock accepted the gift for the city. The meeting then adjourned to Music Hall, where the oration was delivered by S. E. Adams.⁸

⁶ See "Daily Herald," Vol. 20, No. 258.

⁷ For full account of the unveiling, see "Inauguration of the Perry Statue at Cleveland on the 10th of December, 1860, including Addresses and Other Proceedings," Cleveland, 1861.

⁸ For details see "Annals Early Settlers Association," 1888.

The Soldiers and Sailors monument was placed on the Square only after the earnest protest of many patriotic citizens had been brushed aside by the court. The monument was dedicated July 4, 1894. William McKinley, then governor of the state, and Senator J. B. Foraker, delivered the orations, Virgil P. Kline read the Declaration of Independence, and a chorus of school children sang appropriate hymns. There was also a brilliant pageant, and in the evening a general illumination.⁹

In April, 1861, some city councilman thought to immortalize himself by changing the historic old name of Public Square into the monstrous Monumental Park, and city council, obtuse to historic interest, acquiesced. Officially this verbal monstrosity is still the name. To the people, happily, it has always remained "The Square."

The cannon that are placed on the Square are the relics of three wars: the War of 1812, the Civil war and the war with Spain.*

The Square was the scene of the first extensive electric illumination made in this country. January 27, 1879, the park commissioners asked the city council for electric lights on the Square. A committee was appointed and they reported that they had had a conference with "Professor Brush and the Telegraph Supply Company * * * and are of the opinion that there can be no doubt of the practicability of lighting up the Public Square in a satisfactory manner with the Brush electric light." The company agreed to light the Square and streets bounding it with twelve lights for one dollar per hour. This proposition was adopted providing the entire cost should not exceed \$1,348.95 for the year. On the evening of April 29, 1879, "a dazzling glory filled the park, crowds being present to witness the practical demonstration of a scientific victory."¹⁰

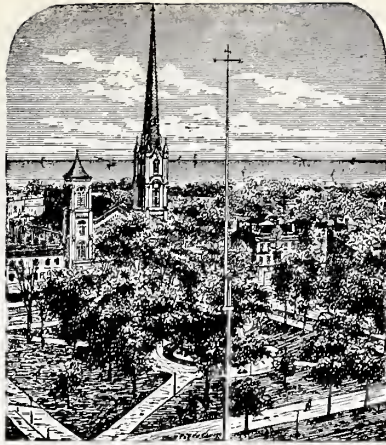
These outward circumstances of municipal growth do not appeal to the fancy as do the great and stirring events which the old Square has witnessed. In the village days the town meetings gathered in the rude courthouse. Amid the stumps and brush stood the curious throngs of pioneers to witness the first public execution in the county, the hanging of the Indian O'Mic. It was the gathering place for all public meetings, where the fervor of the pioneer revivalist alternated with the vehemence of the stump speaker. When deft Van Buren came to town he was paraded through the Square, so that all could get an opportunity to see him. So also colossal DeWitt Clinton, who came to help begin the Ohio canal, and staid John Quincy Adams, and exuberant Henry Clay, and lordly Daniel Webster; all stopped in our town but a few hours, yet each one was taken through this open space. Later Abraham Lincoln and unfortunate Andrew Johnson, the warriors Sherman and Grant and the Ohio Presidents, Hayes, Garfield, Harrison and McKinley, all were greeted on the Square by enthusiastic multitudes.

The Square has been the forum of our partisanship and political conviction, where the fervid eloquence of statesmen and political leaders thrilled vast throngs of eager citizens, gathered in the great open air meetings that were popular fifty years ago. Few distinguished names in our public annals during the stirring middle period of the nation's history, can be omitted from the rolls of

⁹ See "History of the Cuyahoga County Soldiers and Sailors Monument," William Gleason.

* For details concerning these cannon see "Annals Early Settlers Association," Vol. 3, p. 547.

¹⁰ "Report of Park Commissioners," 1879.



From an old cut

The Northwest Section



From an old cut

The bridge and pond southwest
Section



From an old cut

View from Forest City House, eastward



From an old cut

Superior street, west from the square

FOUR VIEWS OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE ABOUT 1871



those whose voices have been heard in our Public Square; stolid General Cass, picturesque Sam Houston, the inimitable Tom Corwin, vehement Horace Greeley, courteous John P. Hale, the invincible Douglas, "Prince John" Van Buren, fearless Joshua R. Giddings, pugnacious Ben Wade, chaste Seward, and a multitude of others. Here were enacted the most exciting scenes of the significant campaign that brought to its issue the question of human slavery. Conventions of Kansas sympathizers, of abolitionists, of Union democrats and of the newly organized republicans, brought their throngs to the Square.

The great debate between our own Rufus P. Ranney and William Dennison, both candidates for governor just before the war, was held here. And a few years later bold and picturesque John Brough as candidate for governor against the brilliant and erratic Vallandigham roused the city and the entire north by his picturesque speech made in a vast open meeting in the Square. And Cleveland's own favorite orators were heard often in these years: among them the gifted and scholarly Sherlock J. Andrews, whose distinguished bearing and choice diction graced as presiding officer, many of these historic meetings; Rufus P. Ranney, Ohio's greatest lawyer; Rufus P. Spalding, many years a congressman, vehement defender of fugitive slaves, joined in his advocacy by A. G. Riddle, brilliant and refined, Franklin T. Backus, learned and sincere, Stanley O. Griswold, able advocate, and Judge Tilden, benevolent and gifted.

Today the din of the metropolis makes out-of-door meetings in the Square impossible. But in the northwest corner is even now heard the strident voice of agitator, revolutionist, visionary and exhorter, uttering their puny protests against things as they are, their wails and threats lost in the roar of actual life that swirls through the busy Square.

And while receiving their inspirations from these political camp meetings and rallies our fathers also made the Square the scene of their picturesque revelries over their victories. Every election night had its jollification. Not the congested riot of noise and laughter that fills Superior and Euclid avenues on these later days, but a lurid bonfire, reinforced by the weird flicker of innumerable torches that were borne by men gleeful as children over their victory, amid the noise of bands and of cannon. On several presidential and state elections these jollifications were unusually unctious, notably the elections of William Henry Harrison, of Zachary Taylor and of Lincoln. The jubilant partisans gathered in the Square, forebore long enough to listen to appropriate harangues, and then the torchlight parade, like a huge fiery serpent, wound through the streets to the homes of the favorite political leaders to serenade and to cheer.

The Square was the center of two historic jubilees, the National Centennial of 1876, and the Municipal Centennial of 1896, when the gay pageantry of peace marched under arches of victory that spanned Superior street. And in solemn contrast to these festivities stand two occasions of national sorrowing: when the Square received the bier of Lincoln in 1865, and when in 1885, the sorrowing, silent multitudes paid their last token of respect to Garfield, the second martyr.

Thus in the years long past the Square has been the heart of our community, faithful and responding promptly to the great emotions of joy, of sorrow and of solemn conviction, that have swept the chords of our civic life. And the Square is still the heart of our city. Its four chambers, like giant pairs of auricles and

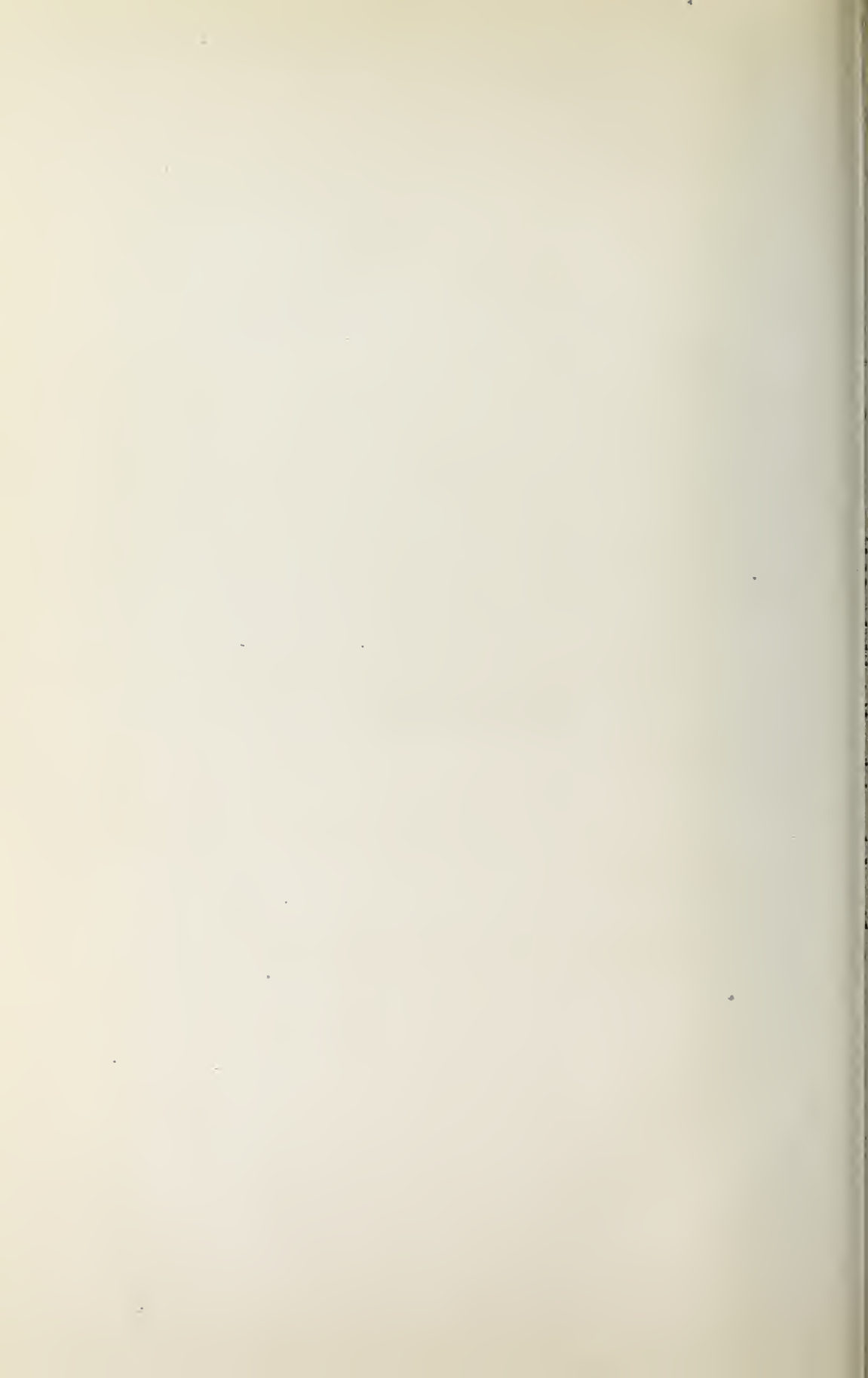
ventricles, daily pour forth their streams of human beings, who gather like innumerable corpuscles from the vast aorta and vena-cava of the two great avenues, and are scattered through the myriad streets, the capillary network of this throbbing organism, the city.

And the Square is a faithful symbol of the spirit of the city. Bordering its southwest section are the old, dilapidated buildings of the first mercantile age, grown unsightly and all but useless under the accumulation of the soot and rust of years. The northwest section has fared but little better. The important Superior corner, a ragged remnant of the past, standing by the side of the more modern, though no more ornamental, skyscraper; the old stone courthouse, the Old Stone church, the old brick theater. The southeast section, with its utility box on the Ontario corner, filled with tiny offices; the Euclid corner with the stately Williamson building, which overlooks in majestic disdain, its chaste neighbor, the Cuyahoga building, the pioneer modern office building on the Square. And the northwest section, with its imposing Gothic bank, its ornate Chamber of Commerce, and its monumental Postoffice.

Need the symbolism of this architecture be interpreted? The unrivalled commercial and financial advancement of our city, its fine new spirit of civic alertness, its ambitious plans for the future, when the noble group plan shall be realized, all are linked with the petty provincialism of yesterday, the excessive utilitarianism and severe literalism of today.

The Old Square has witnessed many changes. It will see many more. In a few years it will behold all that is small and petty in the past and the present absorbed by the splendid idealism of cooperation that will characterize the Cleveland of tomorrow.

APPENDIX.



APPENDIX

SURVEYING PARTY OF 1796.

General Moses Cleveland *superintendent*; Augustus Porter, *principal surveyor and deputy superintendent*; Seth Pease, *astronomer and surveyor*; Amos Spafford, John Milton Holley, Richard M. Stoddard and Moses Warren *surveyors*; Joshua Stow, *commissary*; Treodore Shepard, *physician*. *Employees*—Joseph Finker, *boatman*. George Proudfoot, Samuel Formes, Joseph M'Intyre, Francis Gray, Amos Sawtell, Amos Barber, Stephen Benton, Samuel Hungerford, William B. Hall, Asa Mason, Samuel Davenport, Michael Coffin, Amzi Atwater, Thomas Harris, Elisha Ayres, Norman Wilcox, Timothy Dunham, George Gooding, Shadrach Benham, Samuel Agnew, Wareham Shepard, John Briant, David Beard, Titus V. Munson, Joseph Landon, Charles Parker, Ezekiel Morly, Nathaniel Doan, Luke Hanchet, James Halket, James Hamilton, Olney F. Rice, John Lock, Samuel Barnes, Stephen Burbank, Daniel Shulay. Number of employees—37.

"Elijah Gun and Anna, his wife, came with the surveyors and took charge of Stow's castle at Conneaut."

"Job P. Stiles and Tabitha Cumi, his wife, were left in charge of the company's stores at Cleveland."

"Nathan Chapman and Nathan Perry furnished the surveyors with fresh beef and traded with the Indians." (Whittlesey "Early History of Cleveland," pp. 188-9.)

SECOND SURVEYING PARTY, 1797.

Rev. Seth Hart, *superintendent*; Seth Pease, *principal surveyor*.*

SURVEYORS (8).

Richard M. Stoddard,* Amos Spafford,* Moses Warren,* Wareham Shepard,* Amzi Atwater,* Phineas Barker, Joseph Landon,* Nathan Redfield, Theodore Shepherd (or Shephard), *physician*.*

EMPLOYEES (52).

Col. Ezra Waite, Thomas Gun, Peleg Waterman (or Washburn), Maj. William Shepard, Hubbard T. Linsley, David Eldridge (drowned), Minor Bicknell (died), Josiah Barse (or Barze), John Doane, Joseph Tinker,* Jotham Atwater, Oliver Culver, Samuel Spafford (son of Amos), Dan'l Holbrook, *explorer*, Stephen Gilbert, Lot Sanford, Nathaniel Doan,* Alpheus Choat, David Clark, William Andrews (died), Solomon Gidings, Matthew L. Gilgore, Samuel Forbes, E. Chapman, James Stoddard, David Beard,* Ezekiel Morley,* Solomon Shepard, Thomas Tupper, William Tinker, Chester Allen, Alexander Allen, James Berry, George Gidings, Bery Nye, James Stoddard, Joseph Nye, Enoch Eldridge, Asa Mason, Charles Parker,* Eli Kellogg, Job Coe, William Barker, Elli Rowley (deserted), Shubal Parker (or Park), Clark Reynolds, Jacob Carlton, William Stoddard, Phil Barker, John Hine, Eli Canfield, Sylvester Smith.

* These were of the first surveying party, 1796.

Whittlesey "Early History of Cleveland."

THE ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBERS TO THE PURCHASE OF THE WESTERN RESERVE, AND THE PROPORTIONS OF THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS. From Whittlesey.

| | | | |
|--|--------|--|-------------|
| Joseph Howland and Daniel L. Coit.....\$ | 30,461 | Oliver Phelps | 168,185 |
| Elias Morgan..... | 51,402 | Asahel Hathaway | 12,000 |
| Caleb Atwater..... | 22,846 | John Caldwell and Peleg Sanford..... | 15,000 |
| Daniel Holbrook..... | 8,750 | Timothy Burr | 15,231 |
| Joseph Williams..... | 15,231 | Luther Loomis and Ebenezer King, Jr.... | 44,318 |
| William Love..... | 10,500 | William Lyman, John Stoddard and David King | 24,730 |
| William Judd..... | 16,256 | Moses Cleveland | 32,600 |
| Elisha Hyde and Uriah Tracey..... | 57,400 | Samuel P. Lord..... | 14,092 |
| James Johnson | 30,000 | Roger Newberry, Enoch Perkins and Jonathan Brace | 38,000 |
| Samuel Mather, Jr..... | 18,461 | Ephraim Starr | 17,415 |
| Ephraim Kirby, Elijah Boardman and Uriel Holmes, Jr..... | 60,000 | Sylvanus Griswold | 1,683 |
| Solomon Griswold | 10,000 | Joseb Stocking and Joshua Stow..... | 11,423 |
| Oliver Phelps and Gideon Granger, Jr.... | 80,000 | Titus Street | 22,846 |
| William Hart | 30,462 | James Bull, Aaron Olmstead and John Wyles | 30,000 |
| Asher Miller | 34,000 | Pierpoint Edwards | 60,000 |
| Robert C. Johnson..... | 60,000 | | |
| Henry Champion, 2nd..... | 85,675 | | |
| Ephraim Root | 42,000 | | |
| Nehemiah Hubbard, Jr..... | 19,039 | | |
| Solomon Cowles | 10,000 | | |
| | | Total cost of Reserve | \$1,200,000 |

ORIGINAL OWNERS OF LOTS IN CLEVELAND BY DRAFT OR FIRST PURCHASE, AND NUMBERS OF LOTS DRAWN OR PURCHASED. From Whittlesey's "Early History of Cleveland," P. 388.

| | |
|--|---|
| Samuel Huntington | Wyles and others.....77 |
| 1 to 6, 61, 75, 76, 78, 80 to 84, 190 to 194, 206, 210 | Judson Canfield and others.....79 |
| Caleb Atwater.....7 to 24, 31 to 36 | Samuel P. Lord, Jr...85 to 87, 97 to 99, 211 and 212 |
| Lorenzo Carter .....25 to 30, 54, 197 to 205 | William Shaw.....88 to 96, 100 to 133 |
| Ephraim Root .....37 to 47 | Samuel Parkman.....134 to 138 |
| Elijah Boardman and others.....48 | John Bolls and others.....139 to 144 |
| Ezekiel Hawley .....49 to 51 | Asher Miller.....145 to 153, 156 to 160 |
| David Clark .....52 and 53 | Ephraim Stow and others.....154 to 155 |
| Joseph Howland .....55 to 57, 62 | Martin Sheldon and others.....161, 162, 212 |
| Chas. Dutton .....58 | Amos Spafford.....179 to 181, 187 to 190 |
| James Kingsbury.....59 and 60 | Oliver Phelps .....170 to 177, 182 to 190, 213 to 215, 217 to 220 |
| Samuel W. Phelps.....63 | Richard W. Hart and others.....195, 196 |
| Joseph Perkins and others.....64 to 72 | |
| Austin and Huntington.....73 and 74 | |

TABLE I.

SHOWING ANNUAL MILEAGE OF STREETS GRADED, CURBED AND PAVED, AND SEWERS BUILT, WITH COST OF SAME.

| Year | Miles Streets Paved | Cost | Miles Streets Graded and Curbed | Cost | Miles Sewer Built | Cost |
|------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1870 | 5.15 | \$357,807.34 | 6.6 | \$19,231.45 | 5.1 | \$ 172,163.77 |
| 1871 | 3.45 | 246,988.20 | 14.4 | 42,027.77 | 4.2 | 77,622.09 |
| 1872 | 4.6 | 280,939.20 | 6.6 | 37,834.30 | 5.2 | 117,709.05 |
| 1873 | 3.93 | 225,570.41 | 10.23 | 72,827.08 | 5.38 | 89,346.88 |
| 1874 | 7.33 | 525,758.21 | 10.66 | 106,921.62 | 11. | 412,801.27 |
| 1875 | 5.6 | 194,686.48 | 17.31 | 45,766.10 | 6.16 | 150,934.71 |
| 1876 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1877 | 14.7 | 46,631.36 | 2.4 | 3,530.50 | 2.7 | 36,263.03 |
| 1878 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.14 | 9,411.62 |
| 1879 ..... | ..... | 3,788.76 | ..... | 2,701.09 | 2.08 | 6,107.20 |
| 1880 ..... | ..... | 6,563.2 | ..... | 5,806. | 2.5 | 9,288.92 |
| 1881 ..... | ..... | 30,135.54 | ..... | 2,733.54 | 3.61 | 16,163.89 |
| 1882 | 5.5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1883 | 5.5 | 275,440.89 | 2.55+ | 7,344.84 | 6.88 | 121,431.99 |
| 1884 ..... | ..... | 97,369.12 | ..... | 10,229.29 | 4.78 | 105,730.43 |
| 1885 | 3.6 | 152,350.28 | 6.08 | 22,474.54 | 7.42 | 85,015.51 |
| 1886 | 4.4 | 162,313.02 | 9.7 | 21,944. | 7.56 | 114,196.22 |
| 1887 | 5. | 181,611.35 | 13.68 | 44,325.55 | 10.14 | 157,084.63 |
| 1888 ..... | ..... | 252,116.76 | 12.7 | 39,670.85 | 6.43 | 110,244. |
| 1889 ..... | ..... | 118,020.37 | 17.8 | 55,185.13 | 11.5 | 165,201.19 |
| 1890 ..... | ..... | 467,637.09 | 14.2 | 51,150.47 | 16.48 | 300,510.23 |
| 1891 | 13.5 | 598,572.00 | 11.44 | 53,109.00 | 21.83 | 484,188.00 |
| 1892 | 6.4 | 217,202.58 | 3.95 | 31,766.81 | 18.2 | 266,992. |
| 1893 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1894 | 13.2 | 482,847.74 | 5.9 | 51,047.06 | 14.5 | 203,202.89 |
| 1895 | 16.58 | 683,116.82 | 2.2 | 10,310.96 | 8.55 | 112,767.97 |
| 1896 | 7.35 | 167,759.47 | 3.6 | 13,657.94 | 9.74 | 201,669.77 |
| 1897 | 8.73 | 243,655.70 | 2.5 | 9,427.25 | 10.5 | 402,454.97 |
| 1898 | 17.2 | 495,906.11 | 3.45 | 19,989.92 | 12.86 | 631,345.12 |
| 1899 | 19.5 | 549,209.76 | 2.96 | 15,269.48 | 13.70 | 617,716.25 |
| 1900 | 14.7 | 394,165.35 | 2.9 | 34,512.33 | 17.27 | 442,250.84 |
| 1901 | 16.0 | 533,549.61 | 1.2 | 6,499.75 | 24.11 | 678,146.44 |
| 1902 | 15.9 | 582,934.40 | 1.35 | 6,098.21 | 24.17 | 653,334.70 |
| 1903 | 15.6 | 471,397.24 | 0.6 | 3,543.51 | 23.4 | *1,381,137.65 |
| 1904 | 27.1 | 749,537.32 | 0.6 | 3,439.29 | 21.52 | *1,087,585.29 |
| 1905 | 27.6 | 966,718.91 | ..... | ..... | 14.42 | 552,761.44 |
| 1906 | 19.3 | 640,710.73 | ..... | ..... | 33.32 | 543,476.34 |
| 1907 | 30.10 | 988,839.00 | ..... | ..... | 28.47 | 757,807.57 |
| 1908 | 29.7 | 922,426.00 | ..... | ..... | 21.44 | 542,817.62 |

* Includes the interceptor.

TABLE II.
SHOWING MILES OF STREET PAVEMENT.
NO DEFINITE CONTINUOUS DATA PREVIOUS TO 1895.

| Year | Asphalt | Medina Stone | Paving Brick | Wood | Macadam | Cobble Stone | Miscellaneous | Total Miles |
|------|---------|--------------|--------------|--------|---------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1886 | | 51.01 | ..... | 3.21 | 4.94 | .049 | ... | 60.75 |
| 1895 | | 3.84 | 75.47 | 23.31 | 1.46 | .73 | .05 | 105.53 |
| 1896 | | 4.96 | 77.02 | 32.70 | 1.43 | .73 | .05 | 117.07 |
| 1897 | | 4.95 | 89.80 | 38.55 | 1.48 | .73 | .05 | 136.23 |
| 1898 | | 7.25 | 90.71 | 49.72 | .33 | .73 | .05 | 150.71 |
| 1899 | | 9.5 | 89.9 | 65.7 | .33 | .73 | .05 | 166.88 |
| 1900 | | 11.2 | 92.0 | 79.3 | .3 | .70 | .... | 184.7 |
| 1901 | | 12.96 | 93.4 | 92.3 | .3 | .70 | .... | 200.86 |
| 1902 | | 16.3 | 89.3 | 104.14 | .3 | .7 | .... | 211.0 |
| 1903 | | 17.4 | 87.2 | 117.7 | .3 | .7 | .... | 223.3 |
| 1904 | | 17.4 | 90.6 | 142.4 | 1.8 | .... | .... | 252.2 |
| 1905 | | 22.9 | 91.5 | 168.03 | 1.13 | .4 | .... | 284.34 |
| 1906 | | 23.03 | 92.04 | 182.45 | 1.13 | 1.09 | .... | 300.72 |
| 1907 | | 23.43 | 93.34 | 209.25 | 1.13 | 1.11 | .... | 328.20 |
| 1908 | | 24.4 | 95. | 233.8 | 1.1 | 2.11 | .... | 356.8 |

Note.—In 1871 there were 11 miles of Medina stone pavements and 10 miles of wood. In 1874 there were 41.7 miles of pavement, 10.75 of wood and 10.78 of wood and stone combined, and about 20 miles of Medina stone.

TABLE III.
DEVELOPMENT OF STREET LIGHTING.

| Year | Gas | Vapor | Electric Lights on Water 4,000 C. P. | Electric Lights, 2,000 C. P. | Total Annual Cost, Including Fixtures, Etc. |
|------|-------|-------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1886 | | 3,602 | 1,135 | ..... | \$ 90,385 |
| 1881 | | 3,707 | 1,265 | 32 | 60,377 |
| 1884 | | | 5,436 | 32 | 109,890 |
| 1887 | | | 6,972 | 26 | 134,075 |
| 1890 | | 5,061 | 3,717 | 20 | 179,799 |
| 1893 | | 5,472 | 4,079 | ..... | 230 |
| 1900 | | 5,401 | 2,100 | ..... | 891 |
| 1905 | | 9,831 | 1,522 | ..... | 1,351 |
| 1908 | | 8,763 | 1,466 | 4 Nernst | 2,234 |

Tables I, II, III compiled from Annual City Reports.

TABLE IV.
SHOWING THE DEVELOPMENT OF CLEVELAND IN COMPETITION WITH THE LARGER
CITIES OF THE LAKE REGION, AND WITH CINCINNATI.

| | *1910 | 1900 | 1890 | 1880 | 1870 | 1860 | 1850 | 1840 | 1830 | 1820 | 1810 | 1800 |
|--------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Ohio | | 4,157,545 | 3,672,316 | 3,198,062 | 2,665,260 | 2,339,511 | 1,980,329 | 1,519,467 | 937,903 | 581,434 | 230,760 | 45,365 |
| Cuyahoga County .. | | 439,120 | 309,970 | 196,943 | 132,010 | 78,033 | 48,099 | 26,506 | 10,373 | 6,328 | 1,459 | ..... |
| Cleveland | | 381,768 | 261,353 | 160,146 | 92,829 | 43,417 | 17,034 | 6,071 | 1,876 | 606 | 57 | 7 |
| Cincinnati | | 325,902 | 296,908 | 255,139 | 216,239 | 161,044 | 115,435 | 46,338 | 24,831 | 9,642 | 2,540 | ..... |
| Toledo | | 131,822 | 81,434 | 50,137 | 31,584 | 13,768 | 3,829 | 1,322 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Detroit | | 285,704 | 205,876 | 116,342 | 79,577 | 45,619 | 21,019 | 9,102 | 2,222 | 1,442 | 770 | 500 |
| Buffalo | | 352,387 | 255,664 | 155,134 | 117,714 | 81,129 | 42,261 | 18,213 | 8,668 | 2,095 | ..... | ..... |
| Milwaukee | | 285,315 | 204,468 | 115,587 | 71,440 | 45,246 | 20,061 | 1,712 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago | | 1,698,575 | 1,099,850 | 503,185 | 298,977 | 109,260 | 29,963 | 4,470 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

TABLE SHOWING DEVELOPMENT OF CLEVELAND IN COMPETITION WITH LOCAL TOWNS.

| | *1910 | 1900 | 1890 | 1880 | 1870 | 1860 | 1850 | 1840 | 1830 | 1820 | 1810 | 1800 |
|-------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Cleveland | | 381,768 | 261,353 | 160,146 | 92,829 | 43,417 | 17,034 | 6,071 | 1,876 | 606 | 57 | 7 |
| Akron | | 42,728 | 27,601 | 16,512 | 10,006 | 3,477 | 3,266 | 1,665 | 600† | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ravenna | | 4,003 | 3,417 | 3,255 | 2,188 | 1,777 | 2,240† | 1,542† | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kent | | 4,541 | 3,501 | 3,309 | 3,037† | 1,557† | 1,749† | 1,497† | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Painesville | | 5,024 | 4,755 | 3,841 | 3,728 | 2,676 | 3,128† | 2,580† | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Elyria | | 8,791 | 5,611 | 4,771 | 3,038 | 1,613 | 1,482 | 1,636† | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Warren | | 8,529 | 5,973 | 4,428 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,066 | 500 | 400† | 100† | 30† |
| Ashtabula | | 12,949 | 8,338 | 4,445 | 1,999 | 1,418 | 821 | 1,711† | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

* This column may be filled in by the reader, after the census for the year has been taken.

† Estimated.

† Township.

SHOWING THE ANNUAL ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS

| Country | 1871 | 1872 | 1873 | 1874 | 1875 | 1877 | 1878 | 1879 | 1880 | 1881 | 1882 | 1883 | 1884 | 1885 | 1886 | 1887 | 18 | 1891 |
|-------------------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-----|-------|
| England | 420 | 12 | 455 | 242 | 203 | 103 | 97 | 124 | 335 | 667 | 829 | 479 | 183 | 141 | 160 | 321 | 5 | 288 |
| Germany | 1,932 | 143 | 1,986 | 667 | 402 | 273 | 202 | 379 | 1,291 | 4,709 | 4,510 | 1,875 | 3,077 | 1,473 | 816 | 1,616 | 1,2 | 1,543 |
| Ireland | 325 | 5 | 358 | 381 | 182 | 99 | 130 | 167 | 411 | 810 | 1,010 | 994 | 499 | 134 | 167 | 686 | 4 | 245 |
| Scotland | 29 | 14 | 83 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 40 | ... | 6 |
| Wales | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 36 | ... |
| Bohemia | 524 | ... | 526 | 301 | 398 | 172 | 148 | 225 | 1,127 | 1,947 | 1,896 | 858 | 1,206 | 570 | 537 | 1,406 | 1,1 | 1,202 |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 232 | 221 | 418 | 6 | 1,054 |
| Hungary | 87 | 15 | 167 | 74 | ... | 69 | 44 | 98 | 218 | 573 | 817 | 323 | 182 | 121 | 236 | 436 | 4 | 734 |
| Russia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 70 |
| Italy | 12 | 10 | 47 | 87 | 12 | 23 | 10 | 7 | 52 | 23 | 60 | 16 | 42 | 30 | 130 | 71 | 14 | 125 |
| Switzerland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sweden and Norway | 11 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 21 | 82 | 76 | ... | 24 | 19 | 4 | 63 | 1 | 20 |
| Denmark | 10 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 33 | ... | 27 |
| Holland | 47 | ... | 42 | 29 | 8 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 35 | 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| France | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 6 | 7 | ... |
| Isle of Man | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Finland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Slavonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 198 | 11 | 603 |
| Arabia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Austria | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkey | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Roumania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belgium | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Greece | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* Assyria. † Syria.

PILED FROM ANNUAL POLICE REPORTS.

| | 1891 | 1892 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | Country |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------------|
| 21 | 288 | 116 | 29 | 29 | 42 | 4 | 36 | 29 | 21 | 21 | 47 | 49 | 73 | 88 | 199 | 153 | 54..... | England |
| 16 | 1,523 | 782 | 281 | 501 | 609 | 381 | 432 | 522 | 417 | 525 | 1,128 | 1,479 | 541 | 1,168 | 1,857 | 1,703 | 270..... | Germany |
| 16 | 245 | 131 | 69 | 117 | 155 | 136 | 208 | 261 | 175 | 312 | 160 | 171 | 73 | 334 | 345 | 360 | 159..... | Ireland |
| 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 25 | ..... | 2 | 12 | 17 | 53 | 6..... | Scotland |
| 16 | 6 | ... | 5 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Wales |
| 13 | 1,292 | 508 | 69 | 264 | 247 | 105 | 185 | 202 | 352 | 336 | 547 | 892 | 371 | 709 | 1,024 | 911 | 133..... | Bohemia |
| 14 | 1,054 | 794 | 136 | 524 | 885 | 396 | 623 | 1,192 | 1,453 | 1,900 | 2,833 | 3,211 | 1,637 | 3,082 | 2,039 | 2,514 | 453..... | Poland |
| 11 | 734 | 365 | 128 | 237 | 415 | 172 | 313 | 514 | 999 | 1,257 | 1,728 | 1,824 | 1,098 | 2,678 | 2,491 | 2,468 | 284..... | Hungary |
| 13 | 70 | 103 | 10 | 152 | 131 | 60 | 179 | 301 | 340 | 485 | 634 | 1,076 | 826 | 1,552 | 649 | 1,519 | 403..... | Russia |
| 13 | 125 | 83 | 54 | 146 | 286 | 226 | 301 | 555 | 439 | 981 | 1,219 | 1,932 | 1,464 | 1,918 | 2,836 | 1,963 | 252..... | Italy |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Switzerland |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Sweden |
| ..... | 20 | 6 | 3 | 26 | 71 | 18 | 27 | 69 | 5 | 37 | 99 | 204 | 122 | 178 | 128 | 134 | 24 | and Norway |
| ..... | 27 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 19 | 9 | 13 | ..... | ..... | Denmark |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Holland |
| ..... | 3 | ... | 2 | 14 | ... | 6 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | France |
| ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Isle of Man |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 12 | 8 | 126 | 33 | 72 | 4..... | Finland |
| ..... | 603 | 256 | 3 | 174 | 255 | 94 | 166 | 157 | 342 | 330 | 1,321 | 1,246 | 390 | 1,545 | 1,912 | 2,116 | 384..... | Slavonia |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 11 | 24 | 15 | 29 | 11 | *28 | 18 | 135 | 14 | 126 | 21 | 17 | 14..... | Arabia |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 29 | 15 | 36 | 69 | 36 | 160 | 976 | 1,110 | 225 | 421 | 1,018 | 2,064 | 391..... | Austria |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Turkey |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 234 | 133 | 274 | 677 | 995 | 73..... | Roumania |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Belgium |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 6 | 4 | 16 | 16 | 32 | ..... | Greece |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | China |



TABLE VI. *

SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF GARBAGE DELIVERED AT THE REDUCTION PLANT, GIVING
THE NUMBER OF POUNDS PER MONTH.

| Month. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. | 1908. |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| January | 2,958,200 | 3,752,000 | 4,784,000 | 6,402,000 | 6,614,900 |
| February | 2,690,000 | 3,316,000 | 3,994,000 | 5,512,000 | 6,274,800 |
| March | 3,258,000 | 4,070,000 | 4,520,000 | 6,067,000 | 5,537,000 |
| April | 2,928,000 | 4,218,000 | 4,694,000 | 6,144,500 | 5,535,800 |
| May | 3,624,000 | 5,018,000 | 5,430,000 | 6,139,000 | 5,727,000 |
| June | 4,304,000 | 5,808,000 | 5,936,000 | 5,719,000 | 6,664,200 |
| July | 4,506,000 | 5,592,000 | 5,464,000 | 5,895,000 | 7,588,000 |
| August | 5,472,000 | 6,360,000 | 8,024,000 | 6,130,700 | 8,251,200 |
| September | 5,925,000 | 6,906,000 | 7,478,000 | 7,038,000 | 8,654,800 |
| October | 4,979,600 | 5,996,000 | 7,098,000 | 7,494,300 | 7,764,000 |
| November | 4,646,000 | 4,736,000 | 6,204,000 | 6,156,700 | 6,715,200 |
| December | 4,084,000 | 4,992,000 | 6,156,000 | 6,512,900 | 7,167,800 |
| Average per month..... | 4,114,567 | 5,063,667 | 5,815,166 | 6,267,265 | 6,874,558 |

* Tables VI-XIV are compiled from Annual City Reports.

TABLE VII b.
SHOWING PARK EXPENDITURES, INCLUDING BOND ISSUES.

| Year. | Amount. | Year. | Amount. |
|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1870 | \$ 1,599.69 | 1890 | \$ 30,102.17 |
| 1873 | 242,316.47 | 1891 | 28,360.10 |
| 1874 | 11,458.12 | 1892 | 30,541.29 |
| 1875 | 60,657.29 | 1894 | 532,071.29 |
| 1877 | 9,190.24 | 1895 | 424,456.87 |
| 1878 | 6,643.07 | 1896 | 290,614.85 |
| 1879 | 7,338.75 | 1897 | 819,686.68 |
| 1880 | 10,877.20 | 1898 | 646,849.67 |
| 1881 | 8,947.09 | 1899 | 192,988.96 |
| 1882 ..... | ..... | 1900 | 451,553.66 |
| 1883 | 31,741.34 | 1901 | 656,241.68 |
| 1884 | 74,734.99 | 1902 | 446,449.12 |
| 1885 | 57,348.51 | 1903 | 324,037.25 |
| 1886 | 37,162.06 | 1904 | 1,737,525.17 |
| 1887 | 23,125.88 | 1905 | 483,321.72 |
| 1888 | 25,602.71 | 1906 | 581,712.25 |
| 1889 | 18,737.68 | | |

TABLE VIII.
SHOWING THE GROWTH OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, THE NUMBER OF FIRES AND THE ANNUAL LOSSES.

| Year | No. of Station | No. of Men | Total Annual Expenditure | No. of Fires Alarms | Total Losses |
|------------|----------------|------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1865 ..... | .. | ... | ..... | 68 | \$ 261,341.48 |
| 1866 ..... | .. | ... | ..... | 56 | 173,990.62 |
| 1867 ..... | .. | ... | ..... | 111 | 206,942.83 |
| 1868 ..... | .. | ... | ..... | 144 | 300,451.76 |
| 1869 ..... | .. | ... | ..... | 149 | 196,985.61 |
| 1870 | 7 | 84 | \$ 99,624.31 | 143 | 378,635.61 |
| 1871 | 7 | 85 | 97,179.94 | 149 | 300,453.71 |
| 1872 | 8 | 109 | 127,400.41 | 195 | 153,193.53 |
| 1873 | 8 | ... | ..... | 150 | 348,410.64 |
| 1874 | 10 | 116 | 161,991.64 | 285 | 641,504.37 |
| 1875 | 11 | 98 | 170,976.00 | 284 | 137,122.66 |
| 1876 | 11 | 143 | 149,894.72 | ..... | ..... |
| 1877 | 13 | 143 | 156,019.12 | 320 | 336,000.00 |
| 1878 | 13 | 143 | 159,970.44 | 266 | 207,836.95 |
| | | | | Fires | |
| 1879 | 13 | 142 | 151,792.99 | 294 | 215,357.96 |
| 1880 | 13 | 142 | 148,426.60 | 305 | 268,799.58 |
| 1881 | 13 | 142 | 148,713.43 | 479 | 365,400.58 |
| 1882 | 14 | 151 | 160,801.08 | 447 | 364,648.08 |
| 1883 | 14 | 157 | 166,583.55 | 442 | 502,449.92 |
| 1884 | 15 | 161 | 198,201.07 | 537 | 1,422,861.84 |
| 1885 | 15 | 171 | 218,611.05 | 574 | 429,241.73 |
| 1886 | 16 | 179 | 222,065.29 | 653 | 510,879.39 |
| 1887 | 16 | 179 | 217,067.45 | 652 | 277,573.10 |
| 1888 | 16 | 199 | 234,114.34 | 676 | 541,248.85 |
| 1889 | 17 | 212 | 265,704.91 | 677 | 373,009.88 |
| 1890 | 17 | 213 | 265,323.71 | 709 | 308,482.03 |
| 1891 | 18 | 232 | 276,071.95 | 982 | 1,076,260.01 |
| 1892 | 20 | 249 | 301,555.77 | 1,105 | 1,482,020.79 |
| 1893 | 20 | ... | 369,711.22 | 1,174 | 684,472.16 |
| 1894 | 22 | 352 | 560,538.52 | 1,000 | 643,012.90 |
| 1895 | 25 | 377 | 557,573.29 | 1,111 | 524,041.23 |
| 1896 | 25 | 379 | 445,695.11 | 1,000 | 460,842.55 |
| 1897 | 25 | 378 | 455,978.69 | 1,100 | 573,054.26 |
| 1898 | 26 | 392 | 465,486.83 | 1,182 | 871,881.87 |
| 1899 | 26 | 402 | 488,142.25 | 1,513 | 1,408,797.57 |
| 1900 | 26 | 411 | 524,725.26 | 1,492 | 944,752.58 |
| 1901 | 28 | 426 | 616,493.40 | 1,499 | 1,032,722.51 |
| 1902 | 28 | 429 | 720,029.91 | 1,490 | 599,822.42 |
| 1903 | 28 | 424 | 797,755.74 | 1,742 | 824,062.44 |
| 1904 | 28 | 431 | 599,317.67 | 1,740 | 770,482.54 |
| 1905 | 30 | 462 | 592,083.14 | 1,883 | 603,101.50 |
| 1906 | 30 | 501 | 633,357.96 | 1,965 | 929,494.65 |
| 1907 | 30 | 515 | 749,908.71 | 1,912 | 515,194.25 |
| 1908 | 30 | 513 | 674,018.31 | 2,300 | 1,033,595.35 |

SHOWING AREA AND COST OF PARK LANDS AND IMPROVEMENTS
(From 1862 to 1900)

| PARKS | Total Area, Acres | Acres Donated | Acres Purchased | Cost from Deeds | Improvements |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Ambler Parkway | 48.015 | 36.059 | 11.956 | \$ 11,678. | 734 |
| Broadway-Gallup Playground | 0.40 | ..... | 0.40 | (1) 5,600. | 158 |
| Brookside Park | 153.828 | ..... | 153.828 | 62,137. | 1 |
| Clinton Park | 1.666 | 1.666 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| East Boulevard— | | | | | |
| Ambler-Woodland | 16.197 | 13.244 | 2.953 | 7,465. | 49 |
| Woodland-Garfield | 17.783 | 17.00 | 0.783 | 3,000. | ..... |
| Waring Playground | 0.306 | ..... | 0.306 | (1) 7,100. | ..... |
| Forest Playground | 0.966 | ..... | 0.966 | (1) 28,150. | ..... |
| E. 79th St. Playground | 1.725 | ..... | 1.725 | (6) 2,000. | ..... |
| Edgewater Park | 100.41 | ..... | 100.41 | 207,526. | 403 |
| Edgewater Parkway | 26.265 | ..... | 26.265 | 199,527. | 149 |
| Fairview Park | 6.04 | ..... | 6.04 | 29,537. | 24 |
| Franklin Circle | 1.41 | 1.41 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Garfield Park | 163.18 | ..... | 163.18 | 36,762. | 8 |
| Gordon Park | 112.52 | 112.52 | ..... | ..... | 17 |
| Lakeview Park | 10.41 | ..... | 10.41 | 208,389. | ..... |
| Lake Front | 58.00 | ..... | 58.00 | 27,725. | 2 |
| Lincoln Square | 7.55 | ..... | 7.55 | 50,000. | ..... |
| Library Park | 2.057 | ..... | 2.057 | (4) 77,880. | ..... |
| Marion Playground | 0.747 | ..... | 0.747 | (1) 22,100. | ..... |
| Miles Park | 1.69 | ..... | 1.69 | 2,000. | ..... |
| Monumental Park | 4.44 | 4.44 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Orange Playground | 0.795 | ..... | 0.795 | (5) 44,500. | ..... |
| Rockefeller— | | | | | |
| Brookway Division | 205.85 | 56.82 | 149.03 | 281,049. | 50 |
| Cedar Division | 42.78 | 32.966 | 9.814 | 27,435. | 1 |
| Fairmount Division | 24.26 | 24.26 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Shaker Heights Park | 278.85 | 278.85 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Sterling Park | 1.175 | 0.41 | 0.765 | (1) 23,900. | ..... |
| Luther Playground | 0.954 | ..... | 0.954 | (1) 18,120. | ..... |
| Train Ave. Playground | 1.202 | ..... | 1.202 | 8,850. | ..... |
| Wade Park | 85.634 | 74.564 | 11.07 | 21,424. | 1 |
| Washington Park | 97.86 | ..... | 97.86 | 50,343. | 10 |
| West Boulevard— | | | | | |
| Edgewater-Brookside | 109.475 | 37.181 | 72.294 | 65,955. | 98 |
| West 38th St. Playground | 0.346 | ..... | 0.346 | (7) 7,800. | ..... |
| Woodland Hills Park | 112.384 | 43.656 | 68.728 | 104,353. | 14 |
| Kelley-Perkins Playground | Land not yet acquired, negotiations pending |  |  |  | ..... |
| Martin St. Playground | Land not yet acquired, negotiations pending |  |  |  | ..... |
| Speedway | Land not yet acquired, negotiations pending |  |  |  | ..... |
| Totals | 1,697.164 | 735.04 | 962.124 | \$1,642,309. | 82 |

Note (1)—Paid from Sinking Fund of 1862.

Note (2)—\$201.25 for inspection paid by American Shipbuilding Company.

Note (3)—Docks.

Note (4)—\$6,800 paid from Street-Opening Fund.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE FROM 1894 TO 1909

(8)

| Grading, Sinking and Planting | Land | Engineering and Inspection | Total Perma- nent Improve- ments | Estimated Value, Jan- uary 1, 1909 |
|--|----------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| 73,674.09 | \$ 29,841.80 | \$ 12,928.16 | \$ 109,273.15 | \$ 200,000.00 |
| ..... | 2.00 | ..... | ..... | 5,600.00 |
| 158,755.94 | 43,499.97 | 14,871.86 | 261,251.76 | 630,000.00 |
| 1,397.96 | ..... | 201.80 | 1,954.78 | 73,000.00 |
| 49,865.36 | 8,561.61 | 6,433.67 | 60,946.88 | 125,000.00 |
| ..... | 226.49 | 1,675.84 | 1,675.84 | 20,000.00 |
| ..... | 9.00 | 63.19 | 63.19 | 4,330.00 |
| ..... | 2.88 | 31.96 | 31.96 | 28,000.00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,500.00 |
| 403,983.55 | 205,958.07 | 41,947.07 | 519,369.98 | 3,158,000.00 |
| 149,311.13 | 217,529.62 | (2) 7,653.44 | 162,399.94 | 544,000.00 |
| 24,174.54 | 7,634.00 | 1,138.39 | 26,552.03 | 70,000.00 |
| 556.58 | ..... | ..... | 597.08 | 50,000.00 |
| 82,796.93 | 36,762.19 | 10,914.55 | 110,151.89 | 273,000.00 |
| 172,416.63 | 65.00 | 16,018.30 | 261,283.54 | 2,295,000.00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,085,000.00 |
| 25,410.74 | ..... | 151.79 | 238,684.96 | 2,000,000.00 |
| 12,668.26 | 67.00 | 328.83 | 14,057.18 | 86,500.00 |
| ..... | 71,681.48 | 207.56 | 207.56 | 35,000.00 |
| 100.00 | 8.00 | 118.39 | 308.35 | 11,500.00 |
| 105.59 | ..... | ..... | 105.59 | 10,000.00 |
| 13,172.33 | ..... | 1,001.12 | 32,685.92 | 6,000,000.00 |
| 1,655.94 | 14,953.00 | 686.72 | 3,586.51 | 16,500.00 |
| 586,865.82 | 312,080.33 | 60,831.14 | 857,717.74 | 1,650,000.00 |
| 137,911.00 | ..... | 9,624.27 | 200,409.13 | 512,000.00 |
| 3,946.44 | 454.00 | 628.06 | 4,574.50 | 100,000.00 |
| 127,223.27 | ..... | 7,817.33 | 210,576.53 | 500,000.00 |
| 110.50 | 1,006.00 | ..... | 110.50 | 25,800.00 |
| ..... | 8.50 | 67.20 | 67.20 | 16,750.00 |
| 352.10 | 8,883.00 | 107.95 | 460.05 | 7,500.00 |
| 148,344.13 | 21,621.00 | 10,439.04 | 174,804.28 | 1,500,000.00 |
| 1,487.65 | 44,228.59 | 8,772.20 | 106,717.93 | 159,000.00 |
| 138,048.93 | 68,207.54 | 19,749.13 | 191,205.93 | 306,080.00 |
| ..... | 7,806.00 | 13.86 | 13.86 | 7,800.00 |
| 40,522.80 | 103,779.96 | 3,940.87 | 51,534.56 | 320,000.00 |
| ..... | ..... | 243.13 | 243.13 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 48.25 | 48.25 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 453.02 | 453.02 | ..... |
| \$2,354,858.21 | \$1,206,877.03 | \$239,108.09 | \$3,604,124.70 | \$21,827,860.00 |

- \$30,000 paid from Sinking Fund of 1862; \$14,500 from General Fund.
 - Paid by Village of Newburg Heights, \$10,000; Cuyahoga County, \$33,000.
 - Paid for out of money received from Library Board.

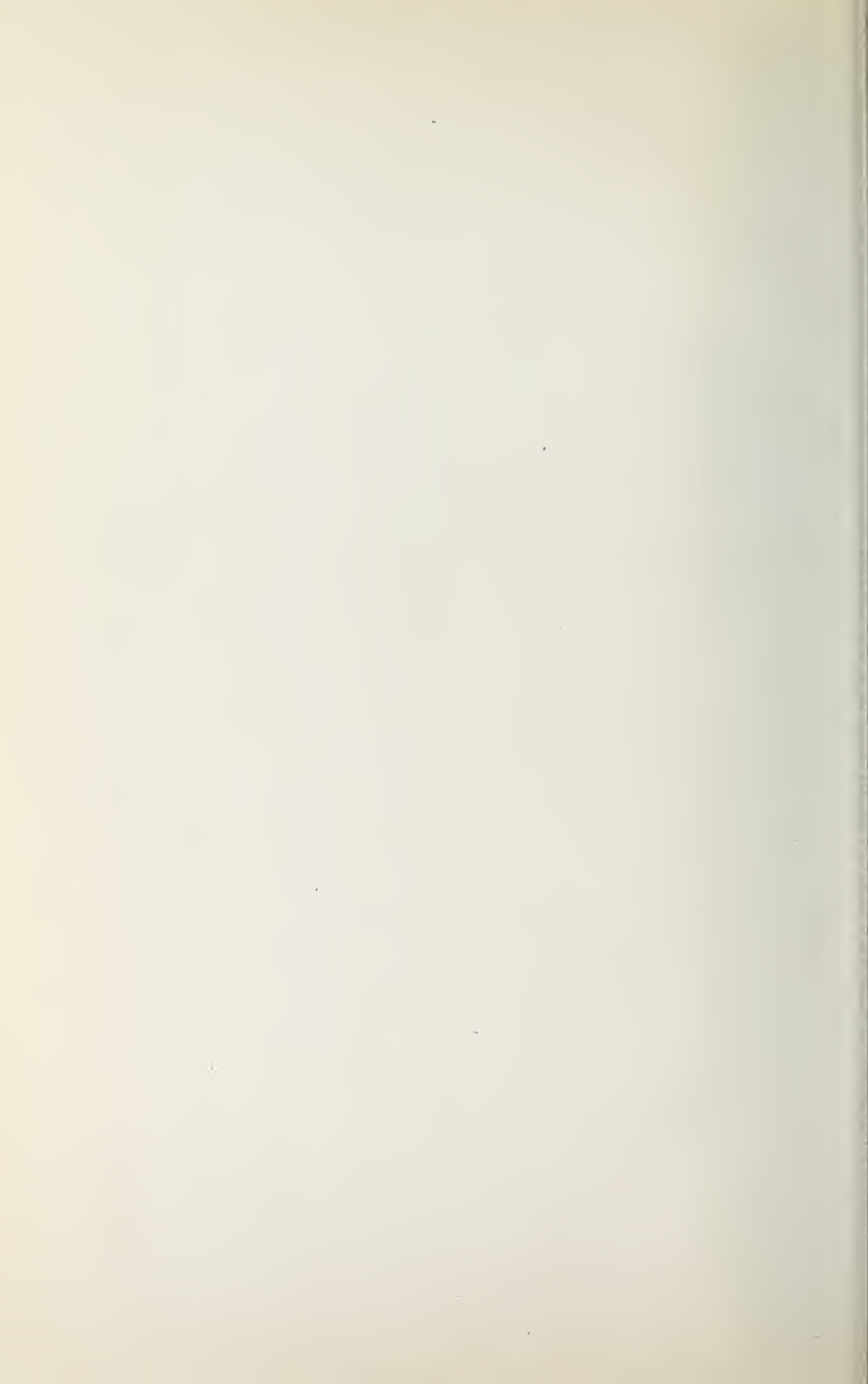


TABLE IX.
SHOWING DEVELOPMENT OF POLICE DEPARTMENT.

| Year | No. of Precincts | No. of Parolemen | No. of Captains | No. of Lieutenants | No. of Sergeants | No. of Detectives | Total No. on Force | Annual Expend- iture |
|------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1865 | 44 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | \$ 44,752.53 |
| 1866 | 4 | 66 | 1 | .. | 4 | 2 | ... | 51,710.86 |
| 1869 | 6 | 75 | .. | .. | 6 | 4 | 86 | 70,853.45 |
| 1870 | 6 | 70 | 1 | .. | 6 | 4 | 87 | 75,723.56 |
| 1873 | 6 | 132 | 1 | .. | 14 | 6 | 161 | ..... |
| 1875 | 8 | 124 | 2 | .. | 14 | 6 | 171 | 168,302.68 |
| 1880 | 8 | 123 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 161 | 132,802.61 |
| 1885 | 8 | 169 | 4 | 14 | 10 | 7 | 214 | 192,568.85 |
| 1890 | 10 | 244 | 5 | 16 | 14 | 9 | 306 | 309,630.98 |
| 1895 | 10 | 252 | 5 | 22 | 17 | 9 | 323 | 380,718.54 |
| 1900 | 12 | 295 | 6 | 27 | 17 | 9 | 376 | 426,399.69 |
| 1903 | 13 | 370 | 4 | 28 | 28 | .. | 464 | 491,030.75 |
| 1905 | 13 | 430 | 4 | 27 | 28 | 21 | 514 | 581,770.21 |
| 1908 | 13 | 550 | 4 | 27 | 28 | .. | 645 | 750,137.70 |

TABLE X.

SHOWING GROWTH OF POLICE DEPARTMENT'S WORK, GIVING NUMBER OF ARRESTS.

| Year | Arrests, Violation State Laws | Arrests, Violation City Ordinances | Miscellaneous | Male | Female | Total Arrests |
|-------|-------------------------------------|--|---------------|--------|--------|------------------|
| 1866 | 3,668 | 723 | .. | 3,884 | 534 | 3,884 |
| 1870 | 991 | 3,007 | 6 | 3,347 | 657 | 4,004 |
| 1871 | 1,033 | 3,924 | 5 | 4,341 | 626 | 4,967 |
| 1873 | 1,635 | 6,926 | 18 | 7,771 | 808 | 8,579 |
| 1874 | 1,837 | 7,730 | 4 | 8,644 | 927 | 9,571 |
| 1875 | 1,172 | 7,033 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 8,823 |
| 1877 | 1,783 | 6,049 | 13 | 6,871 | 974 | 7,845 |
| 1878 | 1,489 | 5,658 | 4 | 6,256 | 895 | 7,151 |
| 1880 | 1,316 | 6,104 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 7,432 |
| 1882 | 1,655 | 5,086 | .. | 5,950 | 791 | 6,741 |
| 1883 | 1,617 | 5,637 | .. | 6,543 | 711 | 7,254 |
| 1884 | 1,696 | 5,575 | .. | 6,480 | 791 | 7,271 |
| 1885 | 1,612 | 5,270 | .. | 6,155 | 727 | 6,882 |
| 1886 | 1,940 | 4,792 | .. | 5,915 | 817 | 6,732 |
| 1887 | 2,177 | 6,411 | .. | 7,688 | 900 | 8,588 |
| 1888 | 1,946 | 6,791 | .. | 7,607 | 1,130 | 8,737 |
| 1889 | 2,465 | 7,912 | .. | 9,117 | 1,260 | 10,377 |
| 1890 | 2,474 | 7,142 | .. | 8,605 | 1,011 | 9,616 |
| 1891 | 3,114 | 8,019 | .. | 9,889 | 1,244 | 11,133 |
| 1892 | 3,111 | 7,606 | .. | 9,639 | 1,078 | 10,717 |
| 1894 | 36,113 | 6,138 | .. | 8,777 | 974 | 9,751 |
| 1895 | 3,563 | 7,443 | .. | 9,836 | 1,170 | 11,006 |
| 1896 | 4,052 | 9,439 | .. | 12,148 | 1,343 | 13,491 |
| 1897 | 3,618 | 10,863 | .. | 12,998 | 1,483 | 14,481 |
| 1898 | 3,992 | 10,460 | .. | 13,081 | 1,271 | 14,452 |
| 1899 | 4,136 | 11,538 | .. | 13,891 | 1,855 | 15,674 |
| 1900 | 4,944 | 14,923 | .. | 17,562 | 2,361 | 19,923 |
| 1901 | 5,006 | 14,213 | .. | 16,991 | 2,228 | 19,216 |
| 1902 | 4,940 | 13,296 | .. | 16,434 | 1,802 | 18,236 |
| 1903 | 5,366 | 16,884 | .. | 20,166 | 2,084 | 22,250 |
| 1904 | 6,199 | 18,529 | .. | 21,992 | 2,736 | 24,728 |
| 1905 | 6,979 | 20,947 | .. | 24,843 | 3,083 | 27,926 |
| 1906 | 8,193 | 23,543 | .. | 28,620 | 3,116 | 31,736 |
| 1907 | 8,405 | 22,013 | .. | 27,627 | 2,791 | 30,418 |
| 1908* | 5,443 | 4,642 | .. | 8,988 | 1,097 | 10,085 |

*Inauguration of the "Golden Rule" policy of non-arrest, accounts for decrease.



TABLE XI.
CITY FINANCES—TAX LEVY, VALUATION OF PROPERTY, AND CITY DEBT.
Compiled from Dr. C. C. Williamson's, "The Finances of Cleveland."

| TAX LEVIES FOR STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL PURPOSES PER \$1,000. | | | | | | | ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY. | | | | DEBT. | | |
|--|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------------|-------|--|
| Year. | State | County | City | School | Library | Total | Real | Personal | Total | Total Debt | Total Assets of Sinking Funds | Year. | |
| 1836 | \$1.25 | | | | | | | | | | | 1836 | |
| 1837 | 1.50 | | | | | | | | | | | 1837 | |
| 1838 | 2.00 | | | | | | | | | | | 1838 | |
| 1839 | 2.00 | | | | | | | | | | | 1839 | |
| 1840 | 2.00 | | | | | | \$ 1,222,917 | \$ 285,683 | \$ 1,508,600 | | | 1840 | |
| 1841 | 1.75 | | | | | | | | | \$ 20,000 | | 1841 | |
| 1842 | 1.75 | | | | | | | | | 20,000 | | 1842 | |
| 1843 | 1.75 | | | | | | | | | 17,000 | | 1843 | |
| 1844 | 1.00 | | | | | | | | | 20,000 | | 1844 | |
| 1845 | 1.00 | | | | | | | | | 21,000 | | 1845 | |
| 1846 | 8.00 | | | | | | | | | 28,000 | | 1846 | |
| 1847 | 2.75 | | | | | | | | | 23,000 | | 1847 | |
| 1848 | 3.00 | | | | | | | | | 23,000 | | 1848 | |
| 1849 | 3.00 | | | | | | 3,091,110 | 1,374,680 | 4,465,790 | 14,000 | | 1849 | |
| 1850 | 3.20 | | | | | | | | | | | 1850 | |
| 1851 | 3.60 | | | | | | | | | | | 1851 | |
| 1852 | 3.50 | | | | | | | | | | | 1852 | |
| 1853 | 5.10 | | \$11.25 | | | | 17,074,461 | 8,705,866 | 25,780,327 | | | 1853 | |
| 1854 | 3.55 | | 7.125 | \$ 2.00 | | | 17,594,979 | 6,937,392 | 24,532,371 | | | 1854 | |
| 1855 | 3.20 | | 6.875 | .75 | | | 17,252,703 | 4,204,297 | 21,457,000 | | | 1855 | |
| 1856 | 3.20 | | | | | \$11.77 | 17,252,703 | 3,753,008 | 21,005,711 | 549,000 | | 1856 | |
| 1857 | 3.10 | | 8.00 | 3.75 | | 13.60 | 17,497,739 | 4,151,199 | 21,648,938 | 640,000 | | 1857 | |
| 1858 | 3.55 | | 8.50 | | | 14.85 | 17,625,548 | 4,325,881 | 21,951,429 | 629,000 | | 1858 | |
| 1859 | 3.55 | | 8.00 | | | 14.70 | 17,760,313 | 4,275,275 | 22,035,588 | 650,000 | | 1859 | |
| 1860 | 3.95 | | 8.50 | | | 15.25 | 14,471,184 | 4,150,250 | 18,621,434 | 681,000 | | 1860 | |
| 1861 | 4.55 | | | | | 19.25 | 14,473,875 | 3,736,270 | 18,210,145 | 706,000 | | 1861 | |
| 1862 | 4.65 | | | | | 16.30 | 13,987,193 | 4,878,267 | 18,865,460 | | | 1862 | |
| 1863 | 5.05 | | | | | 21.20 | 14,065,137 | 6,745,975 | 20,811,112 | | | 1863 | |
| 1864 | 5.30 | | 17.25 | 3.00 | | 22.30 | 14,212,122 | 8,285,470 | 22,497,592 | 768,000 | | 1864 | |
| 1865 | 5.30 | | 17.25 | 3.00 | | 27.55 | 14,577,281 | 12,588,508 | 27,165,789 | 881,000 | \$ 471,000 | 1865 | |
| 1866 | 3.50 | | 19.75 | 2.50 | | 24.75 | 14,965,988 | 13,591,265 | 28,557,253 | 1,089,000 | 570,000 | 1866 | |
| 1867 | 3.50 | | | 3.10 | | 25.15 | 15,719,458 | 15,433,393 | 31,152,851 | 1,125,000 | 598,000 | 1867 | |
| 1868 | 3.50 | | 20.15 | 3.50 | | 26.70 | 17,437,361 | 17,684,058 | 35,121,419 | 1,446,000 | 934,000 | 1868 | |
| 1869 | 3.50 | | 19.25 | 4.10 | | 30.00 | 18,063,018 | 18,399,949 | 36,462,967 | 1,946,000 | 1,009,000 | 1869 | |
| 1870 | 4.00 | | 20.75 | 4.10 | | 31.00 | 18,941,045 | 17,612,477 | 36,553,522 | 2,911,000 | 1,147,000 | 1870 | |
| 1871 | 2.90 | | 12.50 | 2.75 | | 19.80 | 40,107,651 | 17,734,095 | 57,841,746 | 2,486,000 | 1,311,551 | 1871 | |
| 1872 | 2.90 | | 18.50 | 3.10 | | 23.10 | 40,668,491 | 19,060,380 | 59,728,871 | 3,008,000 | 1,209,860 | 1872 | |
| 1873 | 3.05 | | 18.65 | 3.60 | | 24.00 | 46,279,952 | 22,864,730 | 69,144,682 | 4,573,000 | 1,551,106 | 1873 | |
| 1874 | 3.01 | | 18.80 | 4.60 | | 28.00 | 49,322,702 | 23,887,442 | 73,210,144 | 4,546,000 | 1,688,794 | 1874 | |
| 1875 | 3.01 | | 18.75 | 5.10 | | 29.50 | 50,698,560 | 22,606,717 | 73,305,277 | 4,951,000 | 1,761,543 | 1875 | |
| 1876 | 2.90 | | 18.75 | 4.60 | | 29.50 | 51,466,940 | 22,095,297 | 73,562,237 | 7,305,000 | 1,863,736 | 1876 | |
| 1877 | 2.90 | | 17.85 | 4.60 | | 28.60 | 51,732,029 | 19,564,093 | 71,296,122 | 8,005,000 | 1,989,735 | 1877 | |
| 1878 | 2.90 | | 15.35 | 4.30 | | 25.50 | 52,187,400 | 17,952,239 | 70,139,639 | 9,590,000 | 2,109,357 | 1878 | |
| 1879 | 2.90 | | 15.05 | 4.50 | | 25.40 | 52,481,710 | 18,066,394 | 70,548,104 | 9,302,000 | 1,816,691 | 1879 | |
| 1880 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 15.75 | 4.75 | | 26.30 | 53,165,295 | 20,481,899 | 73,647,194 | 8,788,000 | 2,267,935 | 1880 | |
| 1881 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 14.05 | 4.75 | | 24.60 | 59,152,445 | 20,433,711 | 79,586,156 | 8,067,000 | 1,961,569 | 1881 | |
| 1882 | 2.90 | 3.00 | 14.15 | 4.75 | | 24.80 | 60,915,745 | 21,693,334 | 82,609,079 | 7,449,000 | 1,657,009 | 1882 | |
| 1883 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 15.75 | 6.25 | | 27.80 | 62,812,185 | 21,677,875 | 84,490,060 | 7,219,000 | 1,550,403 | 1883 | |
| 1884 | 2.80 | 2.30 | 14.20 | 6.20 | | 25.50 | 64,137,055 | 21,840,950 | 85,978,005 | 7,052,000 | 1,551,674 | 1884 | |
| 1885 | 2.90 | 2.50 | 14.35 | 6.25 | | 26.00 | 65,436,025 | 22,849,820 | 88,285,845 | 7,314,000 | 1,643,734 | 1885 | |
| 1886 | 2.90 | 2.50 | 13.15 | 6.25 | | 24.80 | 66,609,175 | 24,475,231 | 91,084,406 | 8,079,000 | 1,727,152 | 1886 | |
| 1887 | 2.90 | 2.80 | 16.15 | 6.25 | \$0.20 | 28.30 | 67,926,380 | 25,702,030 | 93,628,410 | 8,462,000 | 1,732,013 | 1887 | |
| 1888 | 2.90 | 2.80 | 16.15 | 6.20 | .25 | 28.30 | 69,136,345 | 26,786,240 | 95,922,585 | 8,681,000 | 2,664,806 | 1888 | |
| 1889 | 2.70 | 3.30 | 15.45 | 6.20 | .25 | 27.90 | 70,730,385 | 25,218,750 | 95,949,135 | 9,131,000 | 1,887,497 | 1889 | |
| 1890 | 2.70 | 2.80 | 15.45 | 8.10 | .25 | 29.30 | 72,734,940 | 26,879,115 | 99,614,055 | 8,939,000 | 1,955,488 | 1890 | |
| 1891 | 2.45 | 3.45 | 15.45 | 6.70 | .25 | 28.30 | 89,512,700 | 28,320,505 | 117,833,205 | 9,016,000 | 2,028,895 | 1891 | |
| 1892 | 2.75 | 3.85 | 13.45 | 7.20 | .25 | 27.50 | 91,782,150 | 29,498,065 | 121,280,215 | 9,765,000 | 2,034,236 | 1892 | |
| 1893 | 2.75 | 3.95 | 13.65 | 7.20 | .35 | 27.90 | 95,508,220 | 31,007,770 | 126,515,990 | 9,655,000 | 2,151,183 | 1893 | |
| 1894 | 2.75 | 4.05 | 13.65 | 7.20 | .45 | 28.10 | 100,891,800 | 31,748,105 | 132,639,905 | 10,621,000 | 2,251,804 | 1894 | |
| 1895 | 2.75 | 4.15 | 13.70 | 7.40 | .50 | 28.50 | 103,223,110 | 31,339,795 | 134,562,905 | 11,232,000 | 2,301,610 | 1895 | |
| 1896 | 2.84 | 4.16 | 13.70 | 8.00 | .50 | 29.20 | 105,089,320 | 33,384,065 | 138,473,385 | 10,675,000 | 2,251,695 | 1896 | |
| 1897 | 2.84 | 4.26 | 13.60 | 8.10 | .50 | 29.30 | 106,753,520 | 35,161,810 | 141,915,430 | 10,571,000 | 2,091,298 | 1897 | |
| 1898 | 2.84 | 4.26 | 13.60 | 8.40 | .45 | 29.55 | 104,932,280 | 37,358,495 | 142,290,775 | 12,061,000 | 2,244,686 | 1898 | |
| 1899 | 2.84 | 3.76 | 13.50 | 8.70 | .60 | 29.40 | 108,265,890 | 36,806,095 | 145,071,985 | 14,093,000 | 2,366,317 | 1899 | |
| 1900 | 2.90 | 3.90 | 13.00 | 9.60 | .60 | 30.00 | 109,242,770 | 40,526,650 | 149,769,420 | 14,503,000 | 2,420,509 | 1900 | |
| 1901 | 2.89 | 3.51 | 11.45 | 8.25 | .60 | 26.70 | 143,323,490 | 53,130,155 | 196,453,645 | 17,054,000 | 2,799,385 | 1901 | |
| 1902 | 1.35 | 4.35 | 14.10 | 9.95 | .75 | 30.50 | 146,374,080 | 46,320,890 | 192,694,970 | 18,006,000 | 3,153,069 | 1902 | |
| 1903 | 1.35 | 5.05 | 13.00 | 9.80 | .90 | 30.10 | 151,363,320 | 51,851,910 | 203,215,230 | 21,217,000 | 2,925,838 | 1903 | |
| 1904 | 1.35 | 4.65 | 13.40 | 9.50 | .90 | 29.80 | 151,995,118 | 51,225,625 | 205,831,745 | 22,324,000 | 2,987,748 | 1904 | |
| 1905 | 1.35 | 4.95 | 13.50 | 11.00 | .90 | 31.70 | | | 214,033,000 | 24,114,000 | 3,433,430 | 1905 | |
| 1906 | 1.345 | 5.055 | 13.80 | 10.80 | .90 | 31.90 | 169,074,730 | 59,270,030 | 228,344,760 | 27,688,000 | 3,413,008 | 1906 | |
| 1907 | 1.345 | 4.755 | 13.40 | 10.80 | .90 | 31.20 | 176,819,230 | 63,443,085 | 240,262,315 | 28,434,058 | 1,316,952 | 1907 | |
| 1908 | 1.345 | 4.955 | 13.40 | 11.60 | .90 | 32.20 | 184,165,470 | 64,827,630 | 248,993,100 | 29,297,280 | 1,639,203 | 1908 | |



TABLE XII.
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED BY THE CITY BUILDING INSPECTOR.

| Year | Brick and Stone | Frame | Additions and Alterations | Total Cost of all Buildings |
|-------|-----------------|-------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1888* | 76 | 1,101 | 441 | \$ 3,031,988.00 |
| 1889 | 115 | 2,486 | 1,302 | 4,401,854.50 |
| 1890 | 117 | 2,729 | 1,444 | 5,117,107.00 |
| 1891 | 144 | 2,757 | 1,561 | 5,600,983.00 |
| 1892 | 116 | 2,720 | 1,644 | 5,236,549.00 |
| 1893 | 101 | 1,940 | 1,347 | 3,706,807.00 |
| 1894 | 115 | 1,472 | 1,035 | 4,171,690.00 |
| 1895 | 131 | 1,768 | 1,152 | 4,146,242.00 |
| 1896 | 121 | 1,578 | 1,200 | 3,145,601.00 |
| 1897 | 142 | 1,693 | 1,176 | 3,407,803.00 |
| 1898 | 130 | 1,597 | 1,191 | 3,613,837.00 |
| 1899 | 160 | 1,756 | 1,004 | 5,488,967.00 |
| 1900 | 142 | 1,527 | 1,023 | 3,845,833.00 |
| 1901 | 183 | 1,648 | 1,205 | 6,232,882.00 |
| 1902 | 236 | 1,677 | 1,259 | 6,559,545.00 |
| 1903 | 226 | 1,647 | 1,353 | 6,259,931.00 |
| 1904 | 261 | 1,982 | 668 | 6,562,590.00 |
| 1905 | 425 | 2,591 | 950 | 9,777,145.00 |
| 1906 | 694 | 3,582 | 3,277 | 12,972,974.00 |
| 1907 | 609 | 3,150 | 4,415 | 15,888,407.00 |
| 1908 | 485 | 2,559 | 3,630 | 9,896,869.00 |

*7 months.

TABLE XIII.
SHOWING GROWTH OF INFIRMARY AND OUTDOOR RELIEF.

| Year | No. Inmates Received During Year | No. Discharged | No. Remaining End of Year | Total Expenditure* | Outdoor Relief |
|------|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1870 | 326 | 289 | 183 | \$ 7,481.24 | |
| 1875 | 553 | 472 | 270 | 11,057.70 | \$57,738.72 |
| 1880 | 394 | 310 | 311 | 44,655.13 | 1,156 persons—\$19,799.76. |
| 1885 | ..... | ..... | 430 | 55,112.67 | 2,218 persons—\$25,417.67. |
| 1890 | 564 | 385 | 553 | 128,062.81 | 1,552 families—\$26,673.13. |
| 1895 | 1,107 | 982 | 671 | 138,663.04 | 13,902 persons—\$31,751.01 for supplies. |
| 1900 | 1,357 | 1,251 | 755 | 135,432.10 | 8,442 persons—\$20,916.82 for supplies. |
| 1905 | 3,491 | 3,188 | 841 | 201,823.28 | 7,834 persons—\$32,968.53 for supplies. |
| 1908 | 2,518 | 2,085 | 296 | 226,358.72 | 16,159 persons—\$67,248.78. |

*During the earlier years the income from the farm was applied to the running of the infirmary. The figures are supposed to represent net expenditure.

TABLE XIV.
FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CLEVELAND HARBOR.*

| | | | |
|--|------------|---|--------------|
| March 3, 1825.....\$ | 5,000.00 | August 2, 1882 | \$175,000.00 |
| March 2, 1827..... | 10,000.00 | July 3, 1884..... | 100,000.00 |
| March 29, 1829..... | 12,179.00 | August 5, 1886..... | 93,750.00 |
| April 23, 1830..... | 1,786.56 | August 11, 1888..... | 100,000.00 |
| March 2, 1831..... | 3,670.00 | September 19, 1890..... | 75,000.00 |
| July 3, 1832..... | 6,600.00 | July 13, 1892..... | 100,000.00 |
| June 28, 1834..... | 13,315.00 | August 18, 1894..... | 50,000.00 |
| July 2, 1836..... | 15,006.59 | June 3, 1896..... | 80,000.00 |
| March 3, 1837..... | 10,000.00 | June 4, 1897..... | 350,000.00 |
| July 7, 1838..... | 51,856.00 | July 1, 1898..... | 294,000.00 |
| June 11, 1844..... | 25,000.00 | March 3, 1899..... | 175,000.00 |
| August 30, 1852..... | 30,000.00 | June 6, 1900..... | 175,000.00 |
| March 3, 1853..... | 145.69 | June 13, 1902..... | 625,000.00 |
| June 28, 1864 (allotment)..... | 20,000.00 | June 28, 1902..... | 107,000.00 |
| June 23, 1866..... | 59,806.00 | March 3, 1903..... | 227,500.00 |
| June 25, 1868 (allotment)..... | 17,000.00 | April 28, 1904..... | 485,200.00 |
| April 10, 1869 (allotment)..... | 13,380.00 | February 4, 1903 (unexpended balance of allotment of \$6,000 for repair of levee of Muskingum River for im- proving harbor at Cleveland, Ohio).. | 56.52 |
| July 11, 1870..... | 20,000.00 | March 3, 1905..... | 830,800.00 |
| March 3, 1871 (allotment for repairs).. | 636.77 | June 30, 1906..... | 350,000.00 |
| March 3, 1873..... | 1,000.00 | Received from other sources..... | 615.41 |
| June 24, 1874..... | 30,500.00 | March 2, 1907..... | 223,000.00 |
| | | March 4, 1907..... | 200,000.00 |
| | | May 27, 1908..... | 475,000.00 |
| Total previous to adoption of project for harbor of refuge..... | 346,881.61 | Total..... | 6,271,803.54 |
| March 3, 1875..... | 50,000.00 | Expended to June 30, 1908..... | 5,351,486.54 |
| August 14, 1876 (repair of pier)..... | 8,000.00 | | 920,317.00 |
| August 14, 1876..... | 50,000.00 | | |
| June 18, 1878..... | 100,000.00 | | |
| March 3, 1879..... | 100,000.00 | | |
| June 14, 1880..... | 125,000.00 | | |
| March 3, 1881..... | 200,000.00 | | |

*From report of U. S. Engineer.

TABLE XV.
SHOWING AMOUNTS SPENT BY THE CITY ANNUALLY ON DREDGING THE RIVER.*

| Year | Amount Spent | Year | Amount Spent |
|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1870 | \$82,325.31 | 1890 | \$21,649.80 |
| 1871 | 26,046.34 | 1891 | 16,178.66 |
| 1872 | 32,363.40 | 1892 | 20,742.00 |
| 1873 | 51,108.12 | 1893 ..... | ..... |
| 1874 | 48,018.93 | 1894 | 18,220.73 |
| 1875 | 23,160.62 | 1895 | 18,895.32 |
| 1877 | 91,036.31 | 1896 | 36,943.80 |
| 1878 | 8,859.72 | 1897 | 22,346.43 |
| 1879 | 42,162.64 | 1898 | 18,473.60 |
| 1880 | 47,259.22 | 1899 | 29,367.76 |
| 1881 | 79,462.57 | 1900 | 18,284.34 |
| 1883 | 39,960.54 | 1901 | 35,631.75 |
| 1884 | 33,631.37 | 1902 | 23,930.11 |
| 1885 | 17,974.17 | 1903 | 26,523.00 |
| 1886 | 23,592.11 | 1904 | 45,180.56 |
| 1887 | 15,487.82 | 1905 | 154,880.88 |
| 1888 | 23,865.80 | 1905 | 161,547.36 |
| 1889 | 33,543.97 | 1906 | 17,950.93 |

*From Annual Reports, City Engineer.

†Lower River.

‡Upper River.

TABLE XVI.
SHOWING THE TRANSITION IN POLICY OF DREDGING.
FROM ANNUAL CITY REPORTS.

| Year | | Below N. Y., P. & O. R. R. | | Between N. Y., P. & O. R. R. and Up- per Valley | | Upper Valley to Canal Lock | |
|------|-------|-------------------------------|---------|---|--------|-------------------------------|--------|
| | | Width of Channel | Depth | Width of Channel | Depth | Width of Channel | Depth |
| 1886 | ..... | 50 ft. | 16 ft. | 50 ft. | 12 ft. | 50 ft. | 10 ft. |
| 1887 | ..... | 75 ft. | 16 ft. | 75 ft. | 12 ft. | 75 ft. | 10 ft. |
| 1888 | ..... | 75 ft. | 16½ ft. | 75 ft. | 12 ft. | 50 ft. | 10 ft. |
| 1889 | ..... | 100 ft. | 17 ft. | 75 ft. | 12 ft. | 50 ft. | 10 ft. |
| 1890 | ..... | 100 ft. | 18½ ft. | 75 ft. | 13 ft. | 75 ft. | 11 ft. |

TABLE XVII.
COST OF DREDGING, PER CUBIC YARD.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-----|
| 1883 | ..... | 26c | 1886 | ..... | 26c |
| 1884 | ..... | 29¾c | 1887 | ..... | 20c |
| 1885 | ..... | 17c | 1889-1893 | ..... | 15c |
| 1894-1904 |  | ..... | ..... |  | 12c |

TABLE XVIII.†
BANKING STATEMENT OF NATIONAL AND SAVINGS BANKS COMBINED.

| Year | Capital | Surplus and Undivided Profits | Deposits | Total | Clearings |
|------|-------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1887 | \$8,515,000 | \$3,506,216 | \$36,276,731 | \$48,297,947 | \$163,043,775 |
| 1888 | 8,560,000 | 3,841,788 | 40,452,531 | 52,854,319 | 164,335,988 |
| 1889 | 8,762,500 | 4,249,426 | 47,011,020 | 60,022,946 | 198,272,121 |
| 1890 | 10,019,460 | 4,722,027 | 51,951,960 | 66,693,447 | 264,470,453 |
| 1891 | 11,973,500 | 5,759,701 | 56,963,627 | 74,696,828 | 264,000,372 |
| 1892 | 13,194,300 | 5,508,778 | 65,838,434 | 84,541,512 | 296,577,748 |
| 1893 | 13,342,347 | 6,509,995 | 60,603,241 | 80,455,583 | 267,885,797 |
| 1894 | 13,487,740 | 6,504,130 | 67,812,921 | 87,704,791 | 244,978,503 |
| 1895 | 14,628,900 | 6,680,357 | 69,756,562 | 91,065,819 | 299,784,645 |
| 1896 | 15,385,300 | 7,115,320 | 73,716,081 | 96,216,701 | 299,397,076 |
| 1897 | 15,659,250 | 7,399,872 | 87,272,585 | 110,331,707 | 317,454,607 |
| 1898 | 15,339,000 | 7,242,407 | 110,396,037 | 132,977,444 | 389,054,790 |
| 1899 | 16,283,750 | 7,893,082 | 129,108,327 | 153,285,159 | 518,638,767 |
| 1900 | 18,690,000 | 9,479,889 | 145,108,688 | 173,278,577 | 565,963,262 |
| 1901 | 24,770,350 | 13,267,484 | 164,565,780 | 202,603,614 | 702,958,642 |
| 1902 | 24,848,600 | 14,208,256 | 175,244,369 | 214,301,225 | 762,604,186 |
| 1903 | 25,278,887 | 14,030,533 | 181,225,473 | 221,534,893 | 802,198,631 |
| 1904 | *21,052,913 | 13,686,162 | 194,727,517 | 229,466,592 | 694,092,849 |
| 1905 | 20,736,263 | 15,297,773 | 219,674,981 | 255,709,017 | 774,678,268 |
| 1906 | 21,361,613 | 17,898,035 | 232,788,350 | 272,047,998 | 837,548,334 |
| 1907 | 21,994,513 | 19,510,315 | 230,737,583 | 272,242,411 | 897,170,783 |
| 1908 | 20,655,925 | 18,791,247 | 228,716,702 | 268,173,874 | 729,846,710 |

*Decrease in capital since 1901 is due to consolidations.

†Note—Tables XVIII to XXII inclusive taken from Annual Reports of Chamber of Commerce.

TABLE XIX.
LAKE SUPERIOR IRON ORE PRODUCT.

| Year | Total Ship- ments | Received in Cleveland District* | | All Other Ports Per Cent. |
|------|----------------------|------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| | Gross Tons | Gross Tons | Per Cent | |
| 1876 | 992,764 | 309,555 | 31.18 | 68.82 |
| 1877 | 1,015,087 | 724,119 | 71.33 | 28.67 |
| 1878 | 1,111,110 | 704,586 | 63.41 | 36.59 |
| 1879 | 1,375,691 | 747,432 | 54.33 | 45.67 |
| 1880 | 1,908,745 | 1,057,577 | 55.40 | 44.60 |
| 1881 | 2,306,505 | 1,204,395 | 52.23 | 47.77 |
| 1882 | 2,965,412 | 1,591,085 | 53.64 | 46.36 |
| 1883 | 2,353,288 | 1,459,257 | 62.02 | 37.98 |
| 1884 | 2,518,692 | 1,608,106 | 63.85 | 36.15 |
| 1885 | 2,466,372 | 1,216,406 | 50.68 | 49.32 |
| 1886 | 3,568,022 | 1,918,394 | 53.76 | 46.24 |
| 1887 | 4,730,577 | 2,956,394 | 62.49 | 37.51 |
| 1888 | 5,063,693 | 3,068,465 | 60.60 | 39.40 |
| 1889 | 7,292,754 | 4,454,934 | 61.09 | 38.91 |
| 1890 | 9,012,379 | 5,499,080 | 61.02 | 38.98 |
| 1891 | 7,062,233 | 3,823,003 | 54.13 | 45.87 |
| 1892 | 9,069,556 | 5,562,651 | 61.33 | 38.67 |
| 1893 | 6,060,492 | 4,064,638 | 67.06 | 32.94 |
| 1894 | 7,748,932 | 4,902,474 | 63.26 | 36.74 |
| 1895 | 10,429,037 | 6,400,761 | 61.37 | 38.63 |
| 1896 | 9,934,828 | 6,166,236 | 62.07 | 37.93 |
| 1897 | 12,457,002 | 7,354,828 | 59.04 | 40.96 |
| 1898 | 14,024,673 | 8,183,015 | 58.34 | 41.66 |
| 1899 | 18,251,804 | 11,278,611 | 61.79 | 38.21 |
| 1900 | 19,121,393 | 11,865,000 | 62.05 | 37.95 |
| 1901 | 20,589,237 | 12,896,234 | 62.63 | 37.37 |
| 1902 | 27,571,121 | 16,982,545 | 61.59 | 38.41 |
| 1903 | 24,281,595 | 15,005,089 | 61.79 | 38.21 |
| 1904 | 21,822,839 | 13,425,922 | 61.52 | 38.48 |
| 1905 | 34,353,456 | 22,047,000 | 63.88 | 36.12 |
| 1906 | 38,522,239 | 23,738,146 | 61.62 | 38.38 |
| 1907 | 39,594,944 | 24,952,468 | 63.02 | 36.98 |
| 1908 | 25,943,646 | 15,856,860 | 61.12 | 38.88 |

*Includes Cleveland, Asthabula, Conneaut, Fairport and Lorain.

TABLE XX.
THE COAL TRADE OF CLEVELAND.
RECEIPTS—TONS.

| Year | Bituminous | Anthracite | Coke | Total |
|------|------------|------------|---------|-----------|
| 1894 | 2,715,540 | 207,604 | 298,061 | 3,221,205 |
| 1895 | 2,842,333 | 201,022 | 432,216 | 3,475,571 |
| 1896 | 2,994,802 | 142,832 | 338,678 | 3,476,312 |
| 1897 | 3,779,305 | 201,756 | 503,935 | 4,484,996 |
| 1898 | 4,533,721 | 179,891 | 482,539 | 5,196,151 |
| 1899 | 4,857,295 | 202,782 | 484,738 | 5,544,815 |
| 1900 | 4,136,696 | 138,614 | 394,934 | 4,670,244 |
| 1901 | 3,996,493 | 326,741 | 601,213 | 4,924,447 |
| 1902 | 4,963,570 | 158,405 | 737,603 | 5,859,578 |
| 1903 | 5,577,964 | 254,193 | 763,430 | 6,595,587 |
| 1904 | 5,347,476 | 199,907 | 594,101 | 6,141,484 |
| 1905 | 4,846,162 | 295,423 | 583,053 | 5,724,638 |
| 1906 | 6,021,958 | 145,822 | 659,307 | 6,827,087 |
| 1907 | 5,995,197 | 153,077 | 849,850 | 6,998,124 |
| 1908 | 5,725,420 | 165,717 | 699,742 | 6,581,879 |

SHIPMENTS—TONS.

| Year | Anthracite By Rail | Bituminous By Rail | Bituminous By Lake | Coke By Rail | Total |
|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1894 | 44,177 | 30,000 | 1,106,000 | 42,048 | 1,222,225 |
| 1895 | 31,894 | 64,908 | 1,125,624 | 49,536 | 1,271,962 |
| 1896 | 20,299 | 25,872 | 1,803,709 | 85,256 | 1,935,136 |
| 1897 | 33,750 | 71,770 | 2,027,693 | 117,390 | 2,250,603 |
| 1898 | 27,650 | 38,218 | 2,108,310 | 93,628 | 2,267,806 |
| 1899 | 41,072 | 46,622 | 2,394,156 | 129,146 | 2,610,996 |
| 1900 | 15,456 | 31,779 | 2,201,828 | 51,448 | 2,300,511 |
| 1901 | 18,731 | 39,240 | 1,787,028 | 20,678 | 1,865,677 |
| 1902 | 116,184 | 6,214 | 2,234,029 | 24,191 | 2,380,618 |
| 1903 | 6,590 | 62,082 | 2,752,549 | 18,170 | 2,839,391 |
| 1904 | 27 | 61,047 | 3,052,819 | 21,655 | 3,135,548 |
| 1905 | 74 | 50,575 | 2,567,916 | 45,527 | 2,664,092 |
| 1906 | 10,138 | 45,687 | 2,926,279 | 117,718 | 3,099,822 |
| 1907 | 7,553 | 112,500 | 3,264,875 | 56,738 | 3,441,666 |
| 1908 | 41,428 | 82,542 | 3,350,830 | 75,559 | 3,549,559 |

TABLE XXI.

GRAIN TRADE OF CLEVELAND.
SHIPMENTS.

| Year | Flour (Bbls.) | Wheat (Bus.) | Corn (Bus.) | Oats (Bus.) | Barley (Bus.) | Rye and Other Cereals (Bus.) | Grand Total Grain* (Bus.) |
|------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1894 | 516,660 | 377,066 | 28,750 | 150,937 | 10,000 | 87,105 | 2,978,828 |
| 1895 | 429,410 | 959,733 | 17,017 | 35,000 | 4,458 | 160,393 | 3,108,946 |
| 1896 | 426,880 | 1,131,133 | 53,107 | 432,450 | 1,650 | 248,964 | 3,788,264 |
| 1897 | 372,320 | 1,506,996 | 2,183,208 | 2,513,997 | 6,174 | 90,210 | 7,976,025 |
| 1898 | 287,840 | 2,364,785 | 7,658,921 | 4,370,365 | 12,148 | 349,947 | 16,051,346 |
| 1899 | 635,400 | 2,522,786 | 6,141,487 | 4,375,198 | 123,440 | 73,051 | 16,095,262 |
| 1900 | 599,210 | 1,865,970 | 10,438,967 | 9,739,106 | 110,249 | 339,173 | 25,189,910 |
| 1901 | 350,170 | 2,109,321 | 7,744,354 | 6,434,487 | 46,613 | 273,090 | 18,183,630 |
| 1902 | 270,440 | 977,506 | 2,847,758 | 3,422,078 | 7,053 | 18,000 | 8,489,375 |
| 1903 | 271,090 | 1,057,903 | 4,020,188 | 2,213,740 | 4,424 | 1,930 | 8,518,090 |
| 1904 | 269,520 | 297,383 | 4,763,262 | 3,002,947 | 6,982 | 13,948 | 9,297,362 |
| 1905 | 325,810 | 444,203 | 6,160,404 | 4,411,317 | 33,744 | 10,299 | 12,326,112 |
| 1906 | 265,620 | 1,337,918 | 3,837,502 | 2,351,161 | 46,236 | 11,599 | 8,779,906 |
| 1907 | 291,730 | 541,601 | 1,923,921 | 2,287,833 | 6,888 | 3,577 | 6,075,930 |
| 1908 | 196,150 | 531,421 | 1,079,738 | 1,289,783 | 4,600 | ..... | 3,788,217 |

*“Total Grain” contains equivalent of Flour in bushels of Wheat.

RECEIPTS.

| Year | Flour (Bbls.) | Wheat (Bus.) | Corn (Bus.) | Oats (Bus.) | Barley (Bus.) | Rye and Other Cereals (Bus.) | Grand Total Grain* (Bus.) |
|------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1894 | 568,130 | 2,527,105 | 831,996 | 2,002,456 | 593,645 | 210,063 | 8,712,850 |
| 1895 | 661,260 | 3,174,249 | 885,856 | 1,650,432 | 273,357 | 310,708 | 9,271,172 |
| 1896 | 648,970 | 2,677,023 | 668,774 | 1,770,175 | 466,307 | 514,329 | 9,016,973 |
| 1897 | 788,173 | 3,423,369 | 3,737,660 | 4,323,659 | 484,285 | 851,059 | 16,366,811 |
| 1898 | 880,310 | 3,060,848 | 9,211,520 | 6,900,649 | 618,218 | 787,556 | 24,540,186 |
| 1899 | 990,610 | 3,788,478 | 8,081,513 | 7,035,337 | 380,537 | 316,332 | 24,059,922 |
| 1900 | 1,182,720 | 3,363,830 | 12,252,878 | 12,382,639 | 216,257 | 8,169 | 33,546,013 |
| 1901 | 1,060,350 | 2,856,631 | 9,571,224 | 9,087,671 | 216,811 | 20,934 | 26,524,846 |
| 1902 | 851,430 | 3,240,443 | 5,404,153 | 8,026,569 | 94,096 | 332,000 | 20,928,696 |
| 1903 | 786,340 | 2,320,091 | 7,848,150 | 7,076,843 | 173,832 | 678,818 | 21,636,264 |
| 1904 | 680,800 | 1,057,026 | 9,532,215 | 8,815,461 | 252,457 | 668,864 | 23,389,623 |
| 1905 | 632,190 | 1,684,868 | 9,462,204 | 10,423,115 | 203,722 | 733,400 | 25,352,164 |
| 1906 | 649,730 | 2,833,516 | 8,756,635 | 9,050,994 | 388,006 | 1,140,243 | 25,083,179 |
| 1907 | 589,280 | 1,622,091 | 5,966,357 | 7,214,477 | 266,474 | 547,085 | 18,260,684 |
| 1908 | 764,260 | 1,803,385 | 5,079,130 | 7,242,360 | 273,899 | 908,082 | 18,746,026 |

*“Total Grain” contains equivalent of Flour in bushels of Wheat.

TABLE XXII.

TOTAL FREIGHT MOVEMENT AT CLEVELAND (NET TONS).

| Year | Received by Rail | Received by Lake | Total Received | Forwarded By Rail | Forwarded By Lake | Total Forwarded |
|------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1894 | 5,276,501 | ..... | 5,276,501 | 2,915,955 | ..... | 2,915,955 |
| 1895 | 6,333,975 | ..... | 6,333,975 | 4,156,729 | ..... | 4,156,729 |
| 1896 | 5,885,989 | 3,474,479 | 9,360,468 | 3,387,079 | 2,053,510 | 5,440,589 |
| 1897 | 7,403,396 | 3,617,800 | 11,021,196 | 4,374,827 | 2,382,136 | 6,756,963 |
| 1898 | 8,427,008 | 4,038,684 | 12,465,692 | 5,321,321 | 2,461,834 | 7,783,155 |
| 1899 | 9,441,607 | 4,769,720 | 14,211,327 | 5,928,691 | 2,621,201 | 8,549,892 |
| 1900 | 8,867,904 | 4,820,597 | 13,688,501 | 5,839,071 | 2,548,826 | 8,387,897 |
| 1901 | 9,215,949 | 5,410,277 | 14,626,226 | 6,525,202 | 2,089,817 | 8,615,019 |
| 1902 | 10,442,611 | 5,799,420 | 16,242,031 | 7,768,919 | 3,059,603 | 10,828,522 |
| 1903 | 11,569,390 | 5,340,828 | 16,910,218 | 7,561,167 | 3,518,985 | 11,080,152 |
| 1904 | 11,177,736 | 4,477,172 | 15,654,908 | 7,171,463 | 3,841,738 | 11,013,201 |
| 1905 | 11,255,011 | 6,749,262 | 18,004,273 | 8,974,067 | 3,494,866 | 12,468,933 |
| 1906 | 12,411,797 | 7,575,473 | 19,987,270 | 9,971,729 | 3,807,111 | 13,678,840 |
| 1907 | 12,631,184 | 7,925,363 | 20,556,547 | 9,578,202 | 4,085,300 | 13,663,502 |
| 1908 | 11,452,845 | 4,480,250 | 15,933,095 | 6,847,535 | 4,225,208 | 11,082,743 |

LIST OF UNITED STATES OFFICERS IN CLEVELAND.*

UNITED STATES JUDGES FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO.

Hon. Hiram V. Willson, 1855-1867; Hon. C. T. Sherman, 1867-1873; Hon. Martin Welker, 1873-1889; Hon. Augustus J. Ricks, 1889-1906; Hon. Francis J. Wing, 1901-1905; Hon. Robert W. Tayler, 1905.

CLERKS TO THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Frederick W. Green, 1855-67; Earl Bill, 1867-1878; Augustus J. Ricks, 1878-1889; Martin W. Sanders, 1889-1891; Irvin Belford, 1891-1909; Bertrand C. Miller, 1909.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CLERKS.

Frederick W. Green, Earl Bill, Augustus J. Ricks, Martin W. Sanders, H. F. Carleton.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO.

R. P. Ranney, 1857; George W. Belden, 1858; Robert T. Paine, 1861; Edward S. Meyer, 1881; E. H. Eggleston, 1883; Robert S. Shields, 1885; Isaac N. Alexander, 1890; Allan T. Brinsmade, 1890; Ernest S. Cook, 1895; Samuel D. Dodge, 1895; John J. Sullivan, 1899; William L. Day, 1908.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO.

Matthew Johnson, 1858; Earl Bill, 1861; Noyes B. Prentice, 1876; Wilbur F. Goodspeed, 1880; Benjamin F. Wade, 1888; William C. Haskell, 1892; Matthias A. Smalley, 1896; Frank M. Chandler, 1900; Hyman D. Davis, 1909.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Richard C. Parsons, 1862; H. N. Johnson, 1866; Roland D. Noble, 1867; Thomas Jones, Jr., 1867; Peter Rose, 1870; Charles B. Pettingill, 1875; Worthy S. Streater, 1880; John H. Farley, 1885; William H. Gabriel, 1889; Louis P. Ohliger, 1893; Frank McCord, 1898; A. N. Rodway, 1910.

On January 1, 1876, the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Districts of Ohio were consolidated with the Eighteenth District, the headquarters remaining at Cleveland. As at present constituted, the district is comprised of twenty-two counties, in Northeastern and Eastern Ohio, as follows: Ashland, Columbiana, Holmes, Mahoning, Richland, Tuscarawas, Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Jefferson, Medina, Stark, Wayne, Belmont, Geauga, Lake, Monroe, Summit, Carroll, Harrison, Lorain, Portage, Trumbull.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

John Walworth, 1806, died in office, 1812.
Ashbel W. Walworth, 1812, removed in 1829.
Samuel Starkweather, 1829, resigned, 1840.
Merwin, George B., Feb. 23, 1841.
Milford, William, July 14, 1841.
Inglehart, Smith, 1846.
Russell, Cornelius L., 1850.
Parks, Robert, 1853.
Brownell, Benjamin, Feb. 21, 1861.

Ballard, Charles J., Mar. 27, 1861.
Grannis, John C., 1865.
Watmough, Pendleton G., 1869.
Howe, George W., 1877.
McKinnie, William J., 1886.
Gary, Marco B., 1890.
Zehring, Augustus, 1894.
Leach, Charles F., 1898.

"It appears that this district was organized as the District of Erie by the Act of March 2, 1799, the collector to reside at or near Sandusky, and that the name of the district was changed to Cuyahoga, with Cleveland as the port of entry, by the Act of April 11, 1818."—*Letter from Sec. of Interior to the Author.*

* The years are those of the appointments.

POSTMASTERS AND DATES OF APPOINTMENT.

Elisha Norton, April 1, 1805; John Walworth, January 1, 1806; Ashbel W. Walworth, October 25, 1812; Daniel Kelly, October 22, 1816; Irad Kelley, December 31, 1817; Daniel Worley, April 15, 1829; Aaron Barker, March 2, 1839; Benjamin Andrews, September 6, 1842; T. P. Spencer, April 11, 1845; Daniel M. Haskell, April 11, 1849; Joseph W. Gray, April 1, 1853; Benjamin Harrington, June 12, 1858; Edwin Cowles, April 4, 1861; Geo. A. Benedict, July 12, 1865; John W. Allen, April 4, 1870; Nelson B. Sherwin, January 11, 1875; Thos. Jones, Jr., March 3, 1883; William W. Armstrong, February 28, 1887; Alfred T. Anderson, March 3, 1891; John C. Hutchins, March 30, 1895; Charles C. Dewstoe, June 28, 1899.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS STATIONED AT CLEVELAND.

Capt. T. W. Maurice, 1825; Mr. J. D. Selden, 1832; Col. J. G. Totten, 1833; Lieut. T. S. Brown, 1835; Capt. A. Canfield, 1844; Capt. Howard Stansbury, 1852; Col. J. D. Graham, 1857; Col. T. J. Cram, 1864; Maj. Walter McFarland, 1868; Capt. (and Brvt. Lieut. Col.) F. Harwood, 1871; Lieut. Col. C. S. Blunt, 1874; Major N. Michler, 1877; Major Walter McFarland, 1878; Major John M. Wilson, 1879; Major John J. Cooper Overman, 1883; Lieut. Col. Jared A. Smith, 1892; Major Dan C. Kingnun, 1902; Major C. McD. Townsend, 1906; Lieut. Col. John Millis, 1908.

COUNTY OFFICERS.*

JUDGES OF CUYAHOGA SUPREME COURT.

William W. Irvin and Ethan A. Brown, 1810; William W. Irvin and Ethan A. Brown, 1811; William W. Irvin and Ethan A. Brown, 1812; William W. Irvin and Ethan A. Brown, 1813; Thomas Scott and Ethan A. Brown, 1814; Ethan A. Brown and Jesup N. Couch, 1815; Ethan A. Brown, Jesup N. Couch and Calvin Pease, 1816; Ethan A. Brown and Jesup N. Couch, 1817; Calvin Pease and Ethan A. Brown, 1818; Jesup N. Couch and John McLean, 1819; Calvin Pease and Peter Hitchcock, 1820; John McLean and Jacob Burnett, 1821; Calvin Pease and Peter Hitchcock, 1822; Jacob Burnett and Charles R. Sherman, 1823; Calvin Pease and Jacob Burnett, 1824; Peter Hitchcock and Charles R. Sherman, 1825; Peter Hitchcock and Jacob Burnett, 1826; Peter Hitchcock and Charles R. Sherman, 1827; Calvin Pease and Jacob Burnett, 1828; Peter Hitchcock and Joshua Collett, 1829; Peter Hitchcock and Henry Brush, 1830; Joshua Collett and John C. Wright, 1831; Joshua Collett and John C. Wright, 1832; Ebenezer Lane and John C. Wright, 1833; Ebenezer Lane and John C. Wright, 1834; Joshua Collett and Reuben Wood, 1835; Reuben Wood and Peter Hitchcock, 1836; Ebenezer Lane and Frederick Grimke, 1837; Ebenezer Lane and Peter Hitchcock, 1838; Ebenezer Lane and Peter Hitchcock, 1839; Reuben Wood, Peter Hitchcock and Fred'k Grimke, 1840; Peter Hitchcock and Frederick Grimke, 1841; Reuben Wood and Matthew Birchard, 1842; Reuben Wood and Matthew Birchard, 1843; Reuben Wood and Nathaniel C. Reed, 1844; Reuben Wood and Matthew Birchard, 1845; Reuben Wood and Nathaniel C. Reed, 1846; Matthew Birchard and Nathaniel C. Reed, 1847; Nathaniel C. Reed and Peter Hitchcock, 1848; Peter Hitchcock and Rufus P. Spaulding, 1849; Peter Hitchcock and Rufus P. Spaulding, 1850; Peter Hitchcock and Rufus P. Spaulding, 1851.

JUDGES OF CUYAHOGA DISTRICT COURT.

One Judge of the Ohio Supreme Court and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

JUDGES CUYAHOGA CIRCUIT COURT.

William H. Upson, February 12, 1885, to February 9, 1893; Charles C. Baldwin, February 12, 1885, to February 9, 1895; George R. Haynes, February 12, 1885, to February 9, 1888; Hugh J. Caldwell, February 9, 1888, to February 9, 1903; John C. Hale, February 9, 1893, to February 9, 1905; Ulysses L. Marvin, February 9, 1895; Louis H. Winch, February 9, 1903; Frederick A. Henry, February 9, 1905.

JUDGE OLD SUPERIOR COURT OF CLEVELAND.

Sherlock J. Andrews, 1848-1852.

JUDGES LATE SUPERIOR COURT OF CLEVELAND.

G. M. Barber, S. O. Griswold, James M. Jones, 1873-1875.

JUDGES OF THE PROBATE COURT.

F. W. Bingham, 1852; Daniel R. Tilden, 1855; Henry C. White, 1887; Alexander Hadden, 1905.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Appointed for Seven Years by the Governor, with date of Appointment.

Benjamin Ruggles, June 6, 1810; Nathan Perry, June 6, 1810; August Gilbert, June 6, 1810; Timothy Doane, June 6, 1810; Erastus Miles, March 2, 1814; Elias Lee, March 3, 1814; George Tod, November 2, 1815; John H. Strong, May 28, 1817; Thomas Card, February 8, 1819; Samuel Williamson, February 5, 1821; George Tod (reappointed), February 24, 1823; Isaac M. Morgan, February 26, 1824; Nemiah Allen, February 8, 1825; Samuel Williamson (reappointed), February 5, 1828; Reuben Wood, March 29, 1830; Watrous Usher, February 26, 1831; Simeon Fuller, April 9, 1832; Matthew Birchard, April 22, 1833; Eben Hosmer, October 6, 1834; Josiah Barber, March 17, 1835; Van R. Humphrey, March 2, 1837; Samuel Cowles, September 18, 1837; Daniel Warren, February 8, 1838; Frederick Whittlesey, February 27, 1838; John M. Wiley, February 18, 1840; Reuben Hitchcock, July 14, 1841; Benjamin Bissell, January 22, 1842; Asher M. Coe, February 9, 1842; Joseph Hayward, February 9, 1842; Thomas M. Kelley, February 24, 1845; Philemon Bliss, February 24, 1849; Quintus F. Atkins, March 6, 1849; Benjamin Northrup, March 6, 1849; Samuel Starkweather, January 16, 1851.

Elected by the People for Five Years, with Year of Election.

Horace Foote, 1853; Thomas Bolton, 1856; Jesse P. Bishop, 1856; Horace Foote (re-elected), 1858; Thomas Bolton (re-elected), 1861; James M. Coffinberry, 1861; Horace Foote (re-elected), 1863; Samuel

* The years are those of appointment or election.

B. Prentiss, 1866; Horace Foote (re-elected), 1868; Robert F. Paine, 1869; Samuel B. Prentiss (re-elected), 1871; Darius Cadwell, 1873; G. M. Barber, 1875; J. M. Jones, 1875; E. T. Hamilton, 1875; J. H. McMath, 1875; Samuel B. Prentiss (re-elected), 1876; Darius Cadwell (re-elected), 1878; E. T. Hamilton (re-elected), 1880; Henry McKinney, 1880; G. M. Barber (re-elected), 1880; S. E. Williamson, 1880; James M. Jones (re-elected), 1881; John W. Heisley, 1883; E. J. Blandin, 1883; E. T. Hamilton (re-elected), 1885; Henry McKinney (re-elected), 1885; Carlos M. Stone, 1885; Alfred W. Lamson, 1885; Conway W. Noble, 1886; George B. Solders, 1888; William B. Sanders, 1888; E. T. Hamilton (re-elected), 1889; Carlos M. Stone (re-elected), 1889; Alfred W. Lamson (re-elected), 1889; W. E. Sherwood, 1889; John C. Hutchins, 1892; W. C. Ong, 1893; Thomas K. Disette, 1894; Joseph T. Logue, 1894; Alfred W. Lamson (re-elected), 1894; Carlos M. Stone (re-elected), 1894; William B. Neff, 1894; Frank E. Dellenbaugh, 1896; Theodore L. Strimple, 1898; Thomas K. Disette (re-elected), 1899; William B. Neff (re-elected twice), 1899; Joseph T. Logue (re-elected), 1899; Carlos M. Stone (re-elected), 1899; Simpson S. Ford, 1899; Francis J. Wing (appointed), November 27, 1899, to February 1, 1901; George L. Phillips (appointed), February 1, 1901; Jas. M. Shallenberger (appointed), December 14, 1901, to February 9, 1902; William A. Babcock, 1901; George L. Phillips, 1901; Thomas M. Kennedy (re-elected), 1902; James Lawrence, 1902; Duane H. Tilden, 1902; Madison W. Beacom, 1902; Theodore L. Strimple (re-elected), 1903; George H. Schwan, 1904; George L. Phillips (re-elected), 1904; Simpson S. Ford (re-elected), 1904; Harvey R. Keeler, 1904; H. B. Chapman, 1904; C. Collister, 1908; Willis Vickery, 1908.

CLERKS OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Appointed by the Court.

John Walworth, June 6, 1810; Horace Perry, November 14, 1812; Horace Perry, reappointed for seven years March 3, 1814; Horace Perry, reappointed for seven years November 10, 1820; Horace Perry, reappointed for seven years October 16, 1827; Harvey Rice, October 17, 1834 to October 18, 1841; Aaron Clark, October 19, 1841 to November 10, 1841; Frederick Whittlesey, November 11, 1841 to November 10, 1848; Aaron Clark, November 11, 1848 to October 26, 1849; Robert F. Paine, October 27, 1849 to February 9, 1852.

Elected by the People—Term, 3 years.

James D. Cleveland, February 10, 1852 to February 11, 1855; John Barr, February 12, 1855 to February 7, 1858; Roland D. Noble, February 8, 1858 to February 8, 1861; Frederick J. Prentiss, February 9, 1861 to February 8, 1867; Frederick S. Smith, February 9, 1867 to February 8, 1873; Benjamin S. Cogswell, February 9, 1873 to February 8, 1876; Wilbur F. Hinman, February 9, 1876 to February 9, 1882; Henry W. Kitchen, February 9, 1882 to February 9, 1888; Levi E. Meacham, February 9, 1888 to August 6, 1894; Harry L. Vail, August 6, 1894 to August 6, 1900; William R. Coates, August 6, 1900 to August 3, 1903; Charles P. Salen, August 3, 1903 to —

SHERIFFS.

Appointed by the Court of Common Pleas.

Smith S. Baldwin, 1810-13; Harvey Murray, 1813, one month; Eben Hosmer, 1813-17; Enoch Murray, 1817-19; Seth Doan, 1819-24; James S. Clark, 1824-27; Edward Baldwin, 1827-30; John Barr, 1830-34.

Elected by the People—Term, 2 years.

A. S. Barnum, November 1, 1834 to October 31, 1836; S. S. Henderson, November 1, 1836 to October 31, 1840; Madison Miller, November 1, 1840 to October 31, 1844; Huron Beebe, November 1, 1844 to October 31, 1848; Elias S. Root, November 1, 1848 to October 31, 1850; Alvah H. Brainard, November 1, 1850 to November 3, 1852; Seth A. Abbey, November 4, 1852 to November 5, 1854; Miller M. Spangler, November 6, 1854 to January 2, 1859; David L. Wightman, January 3, 1859 to January 6, 1861; James A. Craw, January 7, 1861 to January 4, 1863; Edgar H. Lewis, January 5, 1863 to January 1, 1865; Felix Nicola, January 2, 1865 to January 3, 1869; John N. Frazee, January 4, 1869 to January 5, 1873; Pard B. Smith, January 6, 1873 to January 1, 1875; A. P. Winslow, January 2, 1875 to December 31, 1876; John M. Wilcox, January 1, 1877 to January 2, 1881; Hugh Buckley, Jr., January 3, 1881 to January 2, 1883; E. D. Sawyer, January 2, 1883 to January 5, 1885; Charles C. Dewstoe, January 5, 1885 to January 3, 1887; E. D. Sawyer, January 3, 1887 to January 5, 1891; William R. Ryan, January 5, 1891 to January 7, 1895; Ferdinand W. Leek, January 7, 1895 to January 4, 1897; Theodore F. McConnell, January 4, 1897 to January 7, 1901; Edwin D. Barry, January 7, 1901 to January 2, 1905; George G. Mulhern, January 2, 1905 to January 2, 1907; J. W. McGorray, January 7, 1907 to January 4, 1909; A. J. Hirstius, January 4, 1909.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, with date of appointment.

Peter Hitchcock, June 6, 1810; Alfred Kelley, February 7, 1810; Leonard Case, June 1, 1825; Sherlock J. Andrews, May 15, 1830; Varnum J. Card, November 5, 1832.

Elected by the people for two years, with year of election.

Varnum J. Card, 1833 and again in 1835; Simeon Ford, 1837; Thomas Bolton, 1839; F. T. Backus, 1841 and again in 1843; Bushnell White, 1845; Stephen I. Noble, 1847; Joseph Adams, 1849; Samuel Adams, 1851; Samuel Williamson, 1853; A. G. Riddle, 1855; Loren Prentiss, 1857; A. T. Slade, 1859; Bushnell White, 1861; Charles W. Palmer, 1863; M. S. Castle, 1865; J. M. Jones, 1867; E. P. Slade, 1869; Homer B. DeWolf, 1871; William Robison, 1873; Samuel M. Eddy, 1875; John C. Hutchins, 1877; Carlos M. Stone, 1879 and again in 1881; Alex. Hadden, 1884 and again in 1887; William B. Neff, 1890 and again in 1893; Theodore L. Strimple, 1896; Harvey R. Keeler, 1899 and again in 1902; T. J. Ross, appointed in 1904; Walter McMahon, 1905; John A. Cline, 1908.

COMMISSIONERS OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY.

Nathanial Doane, 1812-15; Jabez Wright, 1812-14; Philo Taylor, 1813-15; Samuel Dodge, 1815-18; Jared Pritchard, 1816-18; Theo. Miles, 1818-19; Sam Williamson, 1818-21; Thomas Card, 1818-19; Datus Kelly, 1819-22; John Shaw, 1819-23; Isaac M. Morgan, 1822-24; Lemuel Hoadley, 1823; Simeon Fuller, 1823-29; Daird Long, 1824-27; Noah Crocker, 1825; Jonathan Fisher, 1825-31, 1835-38; Philo Scoville, 1828-30, 1832; Leverett Johnson, 1830-33; John Doan, 1831; John B. Steward, 1831-34, 1837-40; Samuel McGrath, 1832-39; Seth L. Handerson, 1833-36; David Harvey, 1834-35, 1837; Diodate Clark, 1838-53; Moses Jewett, 1839-42; Vespasian Stearns, 1841-43; Noah Graves, 1843-45; Theodore Breck, 1843-46; Ezra Eddy, 1845-51; Aleck H. Brainard, 1846-49; Jason Bradley, 1850-55; John Welch, 1852-54; Melancthon Barnett, 1854-56; Francis Branch, 1855-60; Wm. W. Richards, 1856-61; A. Everett, 1856-62; John Barnum, 1861-66; David Hoege, 1862-64, 1868-71; Randall Crawford, 1863-74; Charles Force, 1865-67; Marius Moore, 1867-69; John Geissendorfer, 1870-75; Chas. Jackson, 1872-79; Geo. A. Schlatterheck, 1875-89; P. B. Gardner, 1876-78; J. N. Hurst, 1879-81; C. P. Jewett, 1880-82; B. F. Phinney, 1881-87; P. Smith, 1883-85; A. A. Jerome, 1886-91; Wilhur Bently, 1888-89; F. C. Mattison, 1889-93; Wm. H. King, 1890-92; J. C. Alexander, 1892-94; John Vevera, 1893-95, 1902-05; E. J. Kennedy, 1894-1900; Geo. A. Bennett, 1895-1901; T. D. Brown, 1896-99; P. J. McKennedy, 1900; John E. Asling, 1900-03; H. M. Case, 1901-04; Chas. Harms, 1901-02; R. J. Mackenzie, 1903-09; Fred R. Mathews, 1907-09; John G. Fischer, 1905-11; Harry L. Vail, 1909-1911; W. F. Eirick, 1904-07, 1909-11.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Appointed by County Commissioners.

Asa Dille, 1810-11; Erastus Miles, 1811-14; David Long, 1814-16; Daniel Kelley, 1816-28.

Elected by People for Two Years.

Gaius Burk, 1828; Edward Baldwin, 1832; DeWitt Clinton Baldwin (appointed for unexpired term, 1843); Melancthon Barnett, 1844; Geo. C. Dodge, 1850; Wm. Waterman, 1856; Harvey Burke, 1860; A. M. Burke (appointed to fill vacancy, 1861); Henry S. Whittlesey, 1862; Joseph Turney, 1866; Frank Lynch, 1869 (year of election changed); F. W. Pelton, 1873; Moses J. Watterson, 1877; H. N. Whitbeck, 1883; D. H. Kimberley, 1885; Joseph C. Shields, 1889; Dr. R. S. Huhhard, 1893; M. A. Lander, 1897; John I. Nunn, 1901; A. K. Spencer, 1903; J. P. Madigan, 1905; G. Meyers, 1909.

RECORDERS.

Appointed by Court of Common Pleas.

John Walworth, 1810-12; Horace Perry, 1812-34.

Elected by People for Three Years—Giving Year of Election.

Joseph Bartlett, 1834; James B. Finney, 1840; Wm. Richards, 1843; Chas. Winslow, 1849; Lee Ford, 1852; John Packard, 1855; James Brokenshire, 1861; Benjamin Lamson, 1864; E. H. Bohm, 1870; A. M. VanSickle, 1876; C. C. Schellentrager, 1882; A. T. Anderson, 1885; E. J. Kennedy, 1888; Fred Saal, 1891; J. C. Siegrist, 1897; Herman Baechr, M. Mashke (appointed), 1910.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

Elected for two years, until 1875, when term was made three years—giving years of election.

Leonard Case, 1822; John W. Willey, 1824; Orville B. Skinner, 1828; A. S. Chapman (appointed to fill vacancy), 1824; Samuel Williamson, 1824; James A. Briggs, 1842; D. R. Whipple, 1848; Albert Clark (appointed 1848, elected 1850); Chas. Winslow, 1852; Wm. Fuller, 1854; Henry Hawkins, 1860; Ansel Roberts, 1864; W. S. Jones, 1868; L. D. Benedict (appointed to fill vacancy 1874, elected 1875); L. F. Bander, 1877; W. H. Brew, 1883; A. E. Aikins, 1889; C. C. Schellentrager, 1892; A. E. Aikins, 1895; W. E. Craig, 1898; R. C. Wright, 1902; C. Prestein, 1908.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Appointed by Common Pleas Court.

Samuel S. Baldwin, 1810-23; Edwin Foote, 1823-28; Ahaz Merchant, 1828-33.

Elected by people for three years.

Ahaz Merchant, 1833; W. R. Coon, 1836; W. H. Knapp, 1839; Ahaz Merchant, 1845; J. C. Saxton, 1851; Aaron Merchant, 1854; John M. Ackley, 1869; C. H. Burgess, 1875; J. D. Varney, 1881; J. F. Brown, 1887; Samuel J. Baker, 1893; W. H. Evers, 1899; A. B. Lea, 1905; F. R. Lander, 1908.

OFFICERS OF CLEVELAND VILLAGE.

1815. *President*, Alfred Kelley (resigned in March, 1816, and his father, Daniel Kelley, appointed); *trustees*, David Long, Samuel Williamson, Nathan Perry; *recorder*, Horace Perry; *treasurer*, Alonzo Carter; *marshal*, John A. Ackley.

1816. *President*, D. Kelley; *trustees*, D. Long, S. Williamson, G. Wallace; *recorder*, H. Perry; *treasurer*, Ashbel W. Walworth; *marshal*, Irad Kelley.

1817. The same.

1818. The same.

1819. *President*, D. Kelley; *trustees*, D. Long, S. Williamson, William Bliss; *recorder*, H. Perry; *treasurer*, A. W. Walworth; *marshal*, Eleazer Waterman.

1820. *President*, Horace Perry, (also later, Reuben Wood); *trustees*, Wildman White, Silas Walworth, Irad Kelley; *recorder*, Samuel Cowles (succeeded in August of same year by Reuben Wood); *treasurer*, A. W. Walworth; *marshal*, John Burtis; followed by Harvey Wellman.
1821. *President*, Leonard Case; *trustees*, H. Perry, Asahel Abell, Philo Scovill; *recorder*, E. Waterman; *treasurer*, A. W. Walworth; *marshal*, Harvey Wellman.
1822. The same.
1823. *President*, L. Case; *trustees*, A. Abell, S. Williamson, Ziba Willis; *recorder*, E. Waterman; *treasurer*, A. W. Walworth; *marshal*, H. Wellman.
1824. *President*, E. Waterman; *trustees*, A. Abell, S. Williamson, H. Perry; *recorder*, E. Waterman; *treasurer*, A. W. Walworth; *marshal*, H. Wellman.
1825. Records incomplete. *Trustees*, A. Abell, S. Williamson, H. Perry; *recorder*, E. Waterman; *treasurer*, A. W. Walworth.
1826. Records incomplete. *Trustees*, A. Abell, S. Williamson, H. Perry; *recorder*, E. Waterman; *treasurer*, A. W. Walworth.
1827. *President*, H. Perry; *trustees*, A. Abell, S. Williamson, H. Perry; *recorder*, E. Waterman (resigned and Orison Cathan appointed in his place); *treasurer*, A. W. Walworth.
1828. *President*, Samuel Cowles; *trustees*, James S. Clark, D. Long, P. Scovill; *recorder*, D. H. Beardsley; *treasurer*, A. W. Walworth; *marshal*, Silas Belden.
1829. *President*, D. Long; *trustees*, Peter M. Weddell, Ahimaaz Sherwin, Jr., John W. Allen; *recorder*, D. H. Beardsley; *treasurer*, A. W. Walworth; *marshal*, Silas Belden.
- 1830-31. *President*, Richard Hilliard; *trustees*, Thomas P. May, Edmond Clark, Newton E. Crittenden; *recorder*, James L. Conger; *treasurer*, Daniel Worley; *marshal*, S. Belden.
1831. *President*, R. Hilliard; *trustees*, Thomas P. May, E. Clark, N. E. Crittenden; *recorder*, James L. Conger; *treasurer*, Daniel Worley; *marshal*, S. Belden; *prosecuting attorney*, James L. Conger; office abolished after one year.
1832. *President*, J. W. Allen; *trustees*, T. P. May, D. Long, S. Pease; *recorder*, O. B. Skinner; *treasurer*, D. Worley; *marshal*, S. Belden.
1833. *President*, J. W. Allen; *trustees*, T. P. May, Nicholas Dockstader, D. Long; *recorder*, O. B. Skinner; *treasurer*, D. Worley; *marshal*, Richard Bailey.
1834. *President*, J. W. Allen; *trustees*, Charles M. Giddings, E. Clark, Elisha T. Sterling (resigned and John G. McCurdy appointed in his stead); *recorder*, O. B. Skinner (died, and John A. Foot appointed in his place); *treasurer*, Daniel Worley; *marshal*, William Marshall (died, and John Wills appointed in his place); *surveyor and street commissioner*, Ahaz Merchant.
- 1835-36. *President*, J. W. Allen (resigned and Samuel Starkweather appointed in his place); *trustees*, N. E. Crittenden, Samuel Cook, William Lemen; *recorder*, Edward Baldwin; *treasurer*, N. Dockstader; *marshal*, Elijah Peet; *surveyor and street commissioner*, Ahaz Merchant.

OFFICERS OF OHIO CITY.

1836. *Mayor*, Josiah Barber; *president of council*, Richard Lord; *councilmen*, Horatio N. Ward, William Burton, Richard Lord, E. Conklin, Francis A. Burrows, C. E. Hill, Luke Risley, Edgar Slaght, E. Folsom, Cyrus Williams, Norman C. Baldwin, B. F. Tyler; *recorder*, Thomas Whelply (succeeded by C. L. Russell); *treasurer*, Asa Foot; *marshal*, George L. Chapman.
1837. *Mayor*, Francis A. Burrows; *president of council*, N. C. Baldwin; *councilmen*, William Burton, E. Conklin, H. N. Ward, L. Risley, C. E. Hill, N. C. Baldwin, C. Williams, E. Folsom, J. Barber, S. W. Sayles, Daniel Barstow, Edward Bronson; *recorder*, C. L. Russell (succeeded by Horace Foote); *treasurer*, Daniel C. Van Tine; *marshal*, G. L. Chapman.
1838. *Mayor*, N. C. Baldwin; *president of council*, E. Bronson; *councilmen*, H. N. Ward, C. E. Hill, C. Williams, Charles Winslow, Needham M. Standart, William H. Hill, George C. Huntington, D. Barstow, E. Bronson, J. Barber, W. Burton, S. W. Sayles; *recorder*, H. Foote; *treasurer*, D. C. Van Tine; *marshal*, G. L. Chapman.
1839. *Mayor*, N. C. Baldwin; *president of council*, C. C. Waller; *councilmen*, C. L. Russell, C. C. Waller, F. A. Burrows, Samuel H. Fox, H. A. Hurlburt, Daniel Sanford, N. M. Standart, H. N. Ward, C. E. Hill, W. H. Hill, C. Williams, C. Winslow; *recorder*, Horace Foote; *treasurer*, D. C. Van Tine; *marshal*, George L. Chapman.
1840. *Mayor*, Needham M. Standart; *president of the council*, C. C. Waller; *councilmen*, C. L. Russell, C. C. Waller, F. A. Burrows, S. H. Fox, H. A. Hurlburt, D. Sanford, S. W. Sayles, Homer Strong, Andrew White, Benjamin Sheldon, B. F. Tyler, D. H. Lamb; *recorder*, J. F. Taintor; *treasurer*, D. C. Van Tine; *marshal*, G. L. Chapman.
1841. *Mayor*, N. M. Standart; *president of council*, Richard Lord; *councilmen*, S. W. Sayles, B. Sheldon, H. Strong, B. F. Tyler, A. White, C. L. Russell, D. H. Lamb, R. Lord, Albert Powell, Ephraim Wilson, Julius A. Sayles, C. A. Russell; *recorder*, C. E. Hill; *treasurer*, H. N. Ward; *marshal*, H. Strong.
1842. *Mayor*, F. A. Burrows; *president of council*, R. Lord; *councilmen*, E. Wilson, C. A. Russell, J. A. Sayles, R. Lord, D. C. Van Tine, A. Powell, D. Griffith, H. G. Townsend, G. L. Chapman, Morris Hepburn, S. W. Sayles, B. Sheldon; *recorder*, C. E. Hill; *treasurer*, H. N. Ward; *marshal*, H. Strong.
1843. *Mayor*, R. Lord; *president of council*, S. W. Sayles; *councilmen*, A. Powell, Peter Barker, Thomas Armstrong, L. L. Davis, J. A. Sayles, Seth W. Johnson, C. L. Russell, David Griffith, S. W. Sayles, G. L. Chapman, B. Sheldon, M. Hepburn; *recorder*, C. E. Hill; *treasurer*, H. N. Ward; *marshal*, H. Strong; *street supervisor*, George Osmun.
1844. *Mayor*, D. H. Lamb; *president of council*, R. Lord; *councilmen*, E. T. Sterling, E. R. Benton, R. Lord, E. Hunt, B. Sheldon, G. W. Jones, A. Powell, J. A. Sayles, L. L. Davis, S. W. Johnson, P. Bar-

ker, C. L. Russell; *recorder*, S. W. Sayles; *treasurer*, C. E. Hill; *marshal*, H. Strong; *street supervisor*, G. Osmun.

1845. *Mayor*, D. H. Lamb; *president of council*, R. Lord; *councilmen*, Joseph B. Palmer, Ambrose Anthony, L. L. Davis, D. Sanford, J. A. Sayles, A. Powell, E. R. Benton, R. Lord, E. T. Sterling, B. Sheldon, G. W. Jones, E. Hunt; *recorder*, S. W. Sayles; *treasurer*, C. Winslow; *marshal*, Edgar Slaght; *street supervisor*, George Osmun.

1846. *Mayor*, D. H. Lamb; *president of council*, B. Sheldon; *councilmen*, G. L. Chapman, B. Sheldon, S. W. Turner, G. Folsom, S. W. Johnson, John Beverlin, J. B. Palmer, A. Anthony, D. Sanford, L. L. Davis, A. Powell, J. A. Sayles; *recorder*, S. W. Sayles; *treasurer*, C. Winslow; *marshal*, G. Osmun; *street supervisor*, William H. Newton.

1847. *Mayor*, David Griffith; *president of council*, B. Sheldon; *councilmen*, C. L. Russell, R. L. Russell, L. L. Davis, H. Strong, Philo Moses, Irvine U. Masters, B. Sheldon, G. L. Chapman, S. W. Turner, G. Folsom, S. W. Johnson, J. Beverlin; *recorder*, C. E. Hill; *treasurer*, S. J. Lewis; *marshal*, N. D. White; *street supervisor*, William Hartness.

1848. *Mayor*, John Beverlin; *president of council*, H. Strong; *councilmen*, Thomas Lindsay, William S. Leake, James Kirby, F. B. Pratt, D. S. Degroate, H. N. Bissett, C. L. Russell, L. L. Davis, H. Strong, I. U. Masters, P. Moses, R. L. Russell; *recorder*, C. E. Hill; *treasurer*, C. Winslow; *marshal*, Lyman Whitney; *street supervisor*, W. H. Newton.

1849. *Mayor*, Thomas Burnham; *president of council*, R. B. Platt; *councilmen*, E. Slaght, E. M. Peck, Uriah Taylor, Martin Smith, A. W. Merrick, J. Beanson, James Kirby, F. B. Pratt, H. N. Bissett, S. C. Degroate, Thomas Lindsay, Mark Harrison; *recorder*, J. A. Redington; *treasurer*, C. Winslow; *marshal*, A. P. Turner; *street supervisor*, W. H. Newton.

1850. *Mayor*, Thomas Burnham; *president of council*, F. B. Pratt; *councilmen*, C. L. Russell, E. C. Blish, John Kirkpatrick, M. L. Hooker, F. B. Pratt, Thomas Lindsay, Uriah Taylor, A. W. Merrick, E. Slaght, M. Smith, E. M. Peck, J. Beanson; *recorder*, J. A. Redington; *treasurer*, G. Folsom; *marshal*, G. Osmun; *street supervisor*, W. H. Newton.

1851. *Mayor*, Benjamin Sheldon; *president of council*, C. L. Russell; *councilmen*, William B. Guyles, D. P. Rhodes, A. Anthony, W. H. Newton, T. Burnham, D. Sanford, F. B. Pratt, E. C. Blish, M. L. Hooker, T. Lindsay, C. L. Russell, John Kirkpatrick; *recorder*, C. E. Hill; *treasurer*, G. Folsom; *marshal*, E. H. Lewis; *street supervisor*, G. Osmun.

1852. *Mayor*, Benjamin Sheldon; *president of council*, C. Winslow, E. C. Blish; *councilmen*, H. Strong, D. C. Taylor, C. Winslow, E. C. Blish, J. Kirby, M. Crasper, D. Sanford, D. P. Rhodes, W. H. Newton, T. Burnham, W. B. Guyles, A. Anthony; *recorder*, C. E. Hill; *treasurer*, Sanford J. Lewis; *marshal*, Nathan K. McDole; *street supervisor*, A. C. Beardsley.

1853. *Mayor*, William B. Castle; *president of council*, A. Powell; *trustees*, D. C. Taylor, Wells Porter, Daniel O. Hoyt, Plimmon C. Bennett, A. Powell, Charles L. Rhodes (resigned and A. C. Messenger appointed in his place); *recorder*, C. E. Hill; *treasurer*, S. J. Lewis; *marshal*, N. K. McDole; *street supervisor*, N. K. McDole.

1854. *Mayor*, W. B. Castle; *president of council*, A. Powell; *trustees*, W. Porter, P. C. Bennett, Charles W. Palmer, A. C. Messenger, A. Powell, I. U. Masters, Frederick Silberg, Edward Russell; *recorder*, C. E. Hill; *treasurer*, S. J. Lewis; *marshal*, N. K. McDole; *street supervisor*, D. Griffith.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND.

1836. *Mayor*, John W. Willey; *president of council*, Sherlock J. Andrews; *aldermen*, Richard Hilliard, Joshua Mills, Nicholas Dockstader; *councilmen*—first ward, Morris Hempburn, John R. St. John, William V. Craw; second ward, J. Andrews, Henry L. Noble, Edward Baldwin; third ward, Aaron T. Stickland, Horace Canfield, Archibald M. C. Smith; *attorney*, H. B. Payne; *treasurer*, Daniel Worley; *civil engineer*, John Shier; *clerk*, Henry B. Payne (succeeded by George B. Merwin); *street commissioner*, Benjamin Rouse; *marshal*, George Kirk; *chief of fire department*, Samuel Cook.

1837. *Mayor*, J. W. Willey; *president of council*, J. Mills; *aldermen*, J. Mills, N. Dockstader, Jonathan Williams; *councilmen*—first ward, George B. Merwin, Horace Canfield, Alfred Hall; second ward, E. Baldwin, S. Cook, H. L. Noble; third ward, S. Starkweather, Joseph K. Miller, Thomas Colahan; *attorney*, H. B. Payne; *treasurer*, D. Worley; *civil engineer*, J. Shier; *clerk*, Oliver P. Baldwin; *street commissioner*, W. J. Warner; *marshal*, George Kirk; *chief of fire department*, William Milford.

1838. *Mayor*, Joshua Mills; *president of council*, N. Dockstader; *aldermen*, N. Dockstader, Alfred Hall, Benjamin Harrington; *councilmen*—first ward, Benjamin Andrews, Leonard Case, Henry Blair; third ward, Melancthon Barnett, T. Colahan, T. Lemen; *attorney*, Moses Kelley; *treasurer*, Samuel Williamson; *civil engineer*, John Shier; *clerk*, A. H. Curtis; *street commissioner*, John Wills; *marshal*, Geo. Kirk; *chief of fire department*, Tom Lemen.

1839. *Mayor*, Joshua Mills; *president of council*, John A. Foot; *aldermen*, Harvey Rice, E. Baldwin, Richard Hilliard; *councilmen*—first ward, George Mendenhall, Timothy P. Spencer, Moses Ross; second ward, J. A. Foot, C. M. Giddings, Jefferson Thomas; third ward, Thomas Bolton, T. Lemen, John A. Vincent; *attorney*, Moses Kelley; *treasurer*, Samuel Williamson; *clerk*, James B. Finney; *street supervisor*, John Wills; *marshal*, Isaac Taylor; *chief of fire department*, J. R. St. John.

1840. *Mayor*, Nicholas Dockstader; *president of council*, William Milford; *aldermen*, W. Milford, William Lemen, Josiah A. Harris; *councilmen*—first ward, Ashbel W. Walworth, David Hersh, John Barr; second ward, David Allen, J. A. Foot, Thomas M. Kelley; third ward, Stephen Clary, Charles Bradburn, J. A. Vincent; *attorney*, George A. Benedict; *treasurer*, Timothy Ingraham; *clerk*, James B. Finney; *street supervisor*, J. Wills; *market clerk*, L. D. Johnson; *marshal*, Isaac Taylor; *chief of fire department*, J. L. Weatherby.

1841. *Mayor*, J. W. Allen; *president of council*, T. Bolton; *aldermen*, W. Milford, T. Bolton, Newton E. Crittenden; *councilmen*—first ward, Nelson Hayward, Herrick Childs, George Tibbets; second ward, M. Kelley, W. J. Warner, M. C. Younglove; third ward, Philo Scovill, Benjamin Harrington, Miller M. Spangler; *attorney*, Bushnell White; *treasurer*, T. Ingraham; *clerk*, Madison Kelley; *street supervisor*, Jefferson Thomas; *market clerk*, B. S. Welch; *marshal*, James A. Craw; *chief of fire department*, J. L. Weatherby.

1842. *Mayor*, Joshua Mills; *president of council*, B. Harrington; *aldermen*, N. Hayward, William Smyth, B. Harrington; *councilmen*—first ward, William D. Nott, Robert Bailey, Henry Morgan; second ward, George Mendenhall, George Witherell, J. Thomas; third ward, William T. Goodwin, George Kirk, Levi Johnson; *attorney*, Joseph Adams; *treasurer*, G. B. Tibbits; *clerk*, Madison Kelley; *street supervisor*, Chas. F. Lender; *market clerk*, B. S. Welch; *marshal*, Seth A. Abbey; *chief of fire department*, M. M. Spangler.

1843. *Mayor*, Nelson Hayward; *president of council*, G. A. Benedict; *aldermen*, W. D. Nott, S. Cook, S. Starkweather; *councilmen*—first ward, R. Bailey, John R. Wigman, James Church, Jr.; second ward, S. Clary, Alanson H. Lacy, G. A. Benedict; third ward, W. T. Goodwin, J. Wills, Alexander S. Cramer; *attorney*, B. White; *treasurer*, G. B. Tibbits; *clerk*, M. Kelley; *street supervisor*, Sylvester Remington; *market clerk*, B. S. Welch; *marshal*, S. A. Abbey; *chief of fire department*, John Outhwaite.

1844. *Mayor*, Samuel Starkweather; *president of council*, M. Barnett; *aldermen*, Leander M. Hubby, S. Clary, W. T. Goodwin; *councilmen*—first ward, Thomas Mell, George F. Marshall, E. St. John Bemis; second ward, Charles Stetson, Jacob Lowman, John Outhwaite; third ward, William F. Allen, M. Barnett, John F. Warner; *attorney*, B. White; *treasurer*, M. M. Spangler; *clerk*, M. Kelley; *street supervisor*, John Wills; *market clerk*, Benjamin Rose; *marshal*, S. A. Abbey; *chief of fire department*, M. M. Spangler.

1845. *Mayor*, Samuel Starkweather; *president of council*, F. W. Bingham; *aldermen*, C. W. Heard, G. Witherell, L. O. Mathews; *councilmen*—first ward, F. W. Bingham, Peter Caul, Samuel C. Ives; second ward, James Garner, Ellery G. Williams, David L. Wood; third ward, Arthur Hughes, John A. Wheeler, Orville Gurley; *attorney*, Geo. W. Lynde; *treasurer*, James E. James; *clerk*, M. Kelley; *street supervisor*, Myron Dow; *market clerk*, George Overacker; *marshal*, Stoughton Bliss; *chief of fire department*, A. S. Sanford.

1846. *Mayor*, George Hoadley; *president of council*, L. M. Hubby; *aldermen*, L. M. Hubby, John H. Gorman, J. A. Harris; *councilmen*—first ward, E. S. Bemis, John F. Chamberlain, John Gill; second ward, William Case, William Bingham, John A. Wheeler; third ward, William K. Adams, Marshall Carson, Liakim L. Lyon; *attorney*, Samuel Williamson; *treasurer*, M. M. Spangler; *clerk*, James D. Cleveland; *street supervisor*, W. R. Richardson (succeeded by Asa D. Howard); *market clerk*, Frederick Whitehead; *marshal*, S. A. Abbey; *chief of fire department*, John Gill.

1847. *Mayor*, Josiah A. Harris; *president of council*, F. W. Bingham; *aldermen*, F. W. Bingham, W. Case, Pierre A. Mathivet; *councilmen*—first ward, David Clark Doan, Henry Everett, John Gill; second ward, John Erwin, Charles Hickox, H. B. Payne; third ward, Alexander Seymour, Alexander S. Cramer, Orville Gurley; *attorney*, William Strong; *treasurer*, M. M. Spangler; *clerk*, John Cón; *street supervisor*, J. Wills; *market clerk*, Benjamin Ross; *marshal*, B. Giles (succeeded by S. A. Abbey); *chief of fire department*, M. M. Spangler (succeeded by A. S. Sanford).

1848. *Mayor*, Lorenzo A. Kelsey; *president of the council*, F. W. Bingham; *aldermen*, F. W. Bingham, W. Case, Alexander Strong; *councilmen*—first ward, Richard Norton, John Gill, Charles M. Read; second ward, H. B. Payne, L. M. Hubby, Thomas C. Floyd; third ward, S. Starkweather, Robert Parks, William J. Gordon; *attorney*, Jabez W. Fitch; *treasurer*, M. M. Spangler; *clerk*, J. B. Bartlett; *street supervisor*, Jacob Mitchell; *market clerk*, O. F. Welsh; *marshal*, S. A. Abbey; *chief of fire department*, S. S. Lyon.

1849. *Mayor*, Flavel W. Bingham; *president of council*, William Case; *aldermen*, W. Case, Alexander Seymour, John Gill; *councilmen*—first ward, David W. Cross, R. Norton, H. Everett; second ward, Alexander McIntosh, John G. Mack, James Colyer; third ward, Arthur Hughes, Abner C. Brownell, Levi Johnson; *attorney*, J. W. Fitch; *treasurer*, George C. Dodge; *clerk*, J. B. Bartlett; *street supervisor*, Henry Morgan; *market clerk*, O. F. Welch; *marshal*, S. A. Abbey; *chief of fire department*, James Bennett.

1850. *Mayor*, William Case; *president of council*, Alexander Seymour; *aldermen*, A. Seymour, J. Gill, L. M. Hubby; *councilmen*—first ward, William Given, George Whitelaw, Buckley Stedman; second ward, Alexander McIntosh, W. Bingham, S. Williamson; third ward, Arthur Hughes, A. C. Brownell, L. Johnson; *attorney*, John E. Cary; *treasurer*, William Hart; *clerk*, J. B. Bartlett; *street supervisor*, Jacob Mitchell; *market clerk*, Mayne Potter; *marshal*, S. A. Abbey; *chief of fire department*, M. M. Spangler.

1851. *Mayor*, William Case; *president of council*, J. Gill; *aldermen*, J. Gill, L. M. Hubby, A. C. Brownell, Buckley Stedman; *councilmen*—first ward, J. W. Fitch, G. Whitelaw; second ward, A. McIntosh, Thomas C. Floyd; third ward, Stoughton Bliss, M. M. Spangler; fourth ward, Marshall S. Castle, James B. Wilbur; *attorney*, John C. Grannis; *treasurer*, William Hart; *clerk*, J. B. Bartlett; *street supervisor*, William Given; *market clerk*, Mayne Potter; *marshal*, James Lawrence; *chief of fire department*, M. M. Spangler.

1852. *Mayor*, Abner C. Brownell; *president of council*, L. M. Hubby; *aldermen*, John B. Wigman, L. M. Hubby, Bazil L. Spangler, B. Stedman; *councilmen*—first ward, H. Morgan, Aaron Merchant; second ward, William H. Sholl, Robert H. Bailey; third ward, S. Bliss, John B. Smith; fourth ward, Admiral N. Gray, Henry Howe; *attorney*, John C. Grannis; *treasurer*, William Hart; *clerk*, J. B. Bartlett; *street supervisor*, Lewis Dibble; *market clerk*, Clark Warren, succeeded by Erastus Frissell and Lambert White; *marshal*, J. Lawrence; *chief of fire department*, J. W. Fitch.

1853. *Mayor*, Abner C. Brownell; *president of council*, William H. Sholl; *trustees*—first ward, John B. Wigman, George F. Marshall; second ward, William H. Sholl, James Gardner; third ward, William J. Gordon, Robert Reilley; fourth ward, H. Everett, Richard C. Parsons; *solicitor*, James Fitch; *treasurer*,

William Hart; *civil engineer*, J. W. Pillsbury; *clerk*, J. B. Bartlett; *auditor*, J. B. Bartlett; *city commissioners*, A. McIntosh, John M. Hughes, John A. Wheeler; *superintendent of markets*, W. A. Norton; *marshal*, Michael Gallagher; *police judge*, John Barr; *police clerk*, O. J. Hodge; *police prosecuting attorney*, Bushnell White; *chief of fire department*, William Cowan.

1854. *Mayor*, Abner C. Brownell; *president of the council*, R. C. Parsons; *trustees*—first ward, J. B. Wigman, Charles Bradburn; second ward, W. H. Sholl, J. Gardner; third ward, Christopher Mollen, R. Reilley; fourth ward, H. Everett, R. C. Parsons; fifth ward, Chauncey Tice, Matthew S. Cotterell; sixth ward, Bolivar Butts, John A. Bishop; seventh ward, W. C. B. Richardson, George W. Morrill; eighth ward, A. C. Messenger, C. W. Palmer; ninth ward, W. Porter, Albert Powell; tenth ward, Plimmon C. Bennett, Irvine U. Masters; eleventh ward, Edward Russell, Frederick Silberg; *solicitor*, J. W. Fitch; *treasurer*, W. Hart; *civil engineer*, J. W. Pillsbury; *clerk*, J. B. Bartlett; *auditor*, J. B. Bartlett; *city commissioner*, John Erwin; *superintendent of markets*, W. A. Norton; *marshal*, Michael Gallagher; *police judge*, John Barr; *police clerk*, O. J. Hodge; *police prosecuting attorney*, Bushnell White (R. D. Noble pro tem); *chief of fire department*, W. Cowan.

1855. *Mayor*, William B. Castle; *president of council*, C. Bradburn; *trustees*—first ward, C. Bradburn, E. A. Brock; second ward, W. H. Sholl, William T. Smith; third ward, C. Mollen, Thomas S. Paddock; fourth ward, William H. Stanley, Rensselaer R. Herrick; fifth ward, Chauncey Tice, Ira L. Beardsley; sixth ward, B. Butts, J. A. Bishop; seventh ward, W. C. B. Richardson, George W. Morrill; eighth ward, C. W. Palmer, S. W. Johnson; ninth ward, A. Powell, William A. Wood; tenth ward, I. U. Masters, Charles A. Crumb; eleventh ward, Edward Russell, Stephen Buhrer; *solicitor*, John Coon; *treasurer*, W. Hart; *civil engineer*, G. A. Hyde; *clerk*, J. B. Bartlett; *auditor*, J. B. Bartlett; *city commissioner*, Ambrose Anthony; *superintendent of markets*, F. C. Babbitt; *marshal*, David L. Wood; *police judge*, S. A. Abbey; *police clerk*, O. J. Hodge; *police prosecuting attorney*, A. T. Slade; *chief of fire department*, James Hill.

1856. *Mayor*, William B. Castle; *president of council*, C. W. Palmer; *trustees*—first ward, E. A. Brock, A. P. Winslow; second ward, W. T. Smith, O. M. Oviatt; third ward, T. S. Paddock, C. Mollen; fourth ward, R. R. Herrick, C. S. Ransom; fifth ward, Chauncey Tice, F. T. Wallace; sixth ward, J. A. Bishop, H. Rice; seventh ward, George W. Morrill, E. S. Willard; eighth ward, S. W. Johnson, R. G. Hunt; ninth ward, S. J. Lewis, C. W. Palmer; tenth ward, C. A. Crumb, I. U. Masters; eleventh ward, S. Buhrer, John Kirkpatrick; *solicitor*, J. Coon; *treasurer*, W. Hart; *civil engineer*, G. A. Hyde; *clerk*, J. B. Bartlett; *auditor*, J. B. Bartlett; *city commissioner*, J. B. Wigman; *superintendent of markets*, F. C. Babbitt; *marshal*, D. L. Wood; *police judge*, S. A. Abbey; *police clerk*, Hesse Palmer; *police prosecuting attorney*, A. T. Slade; *chief of fire department*, James Hill.

1857. *Mayor*, Samuel Starkweather; *president of council*, Reuben G. Hunt; *trustees*—first ward, A. D. Winslow, L. J. Rider; second ward, O. M. Oviatt, Charles D. Williams; third ward, C. Mollen, Charles Patrick; fourth ward, C. S. Ransom, R. R. Herrick; fifth ward, F. T. Wallace, William B. Rezner; sixth ward, H. Rice, Jacob Mueller; seventh ward, E. S. Willard, John A. Weber; eighth ward, R. G. Hunt, B. G. Sweet; ninth ward, C. W. Palmer, James M. Coffinberry; tenth ward, I. U. Masters, C. A. Crumb; eleventh ward, J. Kirkpatrick, Daniel Stephan; *attorney*, John W. Heisley; *treasurer*, W. Hart; *civil engineer*, G. A. Hyde; *clerk*, J. B. Bartlett; *auditor*, J. B. Bartlett; *city commissioner*, Peter Caul; *superintendent of markets*, Edward Russell; *marshal*, M. Gallagher; *police judge*, Isaac C. Vail; *police clerk*, J. Palmer; *chief of fire department*, J. Hill.

1858. *Mayor*, Samuel Starkweather; *president of council*, J. M. Coffinberry; *trustees*—first ward, L. J. Rider, George B. Senter; second ward, C. D. Williams, O. M. Oviatt; third ward, Levi Johnson, Randall Crawford; fourth ward, R. R. Herrick, C. S. Ransom; fifth ward, William B. Rezner, G. H. Detmer; sixth ward, J. Mueller, L. D. Thayer; seventh ward, J. A. Weber, Thomas Thompson; eighth ward, B. G. Sweet, C. Winslow; ninth ward, J. M. Coffinberry, John N. Ford; tenth ward, A. G. Hopkinson, I. U. Masters; eleventh ward, D. Stephen Alexander McLane; *attorney*, J. W. Heisley; *treasurer*, W. Hart; *civil engineer*, C. D. Bishop; *clerk*, J. B. Bartlett; *auditor*, J. B. Bartlett; *city commissioner*, A. C. Beardsley; *superintendent of markets*, E. Russell; *marshal*, M. Gallagher; *police judge*, Isaac C. Vail; *police clerk*, J. Palmer; *chief of fire department*, J. Hill.

1859. *Mayor*, George B. Senter; *president of council*, I. U. Masters; *trustees*—first ward, L. J. Rider, James Christian; second ward, O. M. Oviatt, William H. Hayward; third ward, R. Crawford, Louis Heckman; fourth ward, C. S. Ransom, Isaac H. Marshall; fifth ward, G. H. Detmer, Jacob Hovey; sixth ward, L. D. Thayer, Jared H. Clark; seventh ward, Thomas Thompson, James R. Worswick; eighth ward, C. Winslow, C. L. Russell; ninth ward, John H. Sargeant, E. H. Lewis; tenth ward, I. U. Masters, A. G. Hopkins; eleventh ward, A. McLane, Thomas Dixon; *attorney*, Chas. W. Palmer; *treasurer*, William Hart; *civil engineer*, John Whitelaw; *clerk*, J. B. Bartlett; *auditor*, J. B. Bartlett; *city commissioner*, Samuel Erwin; *superintendent of markets*, W. G. Steadman; *marshal*, James A. Craw; *police judge*, A. G. Lawrence; *police clerk*, Jacob Schroeder; *chief of fire department*, James Hill.

1860. *Mayor*, George B. Senter; *president of council*, I. U. Masters; *trustees*—first ward, James Christian, Thomas Quayle; second ward, W. H. Hayward, O. M. Oviatt; third ward, L. Heckman, Henry S. Stevens; fourth ward, I. H. Marshall, E. Thomas; fifth ward, Jacob Hovey, W. B. Rezner; sixth ward, J. H. Clark, C. J. Ballard; seventh ward, J. R. Worswick, E. S. Willard; eighth ward, C. L. Russell, J. Dwight Palmer; ninth ward, E. H. Lewis, William Sabin; tenth ward, A. G. Hopkinson, I. U. Masters; eleventh ward, Thomas Dixon, Daniel Stephan; *attorney*, W. Palmer; *treasurer*, W. Hart; *civil engineer*, John Whitelaw; *clerk*, J. B. Bartlett; *auditor*, J. B. Bartlett; *city commissioner*, R. Crawford; *superintendent of markets*, William Sanborn; *marshal*, James A. Craw; *police judge*, A. G. Lawrence; *police clerk*, J. Schroeder; *chief of fire department*, James Hill.

1861. *Mayor*, Edward S. Flint; *president of council*, H. S. Stevens; *trustees*—first ward, T. Quayle, J. J. Benton; second ward, O. M. Oviatt, T. N. Bond; third ward, H. S. Stevens, A. C. Keating; fourth

ward, E. Thomas, Henry Blair; fifth ward, W. B. Rezner, Joseph Sturges; sixth ward, C. J. Ballard, William Meyer; seventh ward, E. S. Willard, P. M. Freese; eighth ward, J. Dwight Palmer, Solon Corning; ninth ward, William Sabin, A. Anthony; tenth ward, I. U. Masters, William Wellhouse; eleventh ward, J. Coonrad, Thomas Dixon; *attorney*, Merrill Barlow; *treasurer*, W. Hart; *civil engineer*, John Whitelaw; *clerk*, C. E. Hill; *auditor*, J. B. Bartlett; *street commissioner*, Edward Russell; *superintendent of markets*, W. G. Steadman; *police judge*, Isaac C. Vail; *police clerk*, J. Schroeder; *marshal*, C. A. Hinckley; *chief of fire department*, Edwin Hart.

1862. *Mayor*, Edward S. Flint; *president of council*, Irvine U. Masters; *trustees*—first ward, J. J. Benton, C. C. Rogers; second ward, T. N. Bond, A. Roberts; third ward, A. C. Keating, H. S. Stevens; fourth ward, Henry Blair, E. Thomas; fifth ward, Joseph Sturges, Nathan P. Payne; sixth ward, John Huntington, William Meyer; seventh ward, P. M. Freese, E. S. Willard; eighth ward, Solon Corning, J. D. Palmer; ninth ward, A. Anthony, A. T. Van Tassel; tenth ward, William Wellhouse, I. U. Masters; eleventh ward, J. Coonrad, Thomas Dixon; *attorney*, Merrill Barlow; *treasurer*, William Hart; *civil engineer*, Charles D. Bishop; *clerk*, C. E. Hill; *auditor*, J. B. Bartlett; *street commissioner*, Edward Russell; *superintendent of markets*, G. Folsom; *judge of police court*, Isaac C. Vail (Edward Hessemueller, *pro tem.*); *police clerk*, J. Schroeder; *marshal*, M. Gallagher; *chief of fire department*, Edwin Hart.

1863. *Mayor*, Irvine U. Masters; *president of the council*, H. S. Stevens; *trustees*—first ward, C. C. Rogers, Thomas Jones, Jr.; second ward, A. Roberts, T. N. Bond; third ward, H. S. Stevens, A. C. Keating; fourth ward, E. Thomas, Henry Blair; fifth ward, N. P. Payne, Joseph Sturges; sixth ward, John Huntington, George W. Gardner; seventh ward, E. S. Willard, Peter Goldrick; eighth ward, Joseph Ransom, J. D. Palmer; ninth ward, A. T. Van Tassel, Percival Upton; tenth ward, H. N. Bissett, George Presley; eleventh ward, J. Coonrad, Stephen Buhner; *attorney*, John C. Grannis; *treasurer*, W. Hart; *civil engineer*, J. H. Sargeant; *clerk*, C. E. Hill; *auditor*, C. E. Hill; *street commissioner*, John Given; *superintendent of markets*, G. Folsom; *police judge*, E. Hessemueller; *police clerk*, J. Schroeder; *marshal*, John N. Frazee; *chief of fire department*, Edwin Hart.

1864. *Mayor*, Irvine U. Masters (died, and George B. Senter elected by council in his place); *president of council*, Thomas Jones, Jr.; *trustees*—first ward, T. Jones, Jr.; Charles C. Rogers; second ward, T. N. Bond, Ansel Roberts; third ward, A. C. Keating, Amos Townsend; fourth ward, Henry Blair, David A. Dangler; fifth ward, Joseph Sturges, B. P. Bower; sixth ward, G. W. Gardner, John Huntington; seventh ward, Peter Goldrick, E. S. Willard; eighth ward, Joseph Randerson, William H. Truscott; ninth ward, P. Upton, John Martin; tenth ward, George Presley, Michael Crasper; eleventh ward, S. Buhner, E. Russell; *attorney*, J. C. Grannis; *treasurer*, Wm. Hart; *civil engineer*, John Whitelaw; *clerk*, C. E. Hill; *auditor*, C. E. Hill; *street commissioner*, John Given; *superintendent of markets*, G. Folsom; *police judge*, E. Hessemueller; *police clerk*, J. Schroeder; *marshal*, J. N. Frazee; *chief of fire department*, J. Hill.

1865. *Mayor*, Herman M. Chapin; *president of council*, T. Jones, Jr.; *trustees*—first ward, C. C. Rogers, T. Jones, Jr.; second ward, A. Roberts, Henry K. Reynolds; third ward, A. Townsend, R. Crawford; fourth ward, D. A. Dangler, Simon Thorman; fifth ward, B. P. Bower, Joseph Sturges; sixth ward, John Huntington, George W. Calkins; seventh ward, E. S. Willard, Charles B. Pettingill; eighth ward, W. H. Truscott, Joseph Randerson; ninth ward, John Martin, Frederick W. Pelton; tenth ward, John J. Weideman, George Presley; eleventh ward, S. Buhner, E. Russell; *attorney*, R. B. Dennis; *treasurer*, William Hart; *civil engineer*, John Whitelaw; *clerk*, C. E. Hill; *auditor*, C. E. Hill; *street commissioner*, J. Coonrad; *superintendent of markets*, G. Folsom; *police judge*, S. A. Abbey; *police clerk*, D. N. Gardner; *marshal*, Jacob W. Schmitt; *chief of fire department*, J. Hill.

1866. *Mayor*, Herman M. Chapin; *president of council*, F. W. Pelton; *trustees*—first ward, T. Jones, Jr., C. C. Rogers; second ward, H. K. Reynolds, A. Roberts; third ward, R. Crawford, A. Townsend; fourth ward, S. Thorman, Maurice B. Clark; fifth ward, J. Sturges, William Heisley; sixth ward, G. W. Calkins, J. Huntington; seventh ward, C. B. Pettingill, Christopher Weigel; eighth ward, Joseph Randerson, W. H. Truscott; ninth ward, F. W. Pelton, J. Martin; tenth ward, Reuben H. Becker, G. Presley; eleventh ward, S. Buhner, Robert Larnder; *attorney*, R. B. Dennis; *treasurer*, William Hart; *civil engineer*, John Whitelaw; *clerk*, C. E. Hill; *auditor*, C. E. Hill; *street commissioner*, J. Coonrad; *superintendent of markets*, G. Folsom; *police judge*, S. A. Abbey; *police clerk*, D. N. Gardner; *superintendent of police*, J. N. Frazee; *chief of fire department*, J. Hill.

1867. *Mayor*, Stephen Buhner; *president of council*, A. Townsend; *trustees*—first ward, C. C. Rogers, Silas Merchant; second ward, A. Roberts, Peter Diemer; third ward, A. Townsend, J. C. Shields; fourth ward, Maurice B. Clark, Proctor Thayer; fifth ward, W. Heisley, Thomas Purcell; sixth ward, J. Huntington, Edwin Hart, seventh ward, Christopher Weigel, C. B. Pettingill; eighth ward, W. H. Truscott, Joseph Houstain; ninth ward, J. Martin, F. W. Pelton; tenth ward, R. H. Becker, William Wellhouse; eleventh ward, R. Larnder, Charles E. Gehring; *attorney*, A. T. Brinsmade; *treasurer*, W. Hart; *civil engineer*, Charles H. Strong; *clerk*, C. E. Hill; *auditor*, C. E. Hill; *street commissioner*, J. Coonrad; *superintendent of markets*, G. Randerson; *police judge*, S. A. Abbey; *police clerk*, D. N. Gardner; *superintendent of police*, John N. Frazee; *chief of fire department*, J. Hill.

1868. *Mayor*, Stephen Buhner; *president of council*, A. Townsend; *trustees*—first ward, S. Merchant, C. C. Rogers; second ward, Peter Diemer, H. G. Cleveland; third ward, J. C. Shields, A. Townsend; fourth ward, Proctor Thayer, M. B. Clark; fifth ward, Thomas Purcell, N. P. Payne; sixth ward, Edwin Hart, J. Huntington; seventh ward, C. B. Pettingill, George Angel; eighth ward, Jos. Houstain, Patrick Carr; ninth ward, F. W. Pelton, John Martin; tenth ward, William Wellhouse, J. J. Weideman; eleventh ward, Chas. E. Gehring, George L. Hartnell; twelfth ward, Eugene C. Gaeckley, Benjamin R. Beavis; thirteenth ward, George Rettberg, Major Collins; fourteenth ward, John Jokus, A. E. Massey; fifteenth ward, B. Lied, John A. Ensign; *attorney*, A. T. Brinsmade; *treasurer*, W. Hart; *civil engineer*, C. H. Strong; *clerk*, C. E. Hill; *auditor*, C. E. Hill; *street commissioner*, J. Coonrad; *superintendent of markets*, George Rander-

son; *police judge*, S. A. Abbey; *police clerk*, D. N. Gardner; *superintendent of police*, Thomas McKinstry; *chief of fire department*, J. Hill.

1869. *Mayor*, Stephen Buhner; *president of council*, A. Townsend; *trustees*—first ward, S. Merchant, C. C. Rogers; second ward, H. G. Cleveland, P. Diemer; third ward, A. Townsend, Charles Coates; fourth ward, R. R. Herrick, Proctor Thayer; fifth ward, N. P. Payne, Thomas Purcell; sixth ward, John Huntington, W. P. Horton; seventh ward, George Angel, Horace Fuller; eighth ward, Patrick Carr, Patrick Smith; ninth ward, J. Martin, L. M. Coe; tenth ward, J. J. Weideman, William Wellhouse; eleventh ward, George L. Hartnell, John G. Vetter; twelfth ward, Benj. R. Beavis, E. C. Gaeckley; thirteenth ward, George Rettberg, J. H. Slawson; fourteenth ward, A. E. Massey, A. A. Jewett; fifteenth ward, J. A. Ensign, C. W. Coates; *attorney*, T. J. Carran; *treasurer*, S. T. Everett; *civil engineer*, C. H. Strong; *clerk*, C. E. Hill; *auditor*, C. E. Hill; *street commissioner*, Jacob Bittel; *superintendent of markets*, G. Randerson; *police judge*, J. D. Cleveland; *police clerk*, D. N. Gardner; *superintendent of police*, T. McKinstry; *chief of fire department*, J. Hill.

1870. *Mayor*, Stephen Buhner; *president of council*, A. Townsend; *attorney*, T. J. Carran; *treasurer*, S. T. Everett; *civil engineer*, Charles H. Strong; *clerk*, C. E. Hill; *auditor*, C. E. Hill; *street commissioner*, Jacob Bittel; *superintendent of markets*, George Randerson; *police judge*, J. D. Cleveland; *police clerk*, D. N. Gardner; *superintendent of police*, John H. Williston; *chief of fire department*, J. Hill.

1871. *Mayor*, Frederick W. Pelton; *president of council*, A. Townsend; *solicitor*, W. C. Bunts; *treasurer*, S. T. Everett; *civil engineer*, C. H. Strong; *clerk*, Theo. Voges; *auditor*, T. Jones, Jr.; *street commissioner*, Jacob Bittel; *superintendent of markets*, William Backus; *police judge*, J. W. Towner; *police clerk*, D. N. Gardner; *police prosecuting attorney*, C. M. Stone; *superintendent of police*, Jacob W. Schmitt; *chief of fire department*, J. Hill.

1872. *Mayor*, Frederick W. Pelton; *president of council*, A. Townsend; *solicitor*, W. C. Bunts; *treasurer*, S. T. Everett; *civil engineer*, C. H. Strong; *clerk*, Theo. Voges; *auditor*, T. Jones, Jr.; *street commissioner*, Jacob Bittel; *superintendent of markets*, Wm. Backus; *police judge*, J. W. Towner; *police clerk*, D. N. Gardner; *police prosecuting attorney*, C. M. Stone; *superintendent of police*, Jacob W. Schmitt; *chief of fire department*, J. Hill.

1873. *Mayor*, Charles A. Otis; *president of council*, A. Townsend; *solicitor*, W. C. Bunts; *treasurer*, S. T. Everett; *civil engineer*, Charles H. Strong; *clerk*, Theo. Voges; *auditor*, T. Jones, Jr.; *street commissioner*, Jacob Bittel; *superintendent of markets*, J. G. Vetter; *police judge*, S. A. Abbey; *police clerk*, D. N. Gardner; *police prosecuting attorney*, C. M. Stone; *superintendent of police*, J. W. Schmitt; *chief of fire department*, James Hill.

1874. *Mayor*, Charles A. Otis; *president of council*, H. Kelley; *solicitor*, George S. Kain; *treasurer*, S. T. Everett; *civil engineer*, Charles H. Strong; *clerk*, Theo. Voges; *auditor*, T. Jones, Jr.; *street commissioner*, Jacob Bittel; *superintendent of markets*, J. G. Vetter; *police judge*, S. A. Abbey; *police clerk*, D. N. Gardner; *police prosecuting attorney*, C. M. Stone; *superintendent of police*, J. W. Schmitt; *chief of fire department*, J. Hill.

1875. *Mayor*, Nathan P. Payne; *president of council*, J. H. Farley; *solicitor*, William Heisley; *treasurer*, S. T. Everett; *civil engineer*, B. F. Morse; *clerk*, John L. McIntosh; *auditor*, T. Jones, Jr.; *street commissioner*, J. G. Vetter; *superintendent of markets*, Edward Russell; *police judge*, P. F. Young; *police clerk*, F. E. McGinness; *police prosecuting attorney*, M. A. Foran; *superintendent of police*, J. W. Schmitt; *president of fire commissioners*, N. P. Payne; *chief of fire department*, J. A. Bennett.

1876. *Mayor*, Nathan P. Payne; *president of council*, Orlando J. Hodge; *solicitor*, William Heisley; *treasurer*, S. T. Everett; *civil engineer*, B. F. Morse; *clerk*, John L. McIntosh; *auditor*, T. Jones, Jr.; *street commissioner*, J. G. Vetter; *superintendent of markets*, Edward Russell; *police judge*, P. F. Young; *police clerk*, Frank E. McGinness; *police prosecuting attorney*, M. A. Foran; *superintendent of police*, J. W. Schmitt; *president of fire commissioners*, Joseph Turney; *chief of fire department*, J. A. Bennett.

1877. *Mayor*, William G. Rose; *president of council*, Charles D. Everett; *solicitor*, W. Heisley; *treasurer*, S. T. Everett; *civil engineer*, B. F. Morse; *clerk*, J. L. McIntosh; *auditor*, T. Jones, Jr.; *street commissioner*, J. Bittel; *superintendent of markets*, Conrad Beck; *police judge*, R. D. Updegraff; *police clerk*, O. S. Gardner; *police prosecuting attorney*, U. H. Birney; *superintendent of police*, J. W. Schmitt; *president of fire commissioners*, Joseph Turney; *chief of fire department*, J. A. Bennett.

1878. *Mayor*, William G. Rose; *president of council*, Charles D. Everett; *solicitor*, William Heisley; *treasurer*, S. T. Everett; *civil engineer*, B. F. Morse; *clerk*, W. H. Eckman; *auditor*, Henry Ford; *street commissioner*, Jacob Bittel; *superintendent of markets*, Conrad Beck; *president of board of police*, W. G. Rose; *judge of police court*, R. D. Updegraff; *police clerk*, O. S. Gardner; *police prosecuting attorney*, U. H. Birney; *superintendent of police*, Jacob W. Schmitt; *president of board of fire commissioners*, W. H. Radcliffe; *chief of fire department*, J. A. Bennett.

1879. *Mayor*, R. R. Herrick; *president of council*, G. W. Gardner; *solicitor*, William Heisley; *treasurer*, S. T. Everett; *civil engineer*, B. F. Morse; *clerk*, W. H. Eckman; *auditor*, Henry Ford; *street commissioner*, Frank Reiley; *superintendent of markets*, Conrad Beck; *police judge*, P. F. Young; *police clerk*, William Baxter; *police prosecuting attorney*, A. H. Lewis; *superintendent of police*, J. W. Schmitt; *president of fire commissioners*, W. H. Radcliffe; *chief of fire department*, J. A. Bennett.

1880. *Mayor*, R. R. Herrick; *clerk*, W. H. Eckman; *auditor*, Henry Ford; *treasurer*, S. T. Everett; *solicitor* Wm. Heisley; *street commissioner*, Franklin Reiley; *engineer*, B. F. Morse; *superintendent of markets*, C. Beck; *harbor master*, Captain John Kirby; *president city council*, Geo. W. Gardner; *cemetery trustees*, J. Parker, G. A. Hyde, J. Meyer; *board of infirmary*, W. Cubbon, J. C. Bartlett, Geo. Kiefer; *directors house of correction*, Harvey Rice, J. H. Wade, G. H. Burt, Wm. Edwards, S. C. Brooks, W. D. Patterson, *superintendent of house of correction*, water works trustees, T. Dunham, W. H. Lutton, S. W. Sessions; *superintendent of water works*, John Whitclaw; *park commissioners*, A. Everett, J. H. Wade,

J. H. Sargent; *sinking fund commissioners*, H. B. Payne, Wm. Bingham, Chas. Hickox, J. H. Wade, S. T. Everett; *board of health*, The Mayor, Drs. H. W. Kitchen, J. F. Armstrong, W. J. Scott, A. G. Hart, G. C. Ashmun, J. D. Crehore; *police commissioners*, The Mayor, Louis Hansheer, J. R. Sprankle, G. W. Short, W. H. Gabriel; *judge of police court*, P. F. Young; *prosecuting attorney*, A. H. Lewis; *police clerk*, W. Baxter; *superintendent of police*, J. W. Schmitt; *fire commissioners*, G. Gloyd, J. Slaght, H. L. Melton, F. G. Kaufholz, T. M. Warner; *fire chief*, J. A. Bennett.

1881. Mayor, R. R. Herrick; *clerk*, W. H. Eckman; *auditor*, Henry Ford; *treasurer*, S. T. Everett; *solicitor*, Geo. S. Kain; *street commissioner*, Frank Reiley; *engineer*, B. F. Morse; *superintendent of markets*, C. Beck; *harbor master*, Captain John Kirby; *president city council*, Geo. W. Gardner; *cemetery trustees*, G. A. Hyde, J. Meyer, O. C. Scovill; *infirmary board*, J. C. Bartlett, Geo. Kiefer, W. Cubbon; *infirmary superintendent*, J. Christian; *directors house of correction*, Harvey Rice, J. H. Wade, G. H. Burt, Wm. Edwards, S. C. Brooks; *superintendent house of correction*, W. D. Patterson; *water works trustees*, T. Dunham, S. W. Sessions, W. H. Lutton; *superintendent water works*, John Whitelaw; *park commissioners*, Dr. A. Everett, J. H. Wade, J. H. Sargent; *sinking fund commissioners*, same as in 1880; *board of health*, The Mayor, Drs. Crebore, W. J. Scott, J. F. Armstrong, H. W. Kitchen, W. H. Humiston, Colonel C. C. Dewstoe; *health officer*, — Ashmun; *board of police commissioners*, the Mayor, J. R. Sprankle, G. W. Short, W. H. Gabriel, J. H. Brander; *superintendent of police*, J. W. Schmitt; *fire commissioners*, G. Gloyd, J. Slaght, F. G. Kaufholz, N. Weidenkopf, T. M. Warner; *fire chief*, J. W. Dickinson; *judge police court*, G. B. Solders; *prosecuting attorney*, J. B. Fraser; *police clerk*, W. Baxter.

1882. Mayor, R. R. Herrick; *clerk*, W. H. Eckman; *auditor*, H. Ford; *treasurer*, S. T. Everett; *solicitor*, G. S. Kain; *street commissioner*, F. Reiley; *engineer*, B. F. Morse; *superintendent of markets*, C. Beck; *port warden*, Wm. Logie; *president city council*, D. Morison; *directors house of correction*, Dr. W. S. Streater, L. F. Burgess, S. M. Strong, Geo. H. Worthington, C. A. Otis; *superintendent house of correction*, W. D. Patterson; *board of infirmary*, G. Kiefer, Wm. Cubbon, P. Higgins, W. T. Dixon; *park commissioners*, Dr. A. Everett, J. H. Wade, J. M. Curtiss; *sinking fund commissioners*, same as in 1880; *water works trustees*, S. W. Sessions, W. H. Lutton, W. Blythe; *superintendent water works*, John Whitelaw; *board of health*, The Mayor, C. C. Dewstoe, Drs. W. J. Scott, J. F. Armstrong, H. W. Kitchen, W. H. Humiston, A. C. Cook; *health officer*, Dr. Ashmun; *sewer inspector*, G. Anderson; *board of police commissioners*, The Mayor, G. W. Short, W. H. Gabriel, J. H. Brander, A. B. Halliwell; *police court judge*, G. B. Solders; *prosecuting attorney*, J. B. Fraser; *police clerk*, W. Baxter; *superintendent of police*, J. W. Schmitt; *fire commissioners*, F. G. Kaufholz, J. Slaght, N. Weidenkopf, J. D. Shannon, W. H. King; *chief of fire department*, J. W. Dickinson.

1883. Mayor, John H. Farley; *clerk*, C. P. Salen; *auditor*, H. Ford; *treasurer*, T. Axworthy; *solicitor*, G. S. Kain; *street commissioner*, F. Buettner; *engineer*, B. F. Morse; *superintendent of markets*, C. Beck; *harbor master*, Captain J. C. Kirby; *president city council*, J. L. Atbey; *board of directors house of correction*, L. F. Burgess, S. M. Strong, G. H. Worthington, C. A. Otis, Stephen Buhrer; *superintendent house of correction*, W. D. Patterson; *board of infirmary*, W. H. Price, Ed. Hessenmuller, B. Butts, C. C. Burnett, W. J. McKinnie; *infirmary superintendent*, L. F. Mellan; *cemetery trustees*, W. T. Dixon, G. Judson, J. Wagner; *park commissioners*, Dr. A. Everett, J. H. Wade, J. M. Curtiss; *superintendent of parks*, E. O. Schwaegerl; *sinking fund commissioners*, same as 1880; *water works trustees*, W. H. Lutton, W. Blythe, P. W. Rice; *superintendent water works*, John Whitelaw; *board of health*, Mayor, C. C. Dewstoe, Drs. W. J. Scott, A. J. Cook, W. H. Humiston, W. T. Corlett, F. Fliedner; *health officer*, G. C. Ashmun; *sewer inspector*, G. Anderson; *board police commissioners*, The Mayor, W. H. Gabriel, J. H. Bradner, A. B. Halliwell, J. McNeil; *judge police court*, J. C. Hutchins; *prosecuting attorney*, J. B. Buxton; *police clerk*, W. Baxter; *superintendent police*, J. W. Schmitt; *board of fire commissioners*, J. D. Shannon, F. G. Kaufholz, N. Weidenkopf, J. Johnson, M. A. Gross; *fire chief*, J. W. Dickinson.

1884. Mayor, John H. Farley; *clerk*, C. P. Solen; *auditor*, H. Ford; *treasurer*, T. H. Axworthy; *solicitor*, G. S. Kain; *street commissioner*, F. Buettner; *engineer*, C. G. Force; *market inspector*, C. Beck; *harbor master*, A. Devine; *smoke inspector*, F. Van Develde; *president city council*, W. M. Bayne; *board of directors house of correction*, L. F. Burgess, J. H. Andrus, G. H. Warrington, R. E. Mix, Stephen Buhrer; *superintendent house of correction*, W. D. Patterson; *board of infirmary*, B. Butts, E. Maloney, W. J. McKinnie, N. O. Stone, G. Tielke; *superintendent infirmary*, L. F. Mellen; *cemetery trustees*, W. T. Dixon, G. Judson, C. Frese; *park commissioners*, N. P. Payne, J. H. Wade, I. Leisy; *superintendent of parks*, John Eisenman; *sinking fund commissioners*, same as 1880; *water works trustees*, W. Blythe, P. W. Rice, W. H. Lutton; *superintendent water works*, John Whitelaw; *board of health*, the Mayor, C. C. Dewstoe, Doctors W. J. Scott, A. J. Cook, W. H. Humiston, W. T. Corlett, F. Fliedner; *health officer*, G. C. Ashmun; *inspector of sewers*, Geo. Anderson; *board police commissioners*, the Mayor, J. H. Bradner, A. B. Halliwell, J. McNeil, J. P. Urban; *judge police court*, J. C. Hutchins; *prosecuting attorney*, J. B. Buxton; *police clerk*, W. Baxter; *superintendent police*, J. W. Schmitt; *fire commissioners*, N. Weidenkopf, J. D. Shannon, J. Johnston, J. S. Hartzell, W. H. King; *fire chief*, J. W. Dickinson.

1885. Mayor, Geo. W. Gardner; *clerk*, C. O. Evarts; *auditor*, H. Ford; *treasurer*, T. Axworthy; *solicitor*, A. T. Brinsmade; *street commissioner*, J. C. Siegrist; *engineer*, C. G. Force; *inspector markets*, P. H. Repp; *harbor master*, J. Schiely; *smoke inspector*, F. H. Braggins; *president city council*, Lee McBride; *board of police commissioners*, the Mayor, J. H. Bradner, A. B. Halliwell, J. McNeil, J. P. Urban; *board of fire commissioners*, J. D. Shannon, J. Johnston, J. S. Hartzell, C. Wagner, W. M. Bayne; *board of park commissioners*, A. H. Stone, J. H. Wade, H. E. Hill; *superintendent of parks*, John Eisenman; *water works trustees*, P. W. Rice, W. H. Lutton, S. W. Sessions; *superintendent of water works*, John Whitelaw; *board of directors house of correction*, G. H. Warrington, R. E. Mix, Stephen Barber, J. H. Andrus, J. T. Wilson; *superintendent of house of correction*, W. D. Patterson; *board of infirmary*, W. J. McKinnie, E. Molony, B. Butts, J. Black, G. Thielke; *superintendent of infirmary*, L. F. Mellen; *cemetery*

trustees, G. Judson, C. Frese, J. H. Melcher; *board of health*, the Mayor, A. G. Daykin, C. C. Dewstoe, Doctors W. J. Scott, W. H. Humiston, W. T. Corlett, F. Fliedner; *health officer*, G. C. Ashmun; *sewer inspector*, G. Anderson; *judge of police court*, J. C. Hutchins; *prosecuting attorney*, F. B. Skeels; *clerk*, R. M. Cordes; *superintendent of police*, J. W. Schmitt; *fire chief*, J. W. Dickinson.

1886. *Mayor*, Geo. W. Gardner; *clerk*, C. O. Evarts; *auditor*, H. Ford; *treasurer*, T. Axworthy; *solicitor*, A. T. Brinsmade; *street commissioner*, J. C. Siegrist; *engineer*, C. G. Force; *inspector of markets*, P. H. Repp; *harbor master*, J. Schiely; *president of city council*, Lee McBride; *board of police commissioners*, the Mayor, J. H. Brander, J. L. Morris, J. McNeil, J. P. Urban; *board of fire commissioners*, the Mayor, J. Johnson, J. S. Hartzell, C. Wagner, L. Black, C. Burnside, W. P. Chard; *park commissioners*, A. H. Stone, J. H. Wade, H. E. Hill; *water works trustees*, W. H. Sutton, S. W. Sessions, G. S. Paine; *superintendent of water works*, J. Whitelaw; *board of directors of house of correction*, G. H. Warmington, R. E. Mix, J. H. Andrus, F. W. Pelton, A. McAllister; *superintendent of house of correction*, W. D. Patterson; *board of infirmary*, W. J. McKinnie, E. Molony, B. Butts, J. Black, G. Tielke; *superintendent of infirmary*, L. F. Mellen; *cemetery trustees*, C. Frese, J. H. Melcher, W. H. Brown; *board of health*, the Mayor, A. G. Daykin, C. C. Dewstoe, Doctors W. J. Scott, W. H. Humiston, D. H. Beckwith, A. J. Cook; *health officer*, G. C. Ashmun; *judge of police court*, J. C. Hutchins; *prosecuting attorney*, F. B. Skeels; *clerk of police court*, R. M. Cordes; *superintendent of police*, J. W. Schmitt; *chief of fire department*, J. W. Dickinson.

1887. *Mayor*, B. D. Babcock; *clerk*, C. P. Salen; *auditor*, J. L. Athey; *treasurer*, Thos. Axworthy; *solicitor*, A. T. Brinsmade; *street commissioner*, Frank Buettner; *engineer*, W. P. Rice; *market inspector*, J. G. Vetter; *harbor master*, P. Lynch; *smoke inspector*, W. T. Jones; *president of city council*, J. Lawrence; *board of police commissioners*, the Mayor, J. H. Brander, I. L. Morris, J. McNeil, J. P. Urban; *board of fire commissioners*, the Mayor, M. Gross, J. S. Hartzell, C. Wagner, L. Black, C. Burnside, P. Forsyth; *park commissioners*, A. H. Stone, J. H. Wade, H. E. Hill; *water works trustees*, S. W. Sessions, G. S. Paine, E. J. Blandin; *superintendent of water works*, John Whitelaw; *board of directors of house of correction*, G. H. Warmington, R. E. Mix, J. H. Andrus, F. W. Pelton, A. McAllister; *superintendent of house of correction*, W. D. Patterson; *board of infirmary*, W. J. McKinnie, E. Molony, B. Butts, J. Black; *superintendent of infirmary*, L. F. Mellen; *cemetery trustees*, J. H. Melcher, W. H. Brown, R. Gill; *board of health*, the Mayor, A. G. Daykin, F. Rosenberg, Doctors W. J. Scott, D. H. Beckwith, A. J. Cook, John Perrier; *health officer*, G. C. Ashmun; *judge of police court*, F. H. Kelley; *prosecuting attorney*, C. J. Estep; *police clerk*, R. M. Cordes; *superintendent of police*, J. W. Schmitt; *fire chief*, J. W. Dickinson.

1888. *Mayor*, B. D. Babcock; *clerk*, C. P. Salen; *auditor*, J. L. Athey; *treasurer*, Th. Axworthy; *solicitor*, A. T. Brinsmade; *street commissioner*, F. Buettner; *engineer*, W. P. Rice; *market superintendent*, L. Poss; *harbor master*, P. Lynch; *smoke inspector*, W. T. Jones; *building inspector*, W. H. Dunn; *president of city council*, Lee McBride; *board of police commissioners*, the Mayor, J. H. Brander, I. L. Morris, J. McNeil, F. D. Bosworth; *board of fire commissioners*, the Mayor, M. A. Gross, R. D. Jones, C. Wagner, L. Black, W. G. Andrews, P. T. Forsyth; *park commissioners*, A. H. Stone, J. H. Wade, H. E. Hill; *water works trustees*, G. S. Paine, E. J. Blandin, C. H. Pritchard; *board of directors of house of correction*, R. E. Mix, F. W. Pelton, A. McAllister, A. P. Winslow, A. T. Van Tassel; *superintendent of house of correction*, W. D. Patterson; *board of infirmary directors*, W. J. McKinnie, E. Molony, B. Butts, G. W. Gardner; *superintendent of infirmary*, L. F. Mellen; *cemetery trustees*, J. H. Melcher, W. H. Brown, R. Gill; *board of health*, the Mayor, F. Rosenberg, H. W. Wood, Doctors D. H. Beckwith, A. J. Cook, John Perrier, B. W. Holliday; *health officer*, G. C. Ashmun; *judge of police court*, F. H. Kelley; *prosecuting attorney*, C. J. Estep; *clerk*, R. M. Cordes; *superintendent of police*, J. W. Schmitt; *fire chief*, J. W. Dickinson.

1889. *Mayor*, G. W. Gardner; *clerk*, H. H. Burgess; *auditor*, L. H. Athey; *treasurer*, E. H. Bourne; *solicitor*, A. T. Brinsmade; *street commissioner*, J. C. Siegrist; *engineer*, W. P. Rice; *market superintendent*, L. Poss; *harbor master*, J. D. Schiely; *smoke inspector*, W. T. Jones; *inspector of buildings*, W. H. Dunn; *president of city council*, F. O. Spencer; *board of police commissioners*, the Mayor, I. L. Morris, J. McNeil, F. D. Bosworth, E. B. Cornell; *board of fire commissioners*, the Mayor, M. A. Gross, R. D. Jones, C. Wagner, L. Black, W. G. Andrews; *park commissioners*, A. H. Stone, J. H. Wade, H. E. Hill; *water works trustees*, G. S. Paine, E. J. Blandin, C. H. Pritchard; *superintendent of water works*, John Whitelaw; *board of workhouse directors*, R. E. Mix, F. W. Pelton, A. McAllister, A. P. Winslow, A. T. Van Tassel; *superintendent of workhouse*, W. D. Patterson; *infirmary board*, W. J. McKinnie, E. Molony, B. Butts, G. Tielke, J. V. Chapek; *superintendent of infirmary*, L. F. Mellen; *cemetery trustees*, W. H. Brown, J. H. Melcher, R. Gill; *board of health*, the Mayor, F. Rosenberg, H. W. S. Wood, C. O. Evarts, Doctors J. Perrier, B. W. Holliday, F. L. Thompson; *health officer*, G. C. Ashmun; *judge of police court*, F. H. Kelley; *prosecuting attorney*, C. J. Estep; *clerk*, R. M. Cordes; *chief of police*, J. W. Schmitt; *fire chief*, J. W. Dickinson.

1890. *Mayor*, Geo. W. Gardner; *clerk*, H. H. Burgess; *comptroller*, W. J. Gleason; *treasurer*, E. H. Bourne; *solicitor*, A. H. Brinsmade; *street commissioner*, J. C. Siegrist; *engineer*, C. G. Force; *market superintendent*, L. Poss; *harbor master*, W. E. Bates; *examiner of engineers*, W. Jewell; *inspector of buildings*, B. F. Morse; *president of city council*, F. O. Spencer; *board of police commissioners*, the Mayor, J. McNeil, F. D. Bosworth, E. B. Cornell, W. F. Thompson; *board of fire commissioners*, the Mayor, M. A. Gross, R. D. Jones, C. Wagner, R. Kegg, J. E. Thomas; *park commissioners*, A. H. Stone, J. H. Wade, H. E. Hill; *water works trustees*, C. H. Pritchard, G. S. Paine, M. Alb; *superintendent of water works*, John Whitelaw; *workhouse directors*, R. E. Mix, F. W. Pelton, A. McAllister, A. T. Van Tassel, Lee McBride; *superintendent of workhouse*, W. D. Patterson; *infirmary board*, W. J. McKinnie, E. Molony, G. L. Hechler, G. Tielke, J. V. Chapek; *superintendent of infirmary*, L. F. Mellen; *cemetery trustees*, W. H. Brown, J. H. Melcher, R. Gill; *sinking fund commissioners*, H. B. Payne, Wm. Bingham, J. H. Wade, S. T.

Everett; *board of health*, the Mayor, H. W. S. Wood, C. O. Evarts, E. H. Saxton, Doctors B. W. Holliday, F. L. Thompson, A. J. Cook; *health officer*, G. C. Ashmun; *judge of police court*, F. H. Kelley; *prosecuting attorney*, C. J. Estep; *clerk*, R. M. Cordes; *superintendent of police*, J. W. Schmitt; *fire chief*, J. W. Dickinson.

1891. Mayor, Wm. G. Rose; *director of law*, E. S. Meyer; *director of public works*, R. R. Herrick; *director of police*, J. W. Gibbons; *director of fire service*, Louis Black; *director of accounts*, F. C. Bangs; *director of charities and corrections*, David Morrison; *city clerk*, H. H. Burgess; *city treasurer*, W. W. Armstrong; *president of city council*, C. A. Davidson; *superintendent of water works*, John Whitelaw; *city engineer*, C. G. Force; *judge of police court*, J. T. Logue; *prosecuting attorney*, W. F. Fiedler; *clerk of police court*, T. F. McConnell; *superintendent of police*, J. W. Schmitt; *health officer*, J. Strong; *fire chief*, J. W. Dickinson; *superintendent of workhouse*, W. D. Patterson; *superintendent of infirmary*, L. F. Mellen; *sinking fund commission*, H. B. Payne, Wm. Bingham, S. T. Everett, Wm. Edwards, James Barnett; *board of elections*, Wm. Bayne, V. Gutzweiler, H. Buckley, P. W. Rice.

1892. Mayor, W. G. Rose; *director of law*, E. S. Meyers; *director of public works*, R. R. Herrick; *director of police*, J. W. Gibbons; *director of fire service*, G. W. Gardner; *director of accounts*, F. C. Bangs; *director of charities and corrections*, David Morrison; *city clerk*, H. H. Burgess; *city treasurer*, W. W. Armstrong; *president of city council*, C. A. Davidson; *superintendent of water works*, M. W. Kingsley; *superintendent of streets*, E. T. Laner; *city engineer*, C. G. Force; *judge of police court*, J. T. Logue; *prosecutor*, W. F. Fiedler; *police clerk*, T. F. McConnell; *superintendent of police*, J. W. Schmitt; *health officer*, J. Strong; *fire chief*, J. W. Dickinson; *superintendent of workhouse*, W. D. Patterson; *superintendent of cemeteries*, L. W. Bailey; *superintendent of infirmary*, L. F. Mellen; *board of electors and sinking fund commission* same as 1891.

1893. Mayor, Robt. Blee; *director of law*, James Lawrence; *director of public works*, John H. Farley; *director of police*, W. C. Pollner; *director of fire service*, H. H. Hyman; *director of accounts*, W. A. Madison; *director of charities and corrections*, W. J. McKinnie; *city clerk*, H. H. Burgess; *city treasurer*, W. W. Armstrong; *president of city council*, A. J. Michael; *superintendent of water works*, M. W. Kingsley; *superintendent of streets*, E. Hart; *city engineer*, W. P. Rice; *judge of police court*, J. T. Logue; *prosecutor*, W. F. Fiedler; *police clerk*, T. F. McConnell; *superintendent of police*, H. Hoehn; *fire chief*, J. W. Dickinson; *health officer*, G. F. Leick; *inspector of buildings*, J. W. Dolman; *superintendent of workhouse*, R. A. Butler; *superintendent of cemeteries*, F. C. Emde; *superintendent of infirmary*, E. Molony; *board of elections and sinking fund commission* same as 1891; *park commissioners*, C. H. Bulkley, Amos Townsend, J. F. Pankhurst, Robt. Blee, A. J. Michael; *superintendent of parks*, C. D. Klock.

1894. Mayor, Roht. Blee; *director of law*, James Lawrence; *director of public works*, J. H. Farley; *director of police*, M. J. Herhert; *director of fire service*, H. H. Hyman; *director of accounts*, W. A. Madison; *director of charities*, W. J. McKinnie; *city clerk*, H. H. Burgess; *city treasurer*, W. W. Armstrong; *president of city council*, C. A. Davidson; *superintendent of water works*, M. W. Kingsley; *superintendent of streets*, E. Hart; *city engineer*, W. P. Rice; *police judge*, J. T. Logue; *prosecutor*, W. F. Fiedler; *police clerk*, T. F. McConnell; *superintendent of police*, H. Hoehn; *health officer*, G. F. Leick; *superintendent of markets*, L. Poss; *fire chief*, J. W. Dickinson; *inspector of buildings*, J. W. Dolman; *superintendent of workhouse*, R. A. Butler; *superintendent of infirmary*, E. Molony; *sinking fund commission* same as 1891; *park commissioners*, C. H. Bulkley, Amos Townsend, J. F. Pankhurst, Roht. Blee, C. A. Davidson; *superintendent of parks*, C. D. Klock; *board of elections*, Wm. Bayne, P. W. Rice, H. Buckley, Jr., C. Claussen.

1895. Mayor, R. E. McKisson; *director of law*, Miner G. Norton; *director of public works*, D. E. Wright; *director of police*, E. A. Ahcott; *director of fire service*, R. L. Palmer; *director of accounts*, H. L. Rossiter; *director of charities*, G. R. Warden; *city clerk*, H. H. Burgess; *city treasurer*, C. W. Chase; *president of city council*, D. F. Reynolds; *superintendent of water works*, M. W. Kingsley; *superintendent of streets*, J. P. Murray; *city engineer*, M. E. Rawson; *judge of police court*, W. F. Fiedler; *prosecutor*, T. M. Kennedy; *police clerk*, T. F. McConnell; *superintendent of police*, H. Hoehn; *health officer*, Dr. John L. Hess; *superintendent of markets*, Ben. Atkinson; *fire chief*, J. W. Dickinson; *superintendent of workhouse*, P. H. Dorn; *superintendent of cemeteries*, C. Wagner; *superintendent of infirmary*, W. K. Ricksecker; *sinking fund commission*, same as 1891; *park commissioners*, C. H. Bulkley, J. H. McBride, J. F. Pankhurst, R. E. McKisson, D. F. Reynolds, Jr.; *superintendent of parks*, C. D. Klock; *board of elections*, same as 1894.

1896. Mayor, R. E. McKisson; *director of law*, Miner G. Norton; *director of public works*, D. E. Wright; *director of police*, E. A. Abbott; *director of charities and corrections*, G. R. Warden; *director of fire*, G. L. Hechler; *director of accounts*, H. L. Rossiter; *city clerk*, H. H. Burgess; *city treasurer*, C. W. Chase; *president of city council*, F. A. Emerson; *superintendent of water works*, M. W. Kingsley; *superintendent of streets*, J. T. Murray; *city engineer*, M. E. Rawson; *police judge*, W. F. Fiedler; *prosecutor*, T. M. Kennedy; *police clerk*, T. F. McConnell; *superintendent of police*, G. E. Corner; *health officer*, Dr. J. L. Hess; *superintendent of markets*, B. Atkinson; *fire chief*, J. W. Dickinson; *inspector of buildings*, J. E. Thomas; *superintendent of workhouse*, Phil H. Dorn; *superintendent of cemeteries*, C. Wagner; *superintendent of infirmary*, W. K. Ricksecker; *sinking fund commissioners*, H. B. Payne, Wm. Bingham, S. T. Everett, Wm. Edwards, James Barnett; *board of park commissioners*, J. H. McBride, J. F. Pankhurst, L. E. Holden, R. E. McKisson, F. A. Emerson; *superintendent of parks*, C. D. Klock; *board of elections*, H. Buckley, C. Claussen, E. Etzensperger, E. C. Kenney.

1897. Mayor, R. E. McKisson; *director of law*, Miner G. Norton; *director of public works*, G. R. Warden; *director of police*, E. A. Ahcott; *director of charity*, W. J. Akers; *director of fire*, G. L. Hechler; *director of accounts*, H. L. Rossiter; *city clerk*, H. H. Burgess; *city treasurer*, C. W. Chase; *president of city council*, F. A. Emerson; *superintendent of water works*, M. W. Kingsley; *superintendent of streets*,

J. T. Murray; *city engineer*, M. E. Rawson; *police judge*, W. F. Fiedler; *prosecutor*, T. M. Kennedy; *police clerk*, A. B. Honecker; *police superintendent*, G. E. Corner; *health officer*, Dr. J. L. Hess; *smoke inspector*, J. McLaren; *superintendent of markets*, B. Atkinson; *fire chief*, J. W. Dickinson; *inspector of buildings*, J. E. Thomas; *superintendent of workhouse*, P. H. Dorn; *superintendent of cemeteries*, C. Wagner; *director of infirmary*, W. K. Ricksecker; *park board*, same as 1896; *board of elections*, same as in 1896.

1898. Mayor, R. E. McKisson; *director of law*, Miner G. Norton; *director of public works*, G. R. Warden; *director of police*, E. A. Abhatt; *director of fire*, Geo. L. Hechler; *director of accounts*, H. L. Rossiter; *city clerk*, H. H. Burgess; *city treasurer*, C. W. Chase; *director of charities*, W. J. Akers; *president of city council*, G. H. Billman; *superintendent of water works*, M. W. Kingsley; *superintendent of streets*, J. P. Murray; *city engineer*, M. E. Rawson; *police judge*, W. F. Fiedler; *prosecutor*, T. M. Kennedy; *police clerk*, A. B. Honecker; *superintendent of police*, G. E. Corner; *health officer*, Dr. J. L. Hess; *superintendent of markets*, B. Atkinson; *fire chief*, J. W. Dickinson; *superintendent of workhouse*, P. H. Dorn; *superintendent of cemeteries*, C. Wagner; *superintendent of infirmary*, W. K. Ricksecker; *sinking fund commissioners*, Wm. Bingham, S. T. Everett, Wm. Edwards, James Barnett, Andrew Squire; *park commissioners*, J. H. McBride, L. E. Holden, S. W. Sessions, R. E. McKisson, G. H. Billman; *superintendent of parks*, C. D. Klock; *board of elections*, H. Buckley, E. C. Kennedy, E. Etzensperger, C. P. Salen.

1899. Mayor, John H. Farley; *director of law*, T. H. Hogsett; *director of public works*, W. P. Rice; *director of police*, M. F. Barrett; *director of charities*, A. Wiener; *director of fire*, H. H. Hyman; *director of accounts*, C. P. Salen; *city clerk*, H. H. Burgess; *city treasurer*, G. P. Kurtz; *president of city council*, G. H. Billman; *superintendent of water works*, M. W. Kingsley; *superintendent of streets*, E. Cowley; *city engineer*, J. Ritchie; *police judge*, W. F. Fiedler; *prosecutor*, T. M. Kennedy; *police clerk*, A. B. Honecker; *superintendent of police*, G. E. Corner; *health officer*, Dr. G. F. Leick; *superintendent of markets*, G. Vanderaw; *fire chief*, J. W. Dickinson; *superintendent of workhouse*, R. A. Butler; *superintendent of cemeteries*, C. H. Dewald; *superintendent of infirmary*, H. C. Reiber; *sinking fund commissioners*, same as in 1898; *park commissioners*, J. H. McBride, L. E. Holden, S. W. Sessions, J. H. Farley, G. H. Billman; *board of elections*, H. Buckley, E. C. Kennedy, E. Etzensperger, W. C. Pollner.

1900. Mayor, J. H. Farley; *director of law*, T. H. Hogsett; *director of public works*, W. P. Rice; *director of police*, M. F. Barrett; *director of fire*, H. H. Hyman; *director of accounts*, C. P. Salen; *city clerk*, H. H. Burgess; *city treasurer*, G. P. Kurtz; *director of charities*, A. Wiener; *president of city council*, Dr. D. B. Stener; *superintendent of water works*, M. W. Kingsley; *superintendent of streets*, E. Cowley; *city engineer*, J. Ritchie; *police judges*, W. F. Fiedler, T. M. Kennedy; *prosecutor*, G. Schindler; *police clerk*, A. B. Honecker; *superintendent of police*, G. E. Corner; *health officer*, Dr. G. F. Leick; *superintendent of markets*, G. Vanderaw; *fire chief*, J. W. Dickinson; *superintendent of workhouse*, R. A. Butler; *superintendent of cemeteries*, C. H. Dewald; *superintendent of infirmary*, J. C. Reiber; *sinking fund commissioners*, Wm. Bingham, S. T. Everett, James Barnett, A. Squire, S. E. Williamson; *park commissioners*, J. G. W. Cowles, J. B. Perkins, W. G. Mather, E. H. Hopkins, H. C. Baehr; *board of elections*, same as 1899.

1901. Mayor, Tom L. Johnson; *director of law*, M. W. Beacom; *director of public works*, C. P. Salen; *director of police*, John Dunn; *director of fire*, C. W. Lapp; *director of accounts*, J. P. Madigan; *city clerk*, C. W. Toland; *treasurer*, G. P. Kurtz; *director of charities*, H. R. Cooley; *president of city council*, G. C. Ashmun; *superintendent of water works*, M. W. Kingsley; *superintendent of streets*, J. Wilhelm; *city engineer*, W. J. Carter; *police judges*, W. F. Fiedler, T. M. Kennedy; *prosecutor*, Geo. Schindler; *police clerk*, A. B. Honecker; *superintendent of police*, G. E. Corner; *health officer*, Dr. M. Friedrich; *superintendent of markets*, J. C. Schmidt; *fire chief*, G. A. Wallace; *superintendent of workhouse*, R. A. Butler; *superintendent of cemeteries*, C. H. Dewald; *superintendent of infirmary*, F. C. Emde; *sinking fund commissioners*, Wm. Bingham, S. T. Everett, James Barnett, Andrew Squire, S. E. Williamson;

1902. Mayor, Tom L. Johnson; *director of law*, M. W. Beacom; *director of public works*, C. P. Salen; *director of police*, John Dunn; *director of fire*, C. W. Lapp; *director of accounts*, J. P. Madigan; *city clerk*, C. W. Toland; *treasurer*, H. D. Coffinberry; *director of charities*, H. R. Cooley; *president of city council*, T. H. Dillon; *superintendent of water works*, E. W. Bemis; *superintendent of streets*, P. J. Masterson; *engineer*, W. J. Carter; *police judges*, W. F. Fiedler, T. M. Kennedy; *prosecutor*, G. Schindler; *police clerk*, A. B. Honecker; *chief of police*, Geo. E. Corner; *health officer*, Dr. M. Friedrich; *superintendent of markets*, J. Schmidt; *fire chief*, Geo. A. Wallace; *superintendent of workhouse*, R. A. Butler; *superintendent of infirmary*, F. C. Emde.

1903. Mayor, Tom L. Johnson; *vice mayor*, C. W. Lapp; *solicitor*, N. D. Baker; *auditor*, J. P. Madigan; *treasurer*, H. D. Coffinberry; *clerk*, P. Witt; *board of public service*, W. J. Springhorn, H. R. Cooley, D. E. Leslie; *board of public safety*, H. Buckley, Jr., M. B. Excell; *superintendent of water works*, E. W. Bemis; *superintendent of streets*, P. J. Masterson; *engineer*, W. J. Carter; *superintendent of parks*, R. Kegg; *superintendent of infirmary*, F. C. Emde; *superintendent of workhouse*, C. P. O'Reilly; *chief of police*, F'd Kohler; *fire chief*, G. A. Wallace; *inspector of buildings*, J. F. Dooley; *sinking fund commissioners*, F. C. Howe, J. F. Whitelaw, D. Lentz, S. B. Dodge, J. P. Madigan; *board of elections*, W. C. Pollner, F. W. Bell, G. A. Robertson, E. A. Batt; *health officer*, Dr. M. Friedrich.

1904. Mayor, Tom L. Johnson; *vice mayor*, C. W. Lapp; *city solicitor*, N. D. Baker; *auditor*, J. P. Madigan; *treasurer*, H. D. Coffinberry; *clerk*, P. Witt; *board of public service*, W. J. Springhorn, H. R. Cooley, D. E. Leslie; *board of public safety*, H. Buckley, Jr., M. B. Excell; *police judges*, W. F. Fiedler, N. P. Whalen; *prosecutor*, the City Solicitor; *police clerk*, P. Schriener; *superintendent of water works*, E. W. Bemis; *superintendent of streets*, P. J. Masterson; *city engineer*, W. J. Carter; *superintendent of markets*, J. H. Schmidt; *superintendent of parks*, H. Starke; *superintendent of public charities*, F. C. Emde; *superintendent of workhouse*, C. P. O'Reilly; *chief of police*, F. Kohler; *fire chief*, G. A. Wallace; *inspector of buildings*, J. F. Dooley; *sinking fund commissioners*, J. F. Whitelaw, D. Lentz, S. B. Dodge, F. C. Howe; *health officer*, Dr. M. Friedrich.

1905. Same as 1904, except: *inspector of buildings*, M. T. Vorce.
 1906. Same as 1905, except: *city treasurer*, C. H. Nau; *sinking fund commissioners*, John N. Stokwell supplants F. C. Howe.
 1907. Same as 1906, except: *auditor*, Th. Coughlin; *inspector of buildings*, W. S. Lougee.
 1908. Same as 1907, except: *city engineer*, Robt. Hoffman.
 1909. Same as 1908, except: *board of public safety* abolished; *police judges*, E. Levine, Wm. H. McGannon.
 1910. *Mayor*, Herman C. Baehr; *vice mayor*, Henry F. Walker; *solicitor*, Newton D. Baker; *auditor*, Hiland B. Wright; *treasurer*, Harry L. Davis; *city clerk*, Randolph Y. McCray; *director of public service*, A. B. Lea; *director of public safety*, F. G. Hogen; *superintendent of water works*, Leslie E. Smith; *superintendent of streets*, Gilbert Keneban; *superintendent of parks*, Robert J. Doyle; *superintendent of infirmary*, Dr. J. D. McAfee; *superintendent of workhouse*, Wm. Eggers; *inspector of buildings*, Virgil G. Marani; *chief engineer*, Robert Hoffman; *health officer*, Dr. Martin Friedrich; *board of sinking fund trustees*, S. T. Nasb, president; C. H. Miller, vice president; E. W. Doty, Thomas Coughlin; Charles W. Stage, secretary; *board of deputy state supervisors and inspectors of elections*, J. J. Fitzgerald, D. E. Christian, J. H. Orgill and J. H. Shaffrank; J. J. Fitzgerald, chief deputy; A. J. Haas, clerk.

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.*

*From 1891 to 1904 the name was "School Council."

John W. Willey, 1836; Samuel Cowles, 1837; Henry H. Dodge, 1838; Levi Tucker, 1839; Chas. Bradburn, 1840; Chas. Bradburn, 1841; Chas. Bradburn, 1842; Chas. Bradburn, 1843; Chas. Bradburn, 1844; Chas. Bradburn, 1845; Chas. Bradburn, 1846; Chas. Bradburn, 1847; Geo. Willey, 1848; Geo. Willey, 1849; Geo. Willey, 1850; Geo. Willey, 1851; Chas. Bradburn, 1852; Chas. Bradburn, 1853; Geo. Willey, 1854; Geo. Willey, 1855; Chas. Bradburn, 1856; Chas. Bradburn, 1857; Chas. Bradburn, 1858; James A. Thome, 1859; James A. Thome, 1860; Harvey Rice, 1861; Harvey Rice, 1862; John H. Sargent, 1863; Allyne Maynard, 1864; L. M. Pitkin, 1865; W. H. Price, 1866; W. H. Price, 1867; E. R. Perkins, 1868; E. R. Perkins, 1869; E. R. Perkins, 1870; E. R. Perkins, 1871; E. R. Perkins, 1872; E. R. Perkins, 1873; M. G. Watterson, 1874; M. G. Watterson, 1875; M. G. Watterson, 1876; M. G. Watterson, 1877; D. B. Smith, 1878; D. B. Smith, 1879; D. B. Smith, 1880; J. D. Jones, 1881; R. L. Willard, 1882; J. H. Schneider, 1883; B. Mahler, 1884; B. Mahler, 1885; E. A. Schellentrager, 1886; Peter Zucker, 1887; Peter Zucker, 1888; J. A. Gilbert, 1889; J. A. Gilbert, 1890; J. E. Cook, 1891; S. S. Ford, 1892; Thos. Boutall, 1893; Martin House, 1894; William V. Backus, 1895; W. D. Buss, 1896; Thomas Boutall, 1897; F. A. Kendall, 1898; Thomas H. Bell, 1899; Thomas Boutall, 1900; William T. Clark, 1901; E. W. Fisher, 1902; Albert Gebring, 1903; Albert Gehring, 1904; Samuel P. Orth, 1905; Francis H. Haserot, 1906; Francis H. Haserot, 1907; Francis H. Haserot, 1908; F. H. Haserot, 1909; G. C. Ashmun, 1910.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

Andrew Freese, 1853 to 1860; Luther M. Oviatt, 1861 to 1862; Anson Smythe, 1863 to 1866; Andrew J. Rickoff, 1867 to 1882; B. A. Hinsdale, 1882 to 1886; L. W. Day, 1886 to 1892; Andrew S. Draper, 1892 to 1894; L. H. Jones, 1894 to 1902; Edwin F. Moulton, 1902 to 1906; Stratton D. Brooks, January 1, 1906 to March 15, 1906; Edwin F. Moulton, March 21, 1906 to May 15, 1906; W. H. Elson, May 15, 1906 to —.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

H. Q. Sargent, 1892 to 1900; Thos. Bell, 1900 to 1902; Starr Cadwallader, 1902 to 1905; Chas. Orr, 1905 to date.

NAMES OF STREETS USED FREQUENTLY IN THIS VOLUME THAT HAVE BEEN CHANGED.

Bond—East 6th.
 Bolton—East 89th.
 Brownell—E. 14th.
 Bank—West 6th.
 Case—E. 40th.
 Doan—E. 105th.
 Dunham—E. 66th.
 Davis—W. 93d.
 Erie—E. 9th.
 E. Madison—E. 79th.
 Greenwood—E. 28th.
 Gordon—W. 65th.
 Highland—W. 117th.
 Hayward—E. 36th.
 Humboldt—E. 34th.
 W. Madison—W. 65th.
 Meadow—W. 11th.

Miami—E. 6th.
 Michigan—Now part of Prospect Ave.
 Ohio—Now part of Central Ave.
 Ontario—Now Meridian between N. E. & N. W. divisions of city.
 Perry—E. 22d.
 Pearl—W. 25th.
 River—W. 11th.
 Seneca—W. 3d.
 Spring—W. 10th.
 Sheriff—E. 4th.
 Sterling—E. 30th.
 S. Water—Now part of Columbus Road.
 Willson—E. 55th.
 Water—W. 9th.
 Wood—E. 3d.

N. B.—The City Directory of 1906 gives a list of all the streets with both their old and new names.

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The figures refer to pages.

Owing to the grouping of the subjects in this volume, it has not been thought necessary to make a complete or exhaustive index. By reference to Chapter headings, in the Table of Contents, the general subjects can be found.

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